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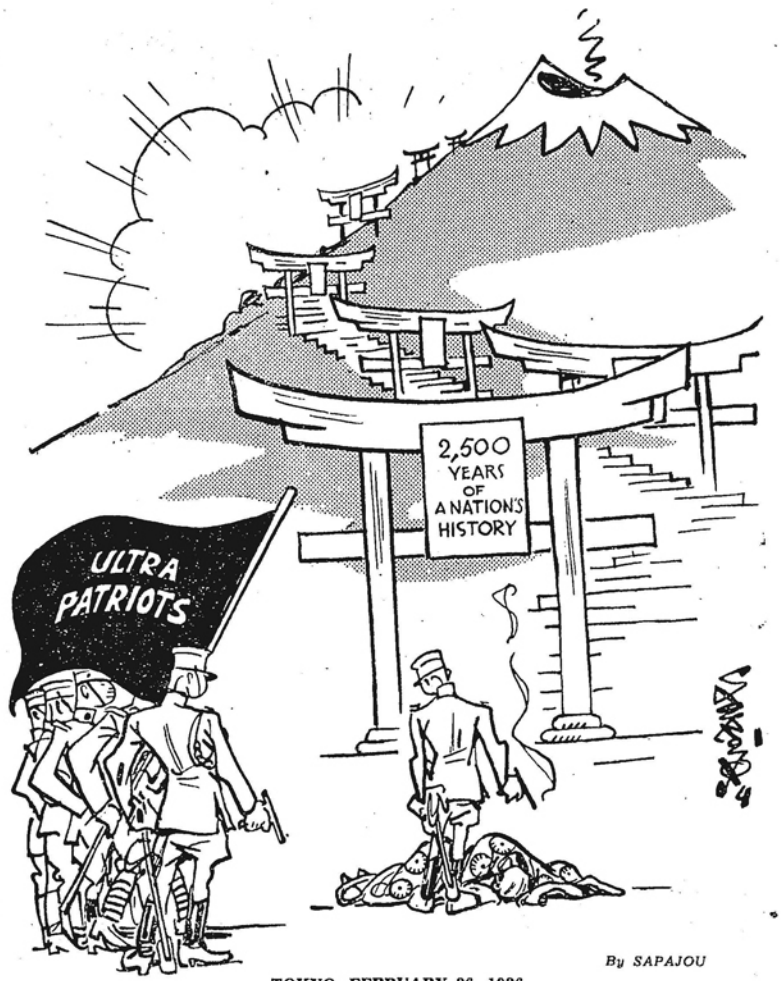

By SAPAJOU

TOKYO, FEBRUARY 26, 1936.

ELECTIONS IN JAPAN

Although the net result of the elections in Japan is to confirm the *status quo*, it is noteworthy that the liberal vote has been more active than was expected by some commentators. Generally the country is to be gratified at the evidence of its political stability. Whatever differences of opinion may be current regarding the trend of Japanese policy, there will be agreement in the desire among responsible observers to see Japan maintaining that national solidarity which is so important at the present time, when economic and financial anxieties are specially pressing. The signs of disagreement within the nation seem just now to be more discernible in the military section of the administration. In that respect the elections may have a salutary influence, for the Government will find greater support for a conservative finance policy which, in turn, should have due weight over other policies within its direction. There is some ground for the belief that gradual realization of the effect of uncertainty on financial commitments is gaining acceptance in Japan. Moreover the financier, who foots the bill, is the first to recognize the dangers of pressing the doctrine of isolation too far. Then again, military adventures are apt to find awkward reflection in balance sheets. If some kind of limit can be ascertained in their regard, all may be well, but even the most patriotic investor is bound, sooner or later, to ask when he may expect to see a return for his money. The Japanese Foreign Office knows that it can count on the goodwill of the world at large provided it be able to subscribe to certain recognized principles of co-operation. Its ability and its readiness cannot be doubted, but obstacles have been frequently thrown in the way of their exercise. With a mellower mood pervading the Japanese scene, it may perhaps be possible to hope for a firmer expression of Tokyo's faith in international amity.

A NEW RECORD

There is some satisfaction in congratulating the China National Aviation Corporation and the French aviation authorities on the new air record now reported in that it has the practical advantage of bringing Shanghai within closer reach of Europe. Once weekly by this route, if all goes well, Shanghailanders will be able to write to Paris and London and expect their letters to arrive within eleven days. This competes directly with the Siberian rail route which hitherto has held its own against the air because of the difficulty of finding a quick connection with Singapore. Even Hongkong so far obtains little advantage in posting by air, for unless the steamer connection is exact the Siberian route is just as rapid in transmission. It is to be hoped that the organizers of this swift air mail will be able to maintain their admirable performance for the benefit of its speedier communication with Europe will be much appreciated by residents in China.

CHINA'S BACKBONE

Mr. C. F. Strickland's tribute to the virtues of the Chinese farmer and to the excellences of the village spirit in China comes opportunely at a time when the economic reconstruction of the country is receiving attention from high authority. In his report on the Co-operative Movement in China Mr. Strickland reaffirms an admiration to which he frequently gave expression during his ten months' visit here. From such an observer who is able to draw on experiences of agricultural labour in four continents, the tribute is specially impressive. The honesty, commonsense and community spirit of the Chinese peasant connote qualities which should be of the utmost value to the nation. They justify the contention that the agriculturist, besides forming three-quarters of the population, is actually the backbone of the country. General Chiang Kai-shek has therefore excellent reasons for commending the principles of the New Life movement to the attention of his subordinates in the administration. If those principles can secure general acceptance in the dealings of the Government with the people, the scope for the regeneration of the national spirit and character will be readily enlarged. From Mr. Strickland's report it is clear that what the farmer needs is not so much official direction and dictation as official assistance and co-operation. Elaborate plans for carrying out a centrally devised policy are of less importance than practical attention to the agriculturist's needs. Unofficial experiments have proved that co-operation in the technical sense of the term is an effective instrument of national welfare. The Government does well to countenance and attempt to lead its development. It should, however, not overlook the danger of overloading the organization with excessive official machinery. By legislation, training staff and arranging the terms of financing and auditing, the Government gives its best assistance to the movement. In other respects it should carefully cherish the principle of self-help which derives strong inspiration here in the naturally independent character of the Chinese peasant and his capacity for community effort.

KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI

Although all the victims of Wednesday's outbreak in Tokyo had rendered great services to the State and were men of achievement and distinction, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi's record was perhaps the most remarkable of all. Like Viscount Saito he started from humble beginnings and was considered to be one of the founders of modern Japan. His autobiography throws a light on the course of his struggles from the childhood in a poor samurai family, through difficult experiences as an indentured labourer in America, as a hardworking teacher of English—so poverty-stricken that at one time he was man-servant to a geisha—and then, in better case, as Principal of the Osaka English School sixty-one years ago. On entering the Bank of Japan in 1891 he found his true career. He became manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in 1895 and Vice-President of the Bank of Japan four years later. Of his success in raising loans in Great Britain and America mention has already been made. He was a patriot and financier rather than a politician and he accepted the necessary party label with reluctance. In the years following his first assumption of the Finance Ministership in 1913, he rapidly acquired a high reputation for boldness combined with skill and experience. In him Japan has lost the services of one who, at this juncture, was specially necessary to the guidance of her affairs. Moreover his age and personality commanded so wide an affection and esteem that public grief on his account must be exceptionally acute, even if, in the prevalent circumstances, forcible expression to it may be slow in developing.

THE FLYING BOATS

A warm welcome was given to the two flying-boats of the Royal Air Force, which, after harassing delays and unkindly treatment by the weather, arrived in Shanghai last week. Their personnel deserve hearty congratulations on the courage, endurance and technical skill which they have displayed in making the eventful journey from Singapore. Their arrival just after noon stirred the ever-ready crowds of this city and the roof-tops and streets gave ample proof of the rapidity with which news travels, without even the aid of the harmless necessary newspaper. Whether they will be able to continue their journey to Japan, in the light of the happenings there, is not at the moment known. It will be hoped that they will not be subjected to further disappointment, for it may be surmised that after their curious experiences in the passage to Shanghai they were looking forward greatly to the prospect of viewing the scenic beauties of Japan. In the meantime, Shanghai in general and the British community in particular salute the visitors and hope they will not find time hang too heavy on their hands.

A FIXED POLICY WANTED

In this month's "Oriental Affairs" Mr. H. Vere Redman's customary letter from Tokyo throws light on certain aspects of Sino-Japanese relationships. His comment reinforces the view frequently expressed here that the Chinese Government has a right to know exactly what Japan's desires are. Mr. Redman puts it in other way, in referring to the admirable impression made by Mr. Ariyoshi's courageous statements on returning to Japan, by declaring that

> the limitations of the authority of General Chiang Kai-shek are known and have been much commented upon but, despite those limitations, it is being increasingly realized here that to get at him is to get at the heart of Chinese policy, whereas nobody knows where to get at the heart of Japanese policy.

Mr. Ariyoshi's contention that "future Japanese policy should envisage a greater degree of co-operation with Britain," is in Mr. Redman's opinion endorsed to some extent even by military observers in Tokyo, where the attitude toward China's currency policy is more favourable than was at first reported.

NAUTICAL POINTS

"Mariner" raises an interesting nautical point in his letter in the correspondence columns of this journal but questions of similarly baffling character are being raised in connection with the navigation of the ice-bound regions of North China and the Tientsin River. The freeze has been so severe that the waterway has been converted into a highway and pedestrians use the icecroads with disdain for the steamers trying to cut their way through. As one captain remarked after a recent trip: "For the first time in my 32 years at sea I have had to use the whistle to warn pedestrians off my course." A fertile field for legal speculation is opened by such conditions. If the steamer ran down a pedestrian could it be called a collision or an accident, and if the captain were at fault—a most improbable circumstance—could he be charged with steaming to the danger of the public? After all, a steamer does not possess brakes which makes the offence very severe for the owner of the mechanically-propelled contraption involved and as the rule at sea is keep to the right, in conflict with many traffic systems ashore, a complicated situation is thus created with only Mr. A. P. Herbert, of the "Misleading Cases" fame, could ingeniously and wittily handle to the satisfaction of everybody, including Bottom, J., who would concur.

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CHINESE POLITICS

CHINESE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Customs the Largest Item of Receipts: Military's Expenses Top the List

Nanking, Feb. 27.

The National Government has published a general accounts statement of revenue and expenditures for the 22nd fiscal year, ending June 30, 1934. The total revenue for that year was $898,039,196.25 (including a cash balance of $26,691,260.54 brought forward from the previous year) and total expenditure $816,532,171.28.

The largest item of revenue was from the Customs, namely $337,647,767.21, and the largest item of expenditure was for military uses, namely $361,920,225.68. Following is the itemized fiscal report:—

REVENUE

Taxes:—	
1. Customs	$337,647,767.21
2. Salt	174,414,230.55
3. Wine and Tobacco	12,232,394.25
4. Stamp	8,182,864.58
5. Consolidated	98,870,926.22
6. Mining	2,465,814.05
7. Exchange	3,063.45
8. Banking	1,526,940.79
Sub-total	$635,444,001.10
Non-Taxes:—	
1. From govt. admin.	$ 8,029,570.23
2. From govt. enterpr.	516,489.36
3. From govt. properties	1,264,533.52
4. Prov. remittances	659,551.12
5. Govt. enterpr. transfer	54,475,827.86
6. Govt. enterpr. profit	2,275,506.12
7. Miscellaneous	15,695,364.22
Sub-total	$ 82,916,842.00
Proceeds from Borrowing:	
Bonds	$ 64,364,606.03
Loans	79,137,876.11
Sub-total	$143,502,482.14
Custody Funds	$ 4,545,988.32
Temporary Receipts	$ 5,138,621.72
Brought Forward	$ 26,491,260.54
Total	$898,039,196.25

EXPENDITURE

Party and Government Expenses.	
1. Party	$ 5,628,800.00
2. National Govt.	16,527,108.06
3. Interior	4,389,904.09
4. Foreign Affairs	8,091,655.00
5. Financial	71,500,125.22
6. Education and Culture	13,912,480.19
7. Judicial	2,028,663.43
8. Industries	4,046,230.09
9. Communications	5,732,677.38
10. Mongolian and Tibetan	1,617,064.21
11. Reconstruction	1,300,725.86
Sub-total	$134,825,433.53
Military Expenses	$361,920,225.68
Payments in Capital for Govt. Enterprises	$ 2,645,233.56
Subsidies:	
Provincial and Local	$33,533,151.05
Educational	8,719,508.19
For Enterprises	363,204.00
Others	4,044,451.39
Sub-total	$ 46,660,314.63
Pensions and Comp.	$ 1,636,237.92
Loans Services:	
Internal loans	$107,093,004.53
Foreign loans	56,800,319.14
Boxer Indemnity	38,850,256.32
Others	18,219,105.55
Sub-total	$220,962,685.54
Advances	$18,390,584.98
Temporary Account	18,256,339.94
Repayments for Previous Accts.	6,235,115.50
Debt Readjustment Sinking Fund	5,000,000.00
Total	$816,532,171.28
Carried Forward	$ 81,507,024.97
Total	$898,039,196.25

—Central News.

NANKING NOT JAPAN'S SOLE PARTNER

Other Authorities Where No Control Exercised

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

"The Nanking Government will not be our sole partner in the negotiations designed to readjust Sino-Japanese relations. In areas where it exercises no control, we shall be obliged to deal with local authorities," said Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in China, yesterday, in his first press interview since his return from Tokyo.

"China's national characteristics differ from those of any other country, and the interests of its Government do not necessarily coincide with the aspirations of the people", he said. "Accordingly, in the forthcoming conversations on the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, we shall always have before us the welfare of the Chinese nation. This is the sole way left for us".

Diplomatic means must be employed to secure lasting peace in the Orient, the Japanese officer continued, emphasizing that every obstacle to this end must be removed by all means within command. Both China and Japan must be ready to endure the hardships that may follow. The people and the Government of Japan have already made this pledge.

Gen. Isogai strongly denied that Japan's policies were imperialistic. "We need not refute this opinion," he said, "facts do that for us."—Domei.

MUTINY OF LOYAL YOUNG MONGOLS

Nanking Informed of Prince Teh's Doubtful Attitude

Nanking, Feb. 26.

What was described in despatches from Peiping as a mutiny of a detachment of Mongol troops under Prince Teh at Pailingmiao was explained in a telegram received by the National Government from those who directed the incident. It was signed by Yun Chi-hsien, Su Lu-tai, Chia Hung-chu, Jen Ping-chun, and Kang Chi-min, sectional chiefs of the Mongolian Political Council, all of whom are graduates of universities in Peiping and Nanking.

During the past two years, the young Mongol leaders state, they have faithfully and loyally worked under Prince Teh, with the one object of cementing and promoting closer relations between the Mongol people and the National Government. However, since the departure last winter of Prince Teh from Pailingmiao for east Charhar, no definite word has been received from him regarding his attitude, and meanwhile a crop of rumours has arisen, some to the effect that Prince Teh had appointed Commander Li Shou-hsin, of Manchoukuo, as Minister of War of a new regimé in Charhar.

In such circumstances, therefore, the telegram reports, they, with upwards of 100 staff members of the Council and more than 1,000 troops, found it expedient to establish a separate camp to the south of Pailingmiao. They are now gathered at a point to the south of the Council seat, awaiting instructions from the National Government. They vehemently deny that their action was mutiny, their departure being primarily prompted by the unfavourable situation in existence since the attitude of Prince Teh become ambiguous, and they are now as loyal to the National Government as before. Their troops have been peaceful and have not resorted to looting or disturbing the popuplace of towns through which they passed.—Central News.

DR. CHENG PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

Herr Hitler Gives Promise of Support in Mission

Berlin, Feb. 27.

Admiration of German achievements in the political, economic, cultural and technical spheres, was expressed today by Dr. Cheng Tien-fong, first Chinese Ambassador to Germany, in presenting his credentials to the Reichsführer, Herr Adolf Hitler. He added that the very friendly relations between the two countries had been markedly strengthened during the past year, especially in the economic and cultural spheres.

Herr Hitler, in reply, emphasized that Germany attached great value to her friendly relations with China, and assured Dr. Cheng of his and the Reich Government's support in his task in Germany.—Reuter.

CHINA CONSCRIPTION LAW ENFORCED

Nanking, Mar. 1.

The following Mandate was issued by the National Government yesterday:—"March 1, 1936, is hereby designated the date for the application of the Conscription Law." The law was promulgated nearly three years ago.—Kuo Min.

ENVOYS NOT RESIGNING

Nanking, Feb. 27.

Presistent rumours current here that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, are about to resign were denied today by the Foreign Office.—United Press.

MR. H. ARITA FEELS AT HOME HERE

New Japanese Ambassador Explains His Policy

Shanghai, Feb. 27.

Accompanied by Mrs. Arita, Major-General R. Isogai, Military Attaché, and Mr. T. Horiuchi, First Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Hachiro Arita, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the Asama Maru. A large gathering of Chinese officials, including Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan; Mr. S. H. Tang, representing Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; and Mr. Chow Chueh, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; also staff members of the Japanese Embassy, and prominent local Japanese residents gathered on the N.Y.K. Wharf to greet the new envoy.

In a written statement issued shortly after his arrival, Mr. Arita said:—

"During my long years in foreign service, I have been sent to China on several occasions—first to Mukden

Mr. Hachiro Arita,

some 25 years ago and later to Peiping and Tientsin. Moreover, as Chief of the Asiatic Bureau and also Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, I was for some years occupied with Chinese affairs. Therefore, I feel very much at home on arriving in China to assume my new post.

A Fundamental Point

"The absolute necessity of putting Sino-Japanese relations on a firm footing, for the sake of the peace and prosperity of East Asia, is fully realized both in Japan and China. It is most gratifying that the governments and peoples of the two countries have not lost sight of this fundamental point in dealing with the extremely difficult situation of recent years. I desire particularly to express my appreciation of the fine work accomplished by my predecessor, Mr. Ariyoshi.

"I believe that, in order to consolidate the friendly relations between our two countries, we should, above all things, grasp the actual conditions as they exist, and adjust our relations in a manner best suited to those conditions. I am determined to devote my best efforts toward the fulfilment of this purpose, and in accordance with the policy of my Government. For the past two years, I have been in Europe and somewhat out of touch with the affairs of this part of the world. It is my plan to find out personally the views of the various people in and outside the government in both countries, and to make a close observation of the conditions in China, so that I may be well equipped to do my part in bringing about the proper adjustment of relations between China and Japan."

Service In China

For his meritorious services, he was then awarded the fourth grade of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. Following his appointment as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, he took part in the Washington Conference on the limitation of armaments as Chief Secretary of the Japanese Delegation.

He first saw service in China as First Secretary to the Japanese Legation in 1923, and later as Consul-General at Tientsin in 1926. Promoted the following year to the post of Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, he was summoned to Japan in September the same year to assume control of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs, where he remained until 1930, when he was promoted Japanese Minister of Austria and Hungary.

Two years later he became Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 1933 went to Belgium as Japanese Ambassador and, concurrently, the Japanese Minister to Luxemburg. His present appointment, that of Japanese Ambassador to China, was given him on February 7, 1936. Mr. Arita is now decorated with the second grade of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

N. CHINA POLICY NOT AFFECTED

Little Likelihood of Changes After Revolt

Peiping, Feb. 28.

Belief that the military coup at Tokyo would have no effect or influence on north China or the Japanese policy in north China was expressed to-day by Major Takeo Imai, Japanese Military Attaché, in an interview with foreign press correspondents.

Even though a change of government ensues at Tokyo, he said, there was little likelihood that Japan's national policies would be altered.

The Major deprecated reports that martial law had been declared throughout Japan, pointing out that this had been true only in Tokyo. Peace and order throughout the country had been maintained during the entire incident, he said, adding that no foreign residents or diplomats had been in the least disturbed during the trouble.—United Press.

No Second Manchoukuo

Peiping, Mar. 2.

Japan does not aim at making North China "a second Manchoukuo, completely separated from Nanking,' but is seeking to make the region "an experimental ground for actual Sino-Japanese rapprochement by means of economic and military co-operation."

These were the parting words of Major-Gen. Kenji Doihara, for the past four years director of the Special Service Division of the Japanese Kwantung Army and representative in North China of the Japanese forces on the Continent since 1935, as he bid farewell to Japanese correspondents in Peiping to-day.

Gen. Doihara is due to leave here to-morrow afternoon for Mukden to wind up his affairs there preparatory to being transferred to Japan following his promotion to a lieutenant-general. He will be assigned to command part of the troops of the Twelfth Division, the majority of which will be sent to Manchuria as replacements.

"I am confident that the situation in North China, where all necessary fundamental measures have been taken, will soon see a decided improvemnt," Major-Gen. Doihara said.

"The Hopei and Charhar Political Council, however, will face serious difficulties, I am afraid, in reconciling the question of the East Charhar administration and the demands of the Nanking Government.

"However, I am sure that, with good faith and honesty, the authorities in power will be able to overcome all these obstacles in the realization of real Sino-Japanese co-operation in North China," he asserted.—Domei.

Chinese Concern

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

Grave concern is felt in Chinese circles over the military coup in Japan, further developments and also the formation of the next Cabinet being keenly watched. The general opinion is that it will have serious repercussions in China. It is feared that Japan will turn her attention to foreign affairs in order to divert the interests of her own people from domestic problems.

Despatches on events in Tokyo were displayed prominently in Chinese papers yesterday, two leading dailies devoting their front pages to Tokyo reports. The Japanese Yen rose to about 1.05 yesterday to one Chinese dollar, the previous day's rate being about 1.04. Before the uprising, the Yen was quoted between 1.03 and 1.03½.

A Chinese message from Nanking reported that the Government had instructed Mr. Ting Shao-chi, Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo, to express Chinese condolences. Chinese authorities in Peiping also delegated officials to call on the Japanese Embassy for the same purpose.

Chinese Bonds Affected

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

The Japanese political crisis was held to be one of the main factors for the weakness of the Chinese bond market yesterday. Compared to the quotations of last Monday when the old bonds were traded for the last time, the prices of the Consolidated Loan which replaced the old bonds dropped two to three points yesterday.

Starting at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, trading on the China Merchants Stock Exchange was irregular due to a minor confusion on the part of the brokers who were not accustomed to the new Loan consisting of five classes. Bonds of Class E were first traded. Prices for March delivery were quoted but had to be deleted later when it was discovered that certificates of new bonds would not be ready before the end of March. For similar reasons, the March prices of Bonds of Class D and C were not quoted.

CANTON'S INTEREST IN THE NORTH

Mr. Hu Han-min's Delegate Staying in Peiping

Peiping, Feb. 28.

The Hopei and Charhar Political Council this morning decided to establish three new committees, on communications, reconstruction, and education. The Council at present has two committees, one dealing with foreign relations and the other with economic and financial matters. The meeting also decided to abolish the standing committee of three composed of Mr. Liu Cheh, Gen. Chin Teh-chun and Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan.

Local Chinese are evincing a great deal of interest in the visit of Mr. Jen Tao-yuan, a representative of Mr. Hu Han-min, the Canton leader, who arrived here yesterday from Tientsin. Mr. Jen called on Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan shortly after his arrival and handed to him a letter from Mr. Hu.

When interviewed, Mr. Jen said he would remain in North China for some time as "contact man" between Mr. Hu and the Hopei and Charhar Political Council. He is leaving for Tientsin this afternoon but will return early next week to reside here indefinitely.

Major Imai, the Japanese Military Attaché here, to-day said that Gen. Doihara was leaving for Mukden shortly and he thought he would soon return to Japan. He had heard of a report in the papers that Gen. Doihara might take command of the North China garrison, but he did not think this was true. He admitted the question of having a Japanese Major-General permanently stationed in Peiping, had been discussed in Tokyo, but no decision had been reached. The strengthening of the North China Japanese garrison would take place, he said, about May or June, but he did not know by how many men it would be increased.—Reuter.

Nanking, Mar. 1.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations in Peiping over the east Hopei situation are progressing smoothly, Mr. Shih Chih-ting, a member of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, told the Central News Agency to-day. He assented that the Chinese authorities in North China insist on the abolition of the autonomous government at Tungchow as a preliminary step toward discussions over other outstanding Sino-Japanese issues in Hopei and Charhar.—Central News.

NANKING'S EFFORTS EULOGIZED

Not Single Scrap of Paper Seen in Streets

Paris, Feb. 29.

Supplementing his lecture at Sorbonne last Thursday on the problem of China's recovery, Prof. Jean Escarra, technical advisor to the Nanking Government, member of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, yesterday issued the following statement in an exclusive interview.

"China's essential problem consists of revising her traditional values which make of this vast country a static element among dynamic nations. China had to yield to the pressure of these nations with "unequal treaties."

"However," he went on, "the task of interior reconstruction in China already involves a large number of domains, more especially the economic field.

"In the course of my sojourn in China, I was in a position to observe important changes. There are now model Chinese municipalities, cities such as Hangchow, Canton, Peiping and Greater Shanghai, where not a single scrap of paper can be seen in the streets. Modern medical help is now available in the Chinese countryside, as well as teams of young officials devoted to the cause of public welfare. A large number of model farms can be observed in the interior. In the course of two years, 4,000 miles of roads have been opened to traffic in the province of Shantung alone, with 800 motor buses ensuring public transportation.

Air Traffic Progressing

"Air traffic is likewise progressing in China with marked success from a purely commercial point of view.

"Many villages have civic education centres, where children are taught to keep clean and to love their country.

"Economic recovery goes in step with the efforts for political reconstruction aiming at the constitution of a strong Government based on principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"Finally, in the cultural and moral domain, Chinese thought marks an important progress, an outstanding manifestation of which is the so-called 'New Life Movement,' which aims at restoring the value of traditional principles in China," the professor concluded.—Havas.

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He's and She's and Skis Amongst the Snows

BIG AND LITTLE
Even the young ones are going in for this exciting sport, Peter Baur sitting in the snow is smiling happily. His companions include Messrs. Springweiler, Starke, Heintze, Melchior and Wong.

BETWEEN SKIING
A group of enthusiasts sitting down to a meal in the dining room of their headquarters, the Ski Hotel.

8,000 FEET UP
These skiiers are resting on the top of Mt. Asama. They are Mrs. Janotschek, Mr. Springweiler, Mr. Kaufmann, Mr. Winterfeld and Dr. Rheinwald.

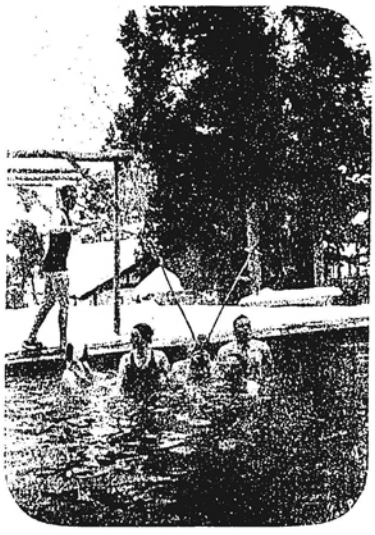
A PRETTY SCENE
Mr. Davos surveys the wood and paper Japanese houses under their thick blanket of snow. This scene is typical of the conditions in and around Sugadaira.

A LADY SKIIER
Mrs. Janotschek looking very happy, shows us her skis. Mr. Winterfeld and Mr. Bauermann are the two gentlemen smiling broadly in the background.

ASCENDING MT. ASUMA
Two skiiers on their way to the summit of Mt. Asama. This scene is typical of the mountain passes in and around Sugadaira.

SURVEYING HIS SURROUNDINGS
Mr. Starke, manager of the Shanghai branch of Lufthansa, pauses in his tracks to survey his beautiful surroundings.

THE LINE-UP
A line-up of skiiers getting ready for their morning exercises under the leadership of Mr. Yorke Heintze, an expert in the art of skiing.



A HOT-SPRING BATH
These people seem to be flirting with pneumonia, but they're sturdy skiiers and apparently can take it. The hot spring is at Kambayashi

Ski-ing to-day has become a sport. People who spend most of their lives in cities go off for one or two weeks in the year for the sole purpose of strapping on skis and slithering at huge speeds over snowy slopes. Even Shanghai is becoming ski-minded, and every year under the auspices of the Ski and Winter Sports Club of China, founded by Mr. Yorke Heintze, a group of Shanghailanders leave for the thrills and spills that the snowy slopes of Sugadaira's mountains have to offer. The skiers who left Shanghai on January 18, numbered eighteen in all, six of whom were women. Sugadaira is 4,500 feet above sea level with sloping mountain ranges rising another 3,000 feet. The pictures on this page were taken by Mr. Max Springweiler in the intervals of the serious business of balancing on skis.

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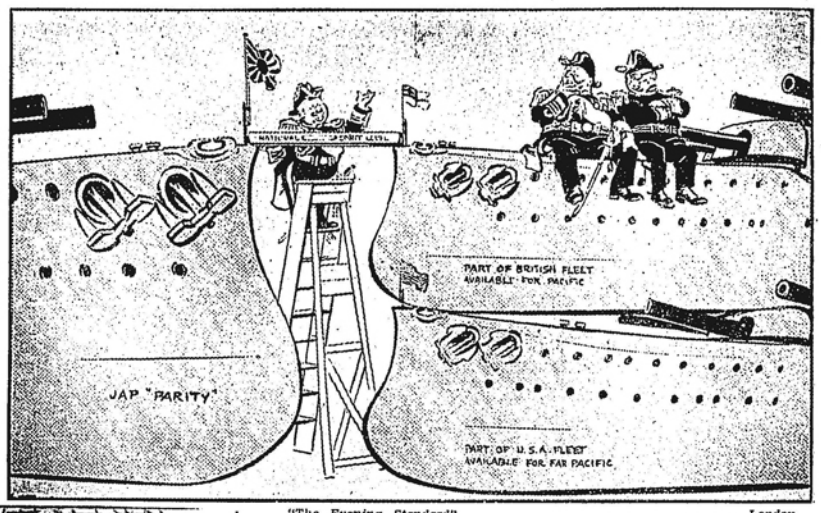
The World's Wit and Humour

"The New York Times" *New York*

ANOTHER "MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"
"Captain" Roosevelt saying, "I'll be seeing you."



"The Evening Standard" *London*

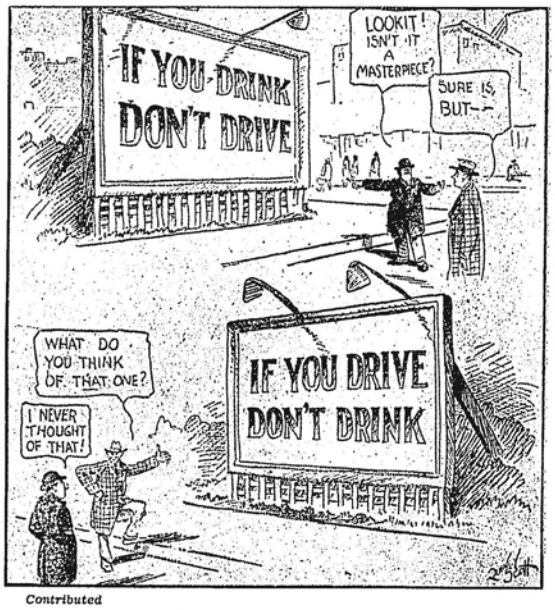
HON. COMMON UPPER LIMIT — "YES, PLEASE?"

"Esquire" *Chicago*

"You better try 'Mother Machree' — that always breaks 'em down"

"Esquire" *Chicago*

"That's yer Oncle Rafe — Gran'maw jest had 'im the other day"

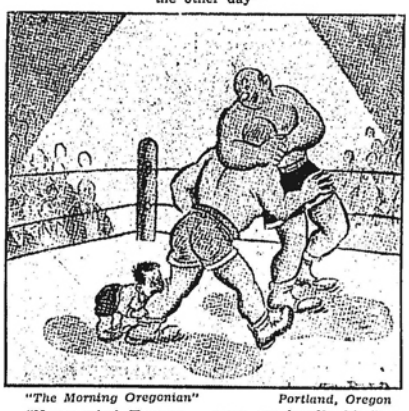


Contributed

POSTER DESIGN COMPETITION

"Daily Herald" *London*

"Come to Nunkie!"
"Shan't!"

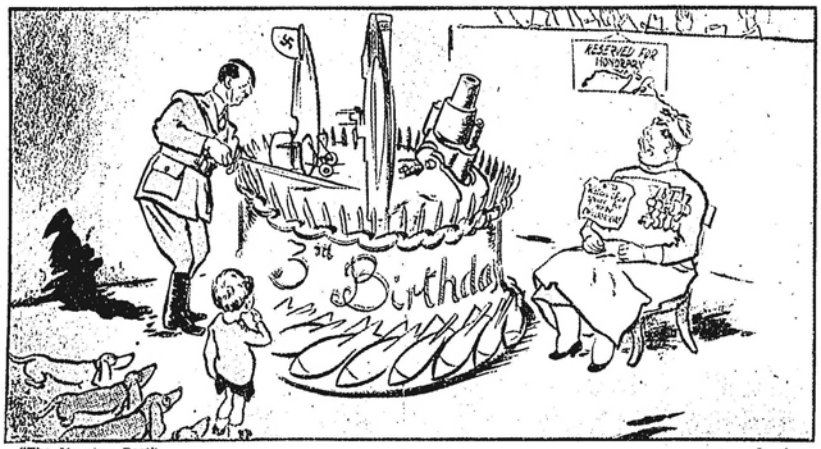


"The Morning Oregonian" *Portland, Oregon*

"Never mind Tommy — papa can handle him!"

"The Observer" *London*

INTELLIGENCE IN ANIMALS



"The Morning Post" *London*

CUTTING THE CAKE.

"The New Yorker" *New York*

"I'm taking a course in lip-reading."

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"THE SAME MAN"

March 3.

The King happily chose St. David's Day for his first broadcast to the Empire. As David he is best known within the intimacies of his family. As Prince of Wales he has, as he pointed out, been long known to the World. Thus the occasion was fitly used to impress upon the Empire that in the King then speaking it was listening to "the same man" who had made it his duty to get to know "the people of nearly every country in the world under all conditions and in all circumstances." His Majesty's voice, especially when heard directly, was wonderfully clear. To those who had not heard him before at any length—few can have been altogether unfamiliar with it—the accent of his own generation gave a reminder of the passing of years within the space of a few short weeks. The King, like his much-loved father, has an admirable way with the microphone. He brings to it a mode of pronunciation which is peculiarly adapted to the catholic requirements of a world-wide message. He approaches closely the standardized vocalization which, the experts of the cinema studio maintain, reconciles the differing modes of English as spoken in five continents; it finds the right common denominator of accent and emphasis; it is neither purist nor affected. His Majesty's voice has the vigour of manhood in its prime. In his delivery on Sunday there was plainly discernible a deeper note which marked the gravity of the change in his high estate. There was, no doubt, the trace of the emotional strain through which he had recently passed. There was also the evidence of the sense of responsibility now resting in him on the Throne. His dutiful tribute to his late father was touching in its simplicity and self-effacing affection. It occupied the greater portion of his message; it thereby added all the more force to his own personal appeal.

It was well said the other day that no British King had a greater right than His Majesty to claim wide knowledge of the world. There are, not only among his subjects, so many people who can say that they have either met him personally or have some indirect point of contact with him, as a man. As Prince of Wales he made it his duty to "get to know" his fellow-men. To those with whom he discussed the obligations of his calling, he frequently averred that, for him, the study of humanity was the chief need. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his first message to the Empire, he should reaffirm that philosophy. The Prince has become merged in the Sovereign. He is still the same man who will endeavour to use and extend his knowledge of his people in their diversified conditions for the due discharge of his supreme functions through the Crown as the symbol of the Empire's unity and the tie which binds together the peoples within that Empire. Modestly identifying himself with his subjects in the endeavour to preserve their common heritage, His Majesty surely struck a note which will have stirred all who heard him to loyal sympathy and loyal duty. Commending himself by filial reverence to his father's memory, he was able deftly to establish the new allegiance under the old cry: "God Save the King."

The message does more than mark the beginning of the new reign. It has come at a time when lowering clouds are apprehensively perceived on the international horizon. The King made no attempt to refer to them or to the anxieties which they provoke. He was content to show that the Empire could continue to look to the Crown for comradeship in its difficulties and dangers. He clearly bid for the traditional spirit of cohesion with which the Empire has faced its task of developing progress and prosperity within its borders and of assisting, so far as in it lies, the gradual growth of international amity outside. His Majesty could not go beyond this general statement of his aims to discuss matters of controversy. His position acquires all the greater authority from the fact that he stands aloof from politics. Yet in his pledge of loyalty to the cause of his subjects' welfare, he was able to restate the creed on which his splendid services as Prince of Wales were directed for the public good. His greetings to his Dominions, to India—who received a special word of cheer and appreciation with a ringing tribute to the magnificent partnership of British and Indian effort in her regard—to the Colonies and Dependencies, came as from one who was no stranger remotely sitting on an Imperial Throne, but who spoke as a friend and brother. Above all, in his avoidance of rhetoric, his straightforward acceptance of the solemn charge committed to him, the King has touched the very heart of his people. He can securely rely on their response: they recognize the call they are making on him:

> For therein stands the office of a king
> His honour, virtue, merit and chief praise,
> That for the public all this weight he bears.

"A king" said Seneca, "is he who has no fear; a king is he who desires naught." His Majesty has no fear. He desires naught but to serve. "Ich Dien" was his motto until a few weeks ago. As he is "still the same man," so is it still the same token of his Kingship.

JAPAN'S ORDEAL

Feb. 27.

A close censorship, accompanied by a declaration of martial law for the whole of the country, masks events now occurring in Japan. So far as can be ascertained a military *coup d'état* has been staged. The tragedies of 1932 are vividly recalled. It will be remembered that Mr. Inukai, a highly respected statesman, had succeeded Baron Wakatsuki as Prime Minister in the preceding December. In his Cabinet Mr. Takahashi was replaced by Mr. Junnosuke Inouye as Finance Minister In February Mr. Inouye was assassinated and Mr. Takahashi resumed the finance portfolio. Three months later, Mr. Takahashi had to accept further responsibilities as the result of an assassin's fanaticism; Mr. Inukai was mortally wounded on May 15 by a man who had forced his way into the Prime Minister's private apartments. Mr. Takahashi became acting Prime Minister until eventually relieved by Viscount Saito. It is now reported that Mr. Takahashi himself is a victim of attack now made by a certain military unit on the offices of the Government, other victims being, it is feared, Viscount Saito, Admiral Okada, the Prime Minister, who are both reported dead; and General Kawashima, the War Minister, wounded. Whereas in 1932, the assassinations were carried out with the accompaniment of bombing under the direction of terrorists alleged to be working for the "Naval and Military Young Officers' Association", the present outbreak seems to be actually in the guise of a military revolt staged by a regiment, under orders for Manchuria. Until some coherent account of the circumstances is available it is not possible to form final conclusions as to the significance of the tragedy. Much sympathy will be felt for the people of Japan, to whom this ordeal must be highly distressing. They will feel that assassination has again darkened their political outlook and seriously compromised their reputation.

Close observers of events will not be surprised. In the last few months, it has been evident that the differences of opinion between the Militarists and the Foreign Office were overshadowed by the recrudescence of sharp divergence of view within the Army itself. This had found reflection in China in the pronouncements of the Kwantung Army which, on occasions, inclined to support or voice the "forward" policy of the "young officer" movement. On August 12 last Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata was shot dead in his office by Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, whose trial by a Military Court has been proceeding in Tokyo lately and has excited an amazing demonstration of public opinion and theory. The crime was attributed to the "young officers'" dissatisfaction with measures taken by the then War Minister, General Hayashi, to consolidate the discipline of the Army and eradicate undesirable political faction. General Nagata, as the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, was personally responsible for the disciplinary action thus taken, and so was the victim selected. The trial of the assailant has produced extraordinary evidence and it is understood that the decision to summon General Mazaki as a witness especially roused the ire of the "young officer" party. The recent elections revealed unexpected support for "liberal" or "radical" views. These considerations may have helped to precipitate a crisis which has long been apprehended. The "young officer" movement is believed to be far stronger than was generally supposed last autumn when it was comfortably stated that General Hayashi had restored discipline.

These conjectures must inevitably be subject to revision in the light of more precise information. Yet it is not unreasonable to gather from the facts so far disclosed that the Army will not hesitate to take traditional measures for maintaining its solidarity. Whether the restraining influence of the "elder statesmen" will be sufficient to avert the assumption by the Army of complete responsibility for the nation's affairs remains to be seen. On the face of it, it would seem that, having taken so terrible a plunge, the leaders of the movement are not prepared to be baulked of their designs. The outlook is sombre. Mr. Takahashi's sage financial experience was desperately needed by the country. His replacement must be difficult. The heavy weight of defence services on the finances can be gauged from the departmental estimates for 1936-37. They showed that of a total of Yen 2,272 million, the War and Navy Ministries absorbed between them Yen 1,059 million, leaving Yen 490 million for the Treasury, Yen 196 million for Communications, Yen 179 million for the Home Office, and Yen 142 million for Education. The deficit-covering loans since 1932 amounted at the end of 1935 to the formidable total of Yen 3,745 million. It is not surprising that Mr. Takahashi bent all his energies toward reducing the military estimates. He was constrained, too, to oppose commitments which would be likely to throw heavier burdens on that item of expenditure and it was known that he had incurred the hostility of the "young officer" movement on that account. He has been eliminated. The financial and business interests in Japan will bitterly regret his death on national as well as on personal grounds. Apart altogether from the moral taint accruing from this recurrence of political assassination, deep sympathy will be felt for the Japanese nation in the perplexities and intense anxiety which must naturally arise from what has all the appearances of being a serious revolutionary upheaval.

IN THE TOILS

Feb. 28.

The Japanese Government and the Japanese people are, apparently, the generally unwilling victims of an over-wrought nationalism. The gradual unfolding of the course of the tragic events of Wednesday morning makes that plight clear. To the outside observer, the official and semi-official statements emanating from Tokyo are remarkable for their omission to give even formal expression to regret or abhorrence, in recording the dastardly murders of statesmen in whom the functions of high office were vested. Indeed the War Office is made responsible for an announcement which seems to go out of the way to prepare grounds for condonation of the crimes, since, avoiding any word of horror, it carefully recapitulates the murderers' reasons for their crimes: an appeal to a perverted sense of patriotism. To blink the interpretation which must be placed on such an attitude would be doing no service to Japan. From the aura surrounding the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Subaro Aizawa in his trial for a similar crime, it is easy to discern the kind of doctrine which has thus asserted so malign an influence. Therefore increasing sympathy will go out to the Japanese people in their affliction. No one can believe that all the high military officers who have met in council to deal with the emergency feel anything but abhorrence at the deeds of the misguided "patriots." Yet, so concerned are they to preserve what they believe to be of the chief value to the State—the prestige and solidarity of the Army—that they are compelled to forego their natural feelings of respect for the memories of men whose services to the country can hardly be impugned, except by extreme partisanship. Japan, indeed, seems to be for the moment caught inextricably in the toils of a spurious patriotism as relentlessly practised by a group of determined men who can bend even the Army to their purpose. That their success will secure a permanent grip on the genius of the country, it is difficult to believe. The process of moderating their influence, in the light of these outrages, may, however, be painful and costly.

The assertion of moderate principles in the military administration was joyfully hailed in Japan last July when General Hayashi, the then War Minister, with the support of a majority of his colleagues, dismissed General Mazaki from the Inspector-Generalship of Military Education in order to clear the way for the removal from key positions of officers who were considered to be pressing for the Army to play a more positive role in national politics. The resultant changes involving 4,700 officers were made on August 1. Major-General Jyotaro Watanabe was appointed to succeed General Mazaki. On August 12, admittedly in protest against the changes, Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata, the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau was killed by the officer now under trial. General Hayashi continued with his reforming programme and on September 4, was able to regard his work as completed. He thereupon tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Major-General Kawashima whose assumption of office was taken to indicate a satisfactory solution of the problem of restoring unity in the Army. Belonging to no faction it was hoped that General Kawashima would be able to maintain General Hayashi's reform programme, although doubt of his possessing a sufficient strong personality was expressed by some. Generally the nation heaved a sigh of relief in the expectation that an end had been put to military dissension. There remained the obligation of bringing the self-confessed murderer of General Nagata to trial. That trial has produced evidence and statements which have again aroused the fervour of extreme nationalism among the "progressive" group of officers. Coinciding with efforts at co-ordinating diplomatic and military policies, with financial pressure on the War Office, with the success of "liberals" in the elections, with divergence of view regarding North China which found expression in General Doihara's recent promotion, this development rapidly brought matters to a crisis. The outbreak in Tokyo followed.

The situation is not necessarily beyond control. Although the "rebels" are being treated with extraordinary circumspection and are apparently being allowed to "withdraw" without present action, the conferences of the military chiefs are apparently being conducted on the lines of compromise. General Mazaki, having the right to sit in the Supreme Council, with the other chiefs, including General Hayashi, may be brought within the scope of moderating influence, but hope in that regard cannot be expressed without noting the controversy aroused over his summons to attend the Aizawa trial. Those demonstrations, moreover, showed the weight of pressure which the "progressive" group can still exert. His dismissal last July was the outcome of General Hayashi's determination to the prevent the establishment of a military dictatorship which the "young officers" were supposed to be contemplating, with General Mazaki at the head. Now it is stated that among the men mentioned as likely to be entrusted with the formation of a new Government to replace the present temporary Cabinet presided over by Mr. Fumio Goto, is General Mazaki. This is not reassuring to those who believe that unless the nation asserts its intention to bring the army under proper control by firmly discountenancing the actions of the "rebels," the whole fabric of the country's progress and prosperity will be in dire peril. General Mazaki may, of course, be sobered by the events which must have aroused intense apprehension throughout Japan, but from the known facts of his clash with General Hayashi last summer, it would seem that his elevation to power would mean the establishment of a military hegemony in an even more precise form than has all along subsisted under the special constitutional relations between the Army and the Government. For the moment, consideration of the crisis must be limited to the issue of the succession to the murdered Prime Minister, Admiral Okada. On its wider implications light may be thrown when the decision has been reached.

DRAMA IN TOKYO

March 2.

The composition of the new Japanese Cabinet, when determined, will give some data for judging how far the revolt against the Okada Government has been defeated. It has been met by an apparently successful firmness on the part of the supreme authorities, but those authorities have really exercised their power in adjudication between the rebels and the Government. The dramatic episode of Colonel Denzo Matsuo's heroic self-sacrifice which surprisingly saved Admiral Keisuke Okada's life might conceivably make on public opinion so deep an impression that any thought of yielding to sympathy with the rebels would be rejected. The restraint shown by the military authorities in dealing with the situation is highly commendable and obviously saved the capital from further and more extensive bloodshed. There can be nothing but praise for the discipline and calmness which confined so desperate a threat to public peace within such narrow limits. Moreover, making all allowances for the existence of a heavy censorship, it is reasonable to conclude that the suppression of the revolt was effected with the minimum inconvenience to the civil population and to the large foreign element resident in the city. Japanese courtesy and dignity have been once again vindicated. The threat of civil war has been countered by unhurried confidence in the national spirit and the seasoned loyalty of the Imperial forces as a whole. Some of the leaders of the revolt have already paid the penalty by their own acts, in conformity with tradition. Others have been dismissed the service and will be put on trial. Four years ago in a similar but less serious emergency, Prince Saionji, summoned to the Capital from his country villa at Okitsu, advised the Emperor to command Viscount Saito to form a National Cabinet. To-day Prince Saionji's friends are keeping him in Okitsu for his own safety and Viscount Saito is one of the dead victims of the assassins' coup. Therein lies the gravity of the situation outwardly composed though it be.

From the list of officers reported to have led the revolt it will be seen that they are all junior in rank. Not one is higher than a Captain. General Y. Kawashima, the War Minister, has made the formal apology, customary on such occasions, for being unable to control the Army. It is difficult to believe that so elaborate and, in its initial stages, so successful a coup could have been conceived and executed entirely by junior officers. The so-called "young officer" movement covers ranks far higher than those of Captain and Lieutenant. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to imagine that the rebels expected a successful revolt to receive eventual patronage from influential sympathizers, whether in the Army, Navy or civilian ranks of the Government service. General Kawashima, therefore, will probably find himself in a difficult position in attempting effectively to restore army discipline, as his predecessor, General Hayashi, did eight months ago. The supreme Military Council is obviously unanimous in preserving solidarity in the Army. To that extent it has supported the suppression of the revolt and the treatment of the rebels with a judicious firmness, tempered by restraint. When it comes to the question of exacting deterrent penalties for the crime, it is to be feared that solidarity will be maintained only by making conces-

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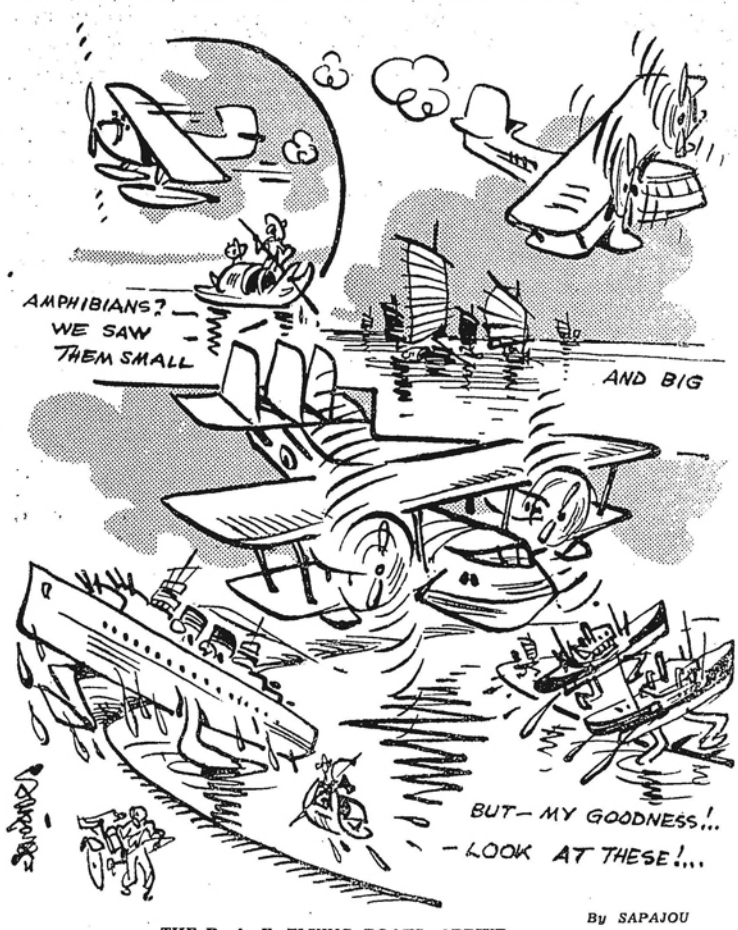
sions to the very doctrines on which the rebels moved. A survey of the atmosphere of the Aizawa Trial, which has now been indefinitely postponed, provides no reassuring guidance in that regard.

The horror of civil war has been averted. Whether the price paid involves the greater subordination of the Government and its administration to the control of the Army remains as the test of the rebels' success or failure. From the statements issued on their account, even through War Office communiques, it is plain that sympathy will be claimed for them on the ground that they were championing a national cause against political corruption and commercial exploitation of the people. Resistance to the military budget on financial grounds has been justified by the contention that the economic consequences of leaving foreign policy at the mercy of military dictation cannot be safely ignored. The condition of the agricultural classes from which the Army draws its strength, gives the military leaders a valuable argument. Japan is not the first country to find itself torn by the conflicting interests of urban and rural populations, but whether the conflict can be composed by enhancing rather than diminishing military control must be a matter of considerable doubt. Experience in Manchuria has aggravated that doubt in many Japanese minds. The recent elections showed that the doubt could find expression at the poll. That, perhaps, is the crux of the present situation. The Army will not give up its ascendancy without a struggle. Yet against further indulgence of its ambitions are the grim figures of the national budget. Mr. Takahashi is no longer alive to enforce that argument. The events of the last week may, however, promote sober reflection, when once the immediate danger of civil war has been relegated to the background. Much depends on the composition of the reconstituted Government, whether under Admiral Okada or some other leader and also on the measures taken to punish the rebels. If, once again, political assassination is to be given a colour of patriotic acclaim the murders of the last week, in the event, may merely connote a further step toward the creation of a military dictatorship with all the implications which it entails.



THE R. A. F. FLYING BOATS ARRIVE

GRIM OUTLOOK

Feb. 26.

The recent elections in Spain which resulted in a complete victory for the Left may provide a very unhappy sequel, for, though the country is at present given over to rejoicing at the complete political *bouleversement* which has been effected, there is a grave possibility that the party which is now in power, will take advantage of the fact to wreak vengeance for past grievances upon its opponents. Political feelings run high in Spain, and much has been done during the last few years, which has aroused the bitterest sentiment and a desire for revenge. That is behind Senor Gonzalez Pena's remarks, reported yesterday, to the effect that the Socialist Party, of which he is a leader, has not repented, and that those who had persecuted the Left might shortly occupy the cells which he and his fellows had just vacated as the result of the amnesty recently proclaimed. Space does not permit of a lengthy description of the very complicated party system in Spain, with the overlapping which makes it difficult to discover where one party ends and another begins, but it is necessary to indicate that during the past three years there has been built up a strong, wealthy and belligerent "Front of Reaction." Fascist by inspiration, it has persecuted the Socialists, who undoubtedy instigated the risings in Catalonia and the Asturias, and after their drastic suppression followed a course of conduct which led to accusations of hideous cruelty to the defeated Leftists which almost beggar description. It is indeed surprising that, in the flood of brutality which followed that period such a man as Senor Pena himself was not given over to the death which his friends feared for him.

He and his followers are now in power, and it is apparent from his remarks that vengeance plays a large and significant part in the Left's schemes for the future. His political opponents realise that, and there is now proceeding a general exodus of members of the Right in an endeavour to escape the day of reckoning which is threatened. All will not be able to flee and it is to be feared that the atrocities which were perpetrated upon the unfortunate Leftists, will now be visited upon those of the Right, who by their past conduct have undoubtedly merited the fate which it is feared will befall them. It is a regrettable fact that political convulsions, even in this day and age, have to be attended by unreasoning brutality, by a desire to inflict more pain and misery as recompense for past wrongs. Castor oil, the *bain-marie*, the clubbings with rifles and the merciless thrashings, the old tortures and mutilations are likely to be revived, bitterness of feeling prolonged and intensified, all to serve no useful purpose save to cater to a brute wish for vengeance. Such horrors cannot be defended. They may for a time be successful by reason of the dread which they inspire, but as a weapon of practical politics this type of revenge is worse than useless, settling nothing finally, but continuing a frame of mind which carries with it its inevitable miseries.

This by no means exaggerates the situation. Gonzalez Pena was taken to the prison of the "Adoratrices" and tortured so that he should declare himself guilty of the most fantastic crimes. It is claimed that some thousands of the miners were done to death following the uprisings which are referred to above, and the blood guiltiness of those responsible has aroused the keenest resentment. It is this ghastly fact which underlies the rejoicing that is toward in Spain at the present moment. It is the fear which it creates which has already filled Gibraltar with fugitives and crowded the trains running into France; it is a fear which is fostered by the threat which Senor Pena has uttered. All this is regrettable when so splendid an opportunity is given the Left to adopt that magnanimity which fittingly accompanies success. A wise statemanship would recognize the time as one in which the best work for the whole of the country would be achieved by the inculcation of a spirit of tolerance. Spain has a great distance to go before its house will again be in order, and that prosperity which is her due becomes rightly hers. The country's interests would best be served by a period of tranquillity, but that will only be secured by leaving old grievances where they belong—in the past—and settling down to bring into being that new order of which the Socialists profess to be in search.

THE ODD DAY

Feb. 29.

Julius Caesar began it when, inventing his calendar, subjected later to minor amendments by his nephew Augustus, he showed for the "dem'd fractions" a solicitude which would have rightly earned the wrath of Mr. Mantalini, had not that elegant immigrant from Italy decided to scintillate and ogle in the Victorian era. Caesarian jugglery produced the bissextile year wherein the vulgar creatures were merged in integrity, for the moment. Thus every fourth year the calendar gives daily labourers an extra day's pay and salaried workers paid on a monthly basis, the privilege of presenting their employers with a pleasant cumshaw. There is a slight variation when the year happens to mark the end of a decade, for unless the penultimate digit of that year exactly is divisible by four on the Mantalini plan, it fails to qualify as Bissextile. The intrusion of this extra or odd day, demanding as it does a disturbance in the ordinary routine of passing from one year to another, gives rise to the popular name, Leap Year. If the matter had been left there no trouble might have ensued, but the Scots, somewhere about the 13th century, thought they were called upon to give it their attention. Legends assert that St. Patrick was responsible, but, as he was really a Scot, they may be permitted to give precedence to the undoubted fact that in 1288 the Scottish enacted this law:

> It is statut and ordaint that during the reign of hir maist blissit Megeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of both highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to talk hur to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free"

For the benefit of non-British readers it should be explained that at that time the Scottish had not conquered England and therefore had not come under the civilizing influence of correct orthography as taught across the border. Yet Scots example was infectious. France followed suit with the same law a few years later. Italy was more cautious: it was not until the 16th century that the custom was legalized in Genoa and Florence.

The sixteenth century saw another Italian effort at calendar reform, for Pope Gregory XIII dropped ten days from the year 1582 in order to correct errors which had crept in since Julius Caesar's day. To His Holiness was due the device of reducing the number of Leap Years by depriving centurial years of that privilege unless they were exactly divisible by 400. The world is ever conservative so the Gregorian mode, although adopted immediately in Spain, Portugal, Rome, most of Italy, and many Catholic countries by the end of the 16th century, did not penetrate to Great Britain and America until 1752. Greece held out longest for after Japan had accepted the new style in 1873, China in 1912, Russia in 1918 and Rumania in 1919, Greece remained obdurate until 1923. Indeed, after 350 years, there are still in Europe—notably in Yugo-Slavia—communities which cling to the Caesarian Calendar as amended by the Emperor Augustus in 8 B.C. That Emperor objected to there being more days in July than in his month for reasons of personal prestige and, possibly, because he had a superstitious dislike of even numbers. Sextilis, under his scheme, was renamed Augustus (August) and, like Julius, (July) it was given thirty-one days, at the expense of February, while September and November changed places with October and December by having 30 days as against 31. These changes did not affect Leap Year for they merely meant that February had 28 or 29 instead of 29 or 30 days: hence the old rhymes taught in the nursery from the middle ages onwards. Calendar reform, under the auspices of the League of Nations, is being urged by influential organizations to-day. The proposal most generally accepted is to make all years alike, all quarters equal in length and thus make the calendar identical for each year. This is to be achieved by designating the 365th day of the year a "Year End Day" between December 30 and January 1. But it does not abolish Leap Year, although it gives people born on February 29 birthdays every twelve months, for the 366th day in Leap Year is to be called Leap-Year Day and inserted between June 30 and July 1. People who suffer from this new scheme are those with birthdays on the thirty-first day of March, May, August, and December—months shorn of a day apiece. They have a remedy in transferring their celebrations to April which is to be given an extra day in order to equalize the quarters' length.

Meanwhile it is important to-day to consider the validity of the Scots law as applied to 1936 by virtue of this odd day. The risk of exposure to feminine importunity is not necessarily greater to-day than it has been since New Year's Day dawned or than it will be until Scots salute the happy morn of 1937. Yet, of course, this is the odd day on account of which the horrid danger has arisen. Calmness, ever a protective virtue for the timid mind, should be shown. The pecuniary sanctions attaching to rejection of the hand and heart of a lady are not to be winked at in these hard times. Bachelors and widowers may feel that they are asked to make desperately rapid calculations amid the perplexities of chaotic exchanges. Englishmen, by whom this old Scottish custom has been accepted in an absent-minded spirit of Sassenach tolerance, are disposed at times to wonder whether "maiden ladies of high and low estate" set much store by the statutory permission accorded to them. Cynics have been known to declare that even if Diana were a huntress of wild beasts, her sex has consistently been catholic in its sporting exercises. It has not eschewed the chase of tamer animals. Stated in another form, the theory is that the art of proposing does not depend so much on the climax as on the source from which initiative comes. The League of Nations knows how difficult is the definition of the aggressor. Even in the days of good Queen Victoria, the lady who protested "this is so sudden" protested too much, as everyone knows. Nowadays the realist will agree that every year is dangerous for hunted man. Leap Year merely gives a pallid colour of justification to aggression shamelessly practised by a sex which is ever disdainful of pacts and dotted lines. Within the charmed circle of the married state alone is security to be found—but even that is precarious grass-widowers declare.

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD

NEW PEACE SCHEME

The report carried by Havas relative to alleged unofficial Italian peace moves in London is of interest in view of the suggestion that the basis for arranging peace with Ethiopia should follow the lines suggested quite recently by Major-General C. W. Gwynn in the "Morning Post." Roughly speaking that officer suggests that Ethiopia should cede to Italy, Britain and France all the non-Amharic districts in return for adequate indemnities and the payment of mining royalties from the ceded territories. That would in effect result in the reduction of Abyssinia to about one-quarter of its present size, and would deprive her of all the territorial acquisitions which she has made since 1880, and would mean the passing of Addis Ababa itself into foreign control. At the present moment the peace moves have gone no further than mere unofficial soundings in London, which it is believed will be duplicated in Ethiopia, and, if the preliminaries prove successful, more definite steps will be taken to bring about a conclusion of hostilities. On the face of it the suggested scheme is an improvement on the Hoare-Laval improvisation. By giving Ethiopia a fair and adequate recompense for the land which she would be required to relinquish, her title to territorial integrity would be definitely admitted, and the deal would assume the complexion of a sale, rather than a filching by armed strength which is at present in progress. Nevertheless from the Ethiopian point of view Major-General Gwynn's scheme is not very likely to prove acceptable, for it would completely nullify the expansion which went on between 1880 and 1909, and would make that portion remaining under the rule of the Negus, even further from the sea than is at present the case. Abyssinia would be reduced to a comparatively unimportant state consisting of the provinces of Gojam, Amhara and that portion of Tigre which has not yet fallen into Italian hands.

ETHIOPIAN DEBACLE?

Further reports of the fighting, from correspondents with the Italian troops or from announcements at Rome, substantiate the claim of a sweeping victory for the Italians. So complete has been the defeat of Ras Kassa's forces that they are scattered in flight after having sustained enormous losses. Italian hopes of being able to push on to Lake Ashangi and so establish a dominant position against the asperities of the summer rains are now considered to be capable of fulfilment. Ras Kassa's suicide is recorded, but confirmation has yet to be received. It is possible that Addis Ababa may be able to discount some of the Italian claims but, on the face of the circumstantial despatches from Marshal Badoglio and the assessment by Reuter's special correspondent, it seems highly improbable. An Ethiopian debacle may not have occurred, but frankly the conditions do not appear to be at all reassuring from the point of view of the unhappy victims of invasion. The Italian High Command evidently expects demoralization to ensue from Ras Kassa's defeat. How far that expectation will be fulfilled events must prove.

ROME'S REJOICING

Marshal Badoglio is able to record an achievement, which unless his calculations are sadly awry, places the Italian troops in Ethiopia in a more favourable position for the summer than was at one time considered likely. Confirmation of the completeness of the encirclement of the Ethiopian forces in the Tembien area has yet to be received, but the capture of Mount Alagi is apparently an accepted fact. It shows that the Italian forces have made a definite advance southward of Makale, but more cannot be claimed until information is forthcoming regarding the manner of consolidating the lines of communication between the advanced position on the mountain and the rear. Obviously the loss of 30,000 men would constitute a serious blow to the Ethiopians, but experience shows that preliminary statements of that kind have a knack of requiring modification in the light of subsequent adjustments. Even now it is admitted that Ras Seyoum has evaded the cordon and Ras Kassa may successfully fight his way out of the trap into which he was been lured. Generally Marshal Badoglio has been conservative in his announcements, but more than once the emphasis laid on political or sentimental factors in reporting sucesses has aroused doubts which later information has justified. Rome is apt—naturally perhaps—to talk in terms "revenge" for the defeats of forty years ago. That titillates popular enthusiasm, but it does not, in the long run, minister to strategic requirements.

INQUEST REFORM

As the result of a woman being charged in a coroner's court at Weymouth, with a murder which had never been committed, the Home Office, early last year, set up a commission of inquiry which has just published its report. It is a blunt and outspoken document, making revelations which it is believed will force the government to act quickly to secure the passing of remedial legislation. Some of the more important aspects of the report deal with coroners holding what are practically experimental murder trials, and it is recommended that where the police are for the time being unable to take the responsibility for making an arrest it shall no longer be the duty of the coroner to ask for or accept a verdict of guilt against any particular individual, and it is also recommended that for the future no coroner shall have the power to commit any person for trial on a charge of murder, manslaughter or infanticide, nor shall the inquisition name anyone guilty of these offences. If the anticipated legislation follows the principles set forth in the report, coroners will be required to adhere strictly to the rules of evidence, by which at the present time they are not bound, while they will have to obey a rules committee selected by the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary, in addition to which they will be subject to a Disciplinary Committee to curb what is described as "their practical irresponsiblity. The office of coroner in Great Britain, like Topsy, "just growed." and incumbents acquired a degree of power utterly foreign to the root principles of the British administration of justice. They were permitted to, and often did, animadvert upon the characters of persons called before them in various capacities, in cases where the unfortunate individual had no redress. There have been cases where innocent persons have been committed for trial, and having been put to great expense have finally been able to prove an innocence which should never have been in doubt. There is also a recommendation by the commission to the effect that the Press shall be admitted to inquests but that it shall only report the fact that an inquest has been held, the name and address of the deceased, and the verdict that he died by his own hand, while no references shall be made to the state of the deceased's mind at the time, though it is also recommended that the verdict of *felo de se* shall be abolished. While the Press will always look jealously upon any attempt to restrict its rights and privileges, there can be little doubt that such limitations on its activites would do little but suppress a certain degree of unfortunate sensationalism, and at the same time do much to relieve the sorrow and pain of those related to the person on whom the inquest is held.

BIG MONEY

The figures of the next borrowing venture of the United States' Government are not so astronomical as would at first appear, because the whole sum is not in the nature of a complete addition to the national debt. Thus $450,000,000 of the $1,809,000,000 will be used to repay short-term loans due on March 16, while another $559,000,000 is to be repaid on April 15. The amount of new borrowing is therefore approximately $800,000,000 with which the Treasury's cash reserve will be supplemented for the purpose of relief, farm payments and the redemption of war veterans' bonuses. The new money, the Treasury reserves and heavy income tax payments are expected to give the government a working cash balance of over $2,000,000,000 with which to meet the demands made upon it. Nevertheless this small amount of reassurance is somewhat discounted by the size of the national debt of the United States, amounting to the huge sum of $31,300,000,000, or, in terms of English sterling, £6,000,000,000. How the public debt of the United States has grown under the present administration is best seen in a comparison of present figures with those of 1932, the year before it came into office. The total was then $19,487,002,444, so that roughly speaking $11,000,000,000 have been added in the course of President Roosevelt's attempt to pull the country out of the depression which existed when he assumed office. With his New Deal practically in ruin about his ears, and faced with the enormous expenditure which has one day or another to be paid, the question arises as to whether the improvements which have been effected in the country's welfare have not proved exceptionally costly, even though the War Veteran's Bonus is probably the last huge burden to be placed upon its finances.

PROBLEM SOLVED

It looks as though the baffling problem of what to do with the Assyrian Christians which has been exercising the mind of the League of Nations for some years past is nearing a solution. The persecution which they have endured and the difficulty of finding some place where they could settle and live in peace made the case of these Assyrians a particularly unhappy one, and though Britain had no immediate responsibility in the matter, the government viewed the possible fate of these people with no little concern, and went to their assistance to the tune of no less a sum than £4,000,000. Early in 1934 the Brazilian Government, in response to an inquiry from the League consented to allow the settlement in that country of Assyrians who had been expelled from Iraq. The proposal aroused the strongest hostility in Brazil, and as a result of the representations then made the Minister of Labour appointed a commission to study the matter, and this latter reported adversely on the proposal and described the suggested immigration as undesirable. A second suggestion was put forward that these people might be settled in British Guiana, but that also came to naught. Settlement in the Levant under a French Mandate seems to be just as satisfactory as either of the other schemes, for it is obvious that these distressed people stand in urgent need of the protection which France should be able to give, while the transfer to the Ghat area will not mean so great a climatic change as would have been involved by removal to either Brazil or British Guiana.

A FORWARD STEP

Mr. Stanley Baldwin is setting out to fulfil the mandate which he received at the last general election to set the defences of the Empire in order. His announcement of his decision to appoint a new minister, probably a whole-time one, to assist the Prime Minister in the co-ordination of the defence services, is a long anticipated step, though because of its nature there will undoubtedly be some opposition to it. It has been felt that the Prime Minister, who always has, and rightly, been the titular head of the Committee of Imperial Defence, had not the time to devote to its daily detailed work, though it was also conceded that the delegation of some of his functions in this connection to another less occupied colleague, with no particular qualifications, might also prove unsatisfactory. Great Britain is faced, after some years in which by her example it was sought to bring about a substantial degree of disarmament, with the necessity of completely rebuilding her defence forces in a manner calculated to wipe out that insecurity which has been freely referred to by naval and military commentators. The problems which such a development poses are not all old ones; many of them are new and will require the application of new principles in their solution. The most important is that concerned with obtaining the completest possible co-ordination between all branches of the defence services, and is concerned not only with the knitting together of the functions of the army, navy and the air force, but in the making of all those provisions necessary for the efficient defence of the nation against the hostile acts of an aggressor. Mr. Baldwin's decision indicates that he has followed the middle way between two schools of thought, that which contends that the Prime Minister has not the time to undertake such work, and the other which insists that he and he alone would possess sufficient authority to impose his will upon the various branches of the services who do not always attain that unanimity which is so greatly to be desired. The affairs of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee will now be handled by a Minister acting as the Premier's deputy, relieving him of much of the detail work, but nevertheless being subordinate to him on matters of broad policy. Under the Committee of Imperial Defence there are innumerable sub-committees, two of the chief of which are the Chief of Staffs Sub-committee, and that of the Principal Supply Officers. Of the former the Prime Minister is chairman, and of the latter the President of the Board of Trade. They are concerned respectively in advising the Committee of Imperial Defence regarding the defence policy of the nation and the production of war material necessary to maintain the forces in the field, i.e. to plan the industrial mobilization of the country and the distribution of these resources to the three services. Sufficient is indicated in the above to emphasize the great importance of the step which Mr. Baldwin has decided to take. He is in effect seeking to give the greatest significance to the old service motto *tria juncta in uno*, and though still preserving to the different branches a certain amount of the old freedom of action, bringing about a form of elastic cohesion which welds them into one whole for the better execution of those duties which they have to perform.

MR. EDEN'S HINT

As was foreseen, Mr. Eden's assumption of the Foreign Secretaryship has been swiftly followed by a weakening of the enthusiasm displayed on his account by the perfervid champions of sanctions at all costs. Nevertheless his speech may be taken as a reasonable affirmation of Great Britain's support of the League, especially as it conveys a pledge of the Government's intention to strengthen the resources by which collective security can be upheld. From Geneva illuminating comments come. Great Britain is there regarded as being more concerned with European stability than the League's anxieties in Abyssinia. This mysterious manifestation of "League" opinion has frequently aroused curiosity of late. The source of its inspiration cannot be ascertained. This casts no aspersion on the new agency which faithfully reflects a point of view. It merely prompts inquiry whether such a point of view can appropriately be identified. The League has opinions, according to the decisions of its members in meeting assembled. It is not a sovereign state. It has no executive authority, apart from its corporate entity as comprised in its membership. When therefore the world is asked to note that "Geneva" or the "League" is moved to express opinions on this or that national pronouncement, it would seem that something like a diplomatic indiscretion is being illustrated. In particular the objection to Mr. Eden's reference to the findings of the Committee of five last September, arouses interest. That Committee was appointed by the Council of the League and consisted of representatives of Great Britain (Mr. Eden himself), France (M. Laval) Poland, (Colonel Beck) Spain (Senor Madariaga) and Turkey (M. Aras). It was called upon to draw up proposals for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia. Within eleven days its report was communicated to both parties. It failed to avert hostilities as all the world knows, but it was regarded at the time as a genuinely constructive attempt to recognize Italy's position and assist in the economic advancement of a backward member of the League. Described by a competent observer as "a masterpiece of impartiality," the report made no specific mention of Italy except in regard to economic developments where her special position had been consistently recognized. Italy was to receive such recognition on a basis of political equality with other Powers and without prejudice to the existing rights of their subjects. The shortcomings of the Abyssinian administration found tacit acknowledgment in the proposal to introduce foreign officials, without adopting Italy's charges but by an examination of the situation on its merits. While firmly upholding the independence of Abyssinia the report reminded that country of its obligations as a member of the League. Actually the report contained much that encouraged Italy's view of her requirements in Ethiopia, short, of course, of complete conquest of the country. It failed to receive Italy's approval; indeed Rome's rejection was emphatic. Yet, as Mr. Eden told the House of Commons on Monday, it is more than probable that that report will ultimately be found to provide a basis for the settlement of the dispute, even though Italian forces are steadily advancing and consolidating their grip as armed invaders. Why Mr. Eden's tribute to the wisdom of a League organ should be resented by "League" opinion is a mystery which Geneva may condescend to solve in due course. It provides yet another example of the complexity of the probiem of adjusting League relationships to foreign policy.

TITHES TO GO

When the Government introduces legislation into Parliament this spring for the purpose of abolishing the tithes system it will have taken the final step towards the removal of a means of providing remuneration for the clergy of the Church of England, which has been the cause of much bitterness amongst farmers. Tithe dues have been reduced twice since the War, but, by reason of the agricultural depression farmers, in certain parts of the country, especially in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, found the burden greater than they could bear. In many cases where they refused to pay their stock was distrained on, and neighbouring farmers formed rings and bought it in at ridiculously low prices, so that the tithe owners were put to loss. The indignation which prevailed over the undoubted hardships of which the tithe-payers complained, led the government to appoint a Royal Commission in 1934 to investigate the matter. That body now recommends the extinction of the existing tithe rent charge, by the issue of a three per cent. government stock to owners, to the value of £70,000,000, while the tithe-payer would recompense the government by

(Continued on page 388.)

From Daily News Ads.

Mr. Herbert Lipson Ward has retired from the firm of Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co.

Messrs. Reiss Massey & Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents for A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd.

Mr. David F. Landale has been authorized to sign the name of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, invites tenders for the purchase of 42,520 lb. of artificial silk yarn.

The training season of the Shanghai Race Club commenced on March 1 in preparation for the Spring Race Meeting to be held on March 2, 4, 5, 6 and 9.

The Area Paymaster, British Forces, Shanghai, invites tenders for dollar telegraphic transfers on the War Office, London, up to and for the sum of £8,000.

The Custom House, Shanghai, will be closed and shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on March 12, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Persons having claims against the estate of Ambrose Kane who died at Shanghai on February 22, 1936, are requested to send particulars of same to Hansons, 39 Peking Road.

Persons having claims against the estate of Walter Miller Stewart, who died at Edinburgh on August 19, 1935, are requested to send particulars of same to Hansons, 39 Peking Road.

The Shanghai Agency of the Kerr Steamship Co., Inc. (Silver Line), formerly held by the Glen Line Eastern Agencies, has been transferred to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.

Aviation insurance insuring passengers against death or injury caused by accident to aircraft is issued by the British Aviation Insurance Co., Ltd., for whom Butterfield & Swire act as agents.

The Shanghai Offices of the Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd., will be closed on March 31. After that date Butterfield & Swire will act as discharging agents for Glen Line vessels, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., as loading agents.

The recently formed British and American United Association has established its headquarters at Room 257, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Shanghai. The aim of this association is to find employment, temporary or otherwise, for its members, who represent many trades and professions.

Company Meetings

A general meeting of the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Ltd., will take place on March 17, when the liquidators will present their account.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd., will be held on March 17. Transfer books will be closed from March 3 to 17.

The twenty-sixth annual general meting of shareholders of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co. will be held on March 13. Transfer books will be closed from March 6 to 13.

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Kapayang Rubber Co., Ltd., will be held on March 13. Transfer books will be closed from March 6 to 13.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Loan Investment Co., Ltd., will be held on March 25. Transfer books of the company will be closed from March 19 to 25.

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD

(Continued from page 387.)

equal annuities spread over forty years, and equal in amount to the gross annual value of the tithe rent charge taken by the Commission. It is not apparent on the face of the cabled report, exactly in what way the former is likely to obtain much relief before the expiry of forty years, and if that is not effected no real improvement in the situation can ensue. For that reason it will be interesting to see what form the government's proposed legislation will ultimately take. It is to be hoped that its proposals will be more generous than those contained in the Commission's report. The abuse of the tithe system, which has long outgrown its usefulness, has to be stopped. The sooner that is done, the better for all concerned in this miserable affair.

FOOTBALL POOLS

One point in connection with the football pool agitation at Home which explains why legal action has not been taken against the organizers is that the pools are run entirely on a form of credit system which brings them virtually within the bounds of commission betting. It is forbidden to send money with the accompanying forecast sheet for, like a sweep ticket, it can be seized in the post. The practice is to insist that the money invested in the pool, whether it is pence or shillings, be remitted the following week which means that the unsuccessful punter, if his conscience does not prick him, may participate free of charge and conveniently forget his obligations the following week. A condition, which applies practically in the same words to all pools and some of them advertise a guaranteed sum of 2,486 shillings for sixpence, reads:

> It is not necessary to forward stake money for successful forecasts. On no account must cash be enclosed for this week's coupon but only for previous investments. In the event of this being done the coupon will become void, win or lose.

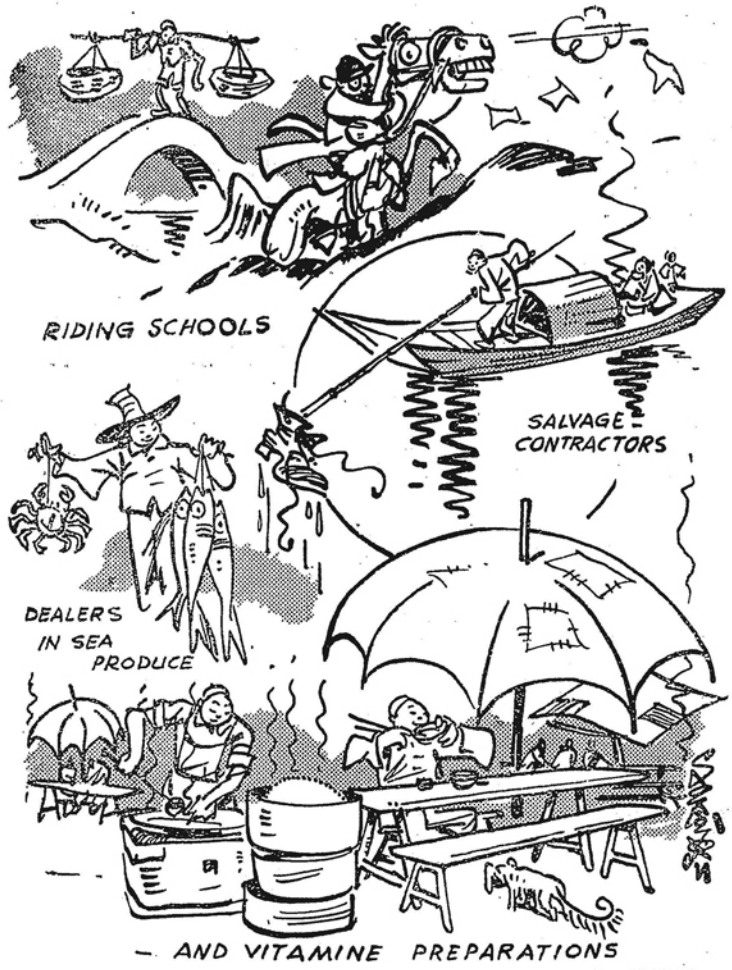
But such is the reliability and trustworthiness of the public participating in these pools that operators report only an infinitesimal percentage of defaulters. One company reported that at the end of the second week of operations when the response to the first week's advertising was received, 93 per cent. of the people who had invested the first week in an absolutely new venture and, as far as the investing public knew might have been a "fake" company, paid up their first week's investments.

DERBY'S ILL-LUCK

Derby County might have been excused if they had expected to win at Craven Cottage on Saturday, for a First Division team standing high in the present Championship competition could surely afford to give away the advantage of ground to a team halfway down the Second Division table. Yet Fulham scored three goals without reply from their formidable opponents and thus enter the semi-final round for the second time in their career. Derby are the unluckiest team ever to compete in the F. A. Cup competition. They have appeared in the Finals three times and in the Semi-Finals no less than ten times. They have never won the trophy, although Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers and West Bromwich Albion with thirteen, thirteen and twelve semi-final appearances, have six, six and three Cups to their respective credits. Arsenal's win over Barnsley was in accord with form, and London will thus have two teams in the semi-final. The draw will be exceptionally interesting as there are two First and two Second Division teams involved. The possibility of an all-London final or a final between two Second Division teams will be eagerly canvassed. Saturday's results should make Arsenal firm favourites for the Cup. Tottenham will console themselves for the disappointment with the thought that they can now concentrate on the effort to join West Ham United in the fight for promotion. They have there, again, to contend with Sheffield United's desire to return to premier company, but the obligations of combining Cup-tie ambitions with the last stage of a gruelling race for the top of the Second Division table may prove too onerous. Only once has the double feat of winning the Cup and achieving promotion been accomplished. That was by West Bromwich Albion in 1931.

BRISK WORK

The speed with which British justice is administered is again shown in the trial, on a charge of murder, of Nurse Waddingham and Ronald Sullivan, in which while the latter has been found not guilty and discharged, the case against the former is still being proceeded with. Following an inquest on a Miss Ada Louisa Baguley, the two defendants were arrested on January 30, so that well within the month, the two prisoners were brought to trial and it is to be reasonably expected that in a few days at the utmost the female prisoner will have learned her fate. There have been a few cases where the time between arrest and conviction has even been less, but they are not many. It is generally conceded that the speed with which cases are brought to trial, and the impossibility of securing any frivolous delays have done much to procure that respect for the British administration of justice which acts as such a deterrent to the would-be criminal. It is not always possible to proceed with such despatch. For example the case against Dr. Ruxton, accused of having murdered his wife and nursemaid has not yet come for trial, though it is anticipated that the case will be heard very shortly. In that instance the comparative slowness of procedure is the result of the many singular features of the case, not the least of which is the difficulty of proving the identity of the two corpses which are supposed to be those of the two women whom the accused is charged with murdering. It was stated when the prisoner was committed for trial that over one hundred witnesses will be heard, while the depositions taken down by the committing magistrate amounted to over 150,000 words. It was because of the anticipated length of the case that the trial has been put back to the end of the present assizes, though normally it could have been heard some weeks earlier than it will be now.



By SAPAJOU

SHANGHAI OCCUPATIONS

With acknowledgements to the Editor of the "CHINA HONG LIST."

SHANGHAI NOTES

M. CHALIAPIN

The remarkable fervour of the audiences which have greeted M. Feodor Chaliapin has testified to Shanghai's appreciation of a great artist whose powers have wonderfully withstood the strain of time. In particular the large Russian community here has been enthralled and uplifted by the personal contact with their distinguished fellow-countryman. He has brought them a message of cheer in sad times and other Shanghai-landers have been sympathetic participants in their delight. Literature regarding the great singer's career has found a ready circulation during his visit among his compatriots. An enterprising cinema has revived "Don Quixote" a film in which he made a notable appearance. This success of his visit is highly gratifying and M. Chaliapin will, it is hoped, carry away with him very happy memories of his stay in Shanghai.

THE STRAW VOTE

The "straw" Ballot for the British candidates in the forthcoming Municipal Election appears to be satisfactorily progressing. It closes on Saturday and those who have not yet sent in their voting forms, duly completed, are advised to do so without delay in order that their views may be duly recorded. On the general issues arising out of the election "Finance and Commerce" implicitly supports the views taken by this journal with some remarks that may advisedly be quoted. After pointing that a Member of the Council has necessarily to be a man who can adequately discharge the onerous duties of that public office, without fear of interruption to his ordinary occupation and therefore must be a man with considerable freedom of action, that weekly journal commends the "straw" ballot to its readers' notice and says

> The organization established has not been concerned to advance the interests of any party or clique and it is difficult to see what better or more practical steps could have been taken to achieve the object desired, which is to demonstrate that the British community does take a live interest in the government of the city and that all members of that community, regardless of their occupations or salaries earned, are given equal rights and opportunities, either to stand for election themselves or to nominate others to act for them. It is to be hoped, in these circumstances, that the electorate will respond in full force.

These considerations present in prosaic form the motives which have led the members of the Election Committee to devote much time to the public duty of attempting to organize the community in its own interests.

• • •

The British Election Committee will be warmly congratulated on the success of its efforts to obtain a good poll on the straw ballot which it organized for the test of the British electorate's views on the candidates to be nominated for the forthcoming municipal election. That 78 per cent. of the total number of voters filled in their ballot papers is clear proof of the interest which the Committee has been able to arouse. If that interest is sustained and efforts are made to induce the remaining 22 per cent. to reconsider their abstention, the actual poll in the Election itself should provide a real index of British influence in the International Settlement. To the ten candidates themselves gratitude is also properly extended. They have gallantly made themselves the *corpora vilia* of an interesting experiment. It now remains for the community to rally round the five candidates who, by the usual process of the franchise have been chosen to represent it in the contest three weeks hence.

ROYAL FUNERAL FILMS

The enterprise of the Paramount Films of China in expediting the news film recording the funeral of the late King George V should receive grateful acknowledgment. Those who saw the film last night were as deeply impressed as the special correspondent whose graphic account of his own feelings was published on the basis of a private view. The film is to be seen at the Cathay Theatre for a limited number of days and it will no doubt attract large audiences. Once again proof is afforded of the wonderful change in the dissemination of information wrought by the advent of the cinema, especially in its modern capacity for reproducing sound. The moving spectacle of the nation's tribute to the dead monarch and of the generous contribution made to that tribute by representatives of all nations has received eloquent mention and description in the press, illustrated or otherwise. The cinema news film seems to bring it home in such vivid poignancy that even those most familiar with the printed records felt that they had gained additional knowledge and a deeper insight by which their memory had been greatly enriched.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

Well-deserved tributes were paid to Judge A. G. Mossop—likewise to Mrs. Mossop—for valuable services rendered to the Royal Society of St. George during an exceptionally eventful and anxious year of Presidentship. The Society's chief function of assisting distress had to be largely exercised. The task was all the more difficult because the source of distress—the depression—necessarily diminished the ability of the community as a whole to respond to charitable appeals. Nevertheless Judge Mossop was able to give a most satisfactory account of the Society's beneficent activities, to show that generosity had been combined with prudent husbanding of resources. The Society, as Judge Mossop indicated, owes much to its new executive officers, Mr. C. S. Speyer, an indefatigable and discerning almoner and Mr. E. E. Parsons, an enthusiastic honorary secretary, who have managed with remarkable success to repair the serious gaps left by the resignations of Dean A. C. S. Trivett and Mr. E. L. Allen respectively. In Judge Mossop's room Mr. M. Reader Harris, a stalwart of the Society, has been unanimously elected as President for 1936-37, with Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, another "veteran," as Vice-President. Congratulations to them both will be tempered with the realization that they are not likely to have any easier a year of office than their immediate predecessors, as Mr. Harris, the outgoing Vice-President, will at once agree. There can, however, be little doubt of their ability to meet all calls made upon their long experience of and sympathy with the cause entrusted to their leadership.

TELEPHONE CHANGES

Sunday, being a holiday, offered a useful occasion for beginning the new telephone system of calling by message rate plan. It naturally could not provide conclusive data on the manner of Shanghai's approach to the ordeal. Perhaps Sunday morning rests were less disturbed than usual owing to the reluctance of subscribers to start the month by piling up calls against them. This diffidence will wear off, but in its place will come a more practised skill in the art of inducing the "other fellow" to break the conversational ice by working his dial. The Company is to be congratulated on the patience with which it has expounded the working of the new system by a series of informative and persuasive public announcements. Now the test is being actually applied to the philosophy which it has so eloquently championed. Subscribers will hope that the cheerful prognostications will be abundantly justified. This journal is not disposed to make prophecies. All it will say is that the message rate system has been supported by the Company's careful study of conditions in other large cities. On the assumption that human nature is very much the same all the world over—although Shanghai of course has the pleasantest variety at its disposal—it is reasonable to express the view that the Company will not be far wrong. No doubt more confident views—one way or the other—can be recorded a month hence.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

DRAMATIC COLLAPSE OF TOKYO REVOLT

Premier Okada, Reported Victim of Mutineers, Proves to be Alive

REBELS QUIT FOLLOWING ULTIMATUM

THE Japanese Military revolt came to a most dramatic end on Saturday afternoon but the most sensational happening was the fact that Admiral Keisuke Okada, the Premier, who was believed to have been shot dead by the mutineers, was officially stated to be alive and to have resumed office at the command of the Emperor.

The threat of the loyal forces apparently had the desired effect because the insurgents began to dribble back to their barracks where they were disarmed. Thus, the rebellion was completely suppressed without a single shot being fired.

An official announcement on Thursday by the Ministry of Finance revealed that the revolt had claimed its fourth victim in the person of Mr. K. Takahashi, the 82-year-old Minister of Finance, who was shot and seriously wounded, and who died the same day. The other victims of the rebels were Gen. J. Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military Education, and Admiral Viscount M. Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and a distinguished ex-Premier. Mr. K. Oguri, Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, was also assassinated. Admiral K. Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, who was reported to be only slightly wounded, is now stated to be in a critical state.

Rebels Return to Barracks

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

"Soldiers, the Emperor commands you to return to barracks," said Gen. Kashii, commander of the loyalist troops in the area under martial law, in a message to the mutineers.

"We admire your courage and loyalty to your officers," he added, "but you can submit without shame because your officers recognize their error."

"Return to your barracks and be pardoned—resist, and you'll be shot," he warned.

This threat apparently had the desired effect, for a communiqué was issued at 10.50 this morning by Gen. Kashii, stating that "The majority of the rebel non-commissioned officers and privates have surrendered without much resistance. The small units at the Premier's official residence and the Sanno Hotel are expected to be subjugated shortly."

At 12.50, Gen. K. Kashii broadcast the welcome news that the rebellion had been completely suppressed. All the rebels, he said, had returned to barracks and had been disarmed.

Earlier in the morning, at 11.40, Gen. Kashii announced:—

"The restoration of peace will shortly be effected. The ban on the press and on communications will also be released shortly."

Gen. Kashii, who kept Japan and the world informed of the situation in a series of statements, announced this morning that 100 soldiers and non-commissioned officers had surrendered overnight.

A hundred and sixty others marched past the house of Reuter's correspondent near the Nogi Shrine at 9 a.m. and surrendered their arms before entering the Aoyama barracks.

A hundred and twenty more surrendered at 9.20, and the remainder, who had held out at the Premier's official residence and at the Sanno Hotel, came in later.

Not a single shot was fired.

"In dealing with a situation which might have entailed alarming consequences if mishandled," said Gen. Kashii in a statement issued early this morning, "the Army leaders manifested paternal patience and dignified courage, while the rebels behaved in quite an orderly manner, refraining from leaving the area under their control."

The insurgents, he asserted, had been admonished time and again through various channels by their respective commanders to return to their assigned posts, but they failed to listen.

Gen. Kashii pointed out that the delay in dealing with the situation arose from a desire on the part of the authorities to avoid the bloodshed which would ensue from forceful suppression of the rebels.

The authorities also feared that the Imperial Palace, the residences of Princes of the Blood and several foreign Embassies and Legations might suffer if there were to be any gunfire.

Imperial Commands Defied

Furthermore, the national spirit forbade fighting between Imperial troops, but the undue delay of the rebels in surrendering was "intolerable and unwarrantable."

Consequently, in accordance with Imperial commands, the units involved in the revolt were ordered on Friday to return to their barracks.

"They refused," added Gen. Kashii, "thus defying Imperial commands. It has, therefore, been decided to seek a settlement by military force. Should fighting ensue, the area involved will be limited to a small section of the Nagata-cho. Therefore, the citizens of Tokyo are advised to remain in their homes and not be misled by wild rumours."

The day opened with Tokyo under martial law and the capital isolated from the rest of the world by a vigorous censorship on all outgoing news.

Then, at 5 a.m., a number of officials, including the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. M. Shigemitsu, withdrew from the huge compound of the Foreign Office, while residents of areas in the vicinity of the Nagata-cho were ordered to vacate their houses and congregate in various schools as a precautionary measure.

Admiral Okada

Loyalists Close In

The train service was curtailed to a great extent early this morning and street traffic in the vicinity of the "war zone" was practically non-existent.

During the night Gen. Kashii's forces closed in on the Nagato-cho and, shortly after eight o'clock this morning, a number of tanks were used to distribute leaflets to the rebels.

At 9 a.m. an aeroplane and a balloon dropped leaflets calling on the rank and file of the mutineers to surrender.

At four o'clock this afternoon, conditions were rapidly returning to normal although martial law was still being enforced and was expected to continue in operation for a few days more at least.

Hundreds of barricades were being rapidly demolished, and crowds of pedestrians and cyclists filled the streets.

Normal rail traffic and domestic telegraphic communication in the Japanese language were resumed this evening.

Thousands of loyalist troops in field-kit and wearing white armlets trudged wearily but sturdily to the barracks of the 1st and 3rd Regiments at Aoyama, whence most of them marched to accommodation elsewhere.

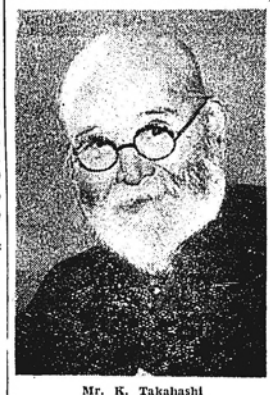
The country is undoubtedly demanding a "strong" Premier backed up by "strong" colleagues—strong being used in the sense of nationalistic.—Reuter.

Leaders of Coup Dismissed

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

The Government issued an order dismissing all officers of the Third Regiment of the First Division who took part in the revolt.

The list of dismissed officers included the three captains who were understood to have been the prime movers of the coup and who actually led the revolt: Captains Kiyosada Koda, Teruzo Ando and Shiro Nonaka.



Mr. K. Takahashi

The other officers relieved of their rank were Lieutenants M. Nakahashi, Y. Kirihara, S. Nibu, N. Sakai K. Kiyohara, K. Suzuki, Artillery Lieutenant M. Tanaka and Sub-Lieutenants H. Hayashi, T. Ikeda, T. Takahashi, K. Mugino and M. Tokiwa.

The Minister of War, Gen. Y. Kawashima, in a written statement, said that he felt a heavy responsibility because he had been unable to control the entire army.

Meanwhile, Admiral K. Suzuki, the Grand Chamberlain, who was wounded during the coup, is reported to be steadily improving.—United Press.

Not Directed Against Throne

Tokyo, Feb. 27.

The military revolt in Tokyo, it is widely recognized here, was not directed against the Throne. On the contrary, the young officers behind the movement are "super-loyalists" animated by a desire to restore and strengthen Emperor Hirohito's prerogatives and eradicate the "Emperor-Organ" theory.

The rebel officers were apparently determined to end the situation under which the Throne consults Elder Statesmen before appointing Premiers. Their method to achieve this object was intended to be grim, but simple—to assassinate the Elder Statesmen who stood between the Army and the Throne.—Reuter.

Second Fleet Leaves

Tokyo, Mar. 1.

With the relaxation of tension, the Second Fleet, which was ordered to Osaka to assist in the maintenance of peace and order, returned to sea to-day for manœuvres. The First Fleet, however, remains in Tokyo Bay.

It is impossible to confirm how many rebel officers have committed harakiri, although it is definitely known that Capt. Teruzo and Capt. Shiro Nonaka, both company commanders of the Third Regiment and leaders of the revolt, have committed suicide.

Other officers who took part in the uprising, including three former Army officers named Muranaka, Isobe and Shibukawa, have been taken to military prison, while all non-commissioned officers and privates implicated in the revolt have been taken to their respective barracks and confined in cells.

K. Muranaka, who was formerly a captain, and A. Isobe, Paymaster-Captain, were dismissed from the Army on August 2, last year, for issuing a pamphlet which greatly influenced Lt.-Col. S. Aizawa, who is charged with the murder of Lt.-Gen. T. Nagata, late Director of the War Ministry's Military Affairs Bureau, in committing the attack on his superior officer, and also denounced a number of Japan's industrial magnates.—Reuter.

Posthumous Awards

Tokyo, Mar. 1.

Posthumous honours were conferred by His Majesty to-day upon the three statemen assassinated by the rebels.

Admiral Viscount M. Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was promoted one grade to the first junior court rank and decorated with the Grand Cordon with Chrysanthemum.

Mr. K. Takahashi, Minister of Finance, was raised to the senior second court rank and decorated with the Grand Cordon with Chrysanthemum.

Gen. J. Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military Education, was promoted to the senior second court rank and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Rising Sun with Paulownia.—Rengo.

Army Ranks to Be Purged

Tokyo, Mar. 2.

A decision to purge the Army ranks, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of last week's events, was reached at two conferences held by the highest officials of the War Ministry yesterday. The first of these lasted five hours.

Before steps in this direction are taken, a thorough study will be made of the causes of the uprising, including various social factors and alleged "political misadministration", the conferees unanimously agreed.

Another question discussed was the selection of the next Premier. The decision reached will be communicated to Prince Saionji.

Three captains, seven lieutenants and five second-lieutenants, who took part in the mutiny last Wednesday, have been deprived of court rank, the Imperial Household Ministry announced to-day.

The mutiny has led to the decision to postpone official announcement of the periodical military re-shuffle, due to-day, until later this month. The War Office last night also decided to cancel the annual Army Day, on March 10, for the first time since its inception, thirty years ago.

Slain Police Honoured

Five members of the Metropolitan Police force, who were slain by the mutineers, were posthumously promoted to-day.

Sgt. Kamozaemon Murakami, who was killed with two policemen in front of the Premier's residence, was made a full sergeant to entitle his relatives to a larger pension. All four assassinated policemen were made sergeants and Mr. Kazuo Oguri, Director of the Metropolitan Police Board, yesterday visited the families of all five slain policemen to express his condolences.

Collection of public subscriptions to a fund honouring the dead began to-day. The Police Board will meet to-day to decide on the date of the joint funeral and the allowances to be paid to the families of those killed.

Spontaneous contributions, which amounted to Y.1,718 in less than six hours from citizens of Tokyo to-day, expressed their sympathy with the families of the five policemen. A few hours after their posthumous promotion, donations started pouring into the Metropolitan Police Board. Two were large sums, one being for Y.1,000 and the other for half that amount. Others, however, included one for Y33 made by 66 persons. Contributions are also planned by the slain men's comrades and superiors, while all police officers in the nation will be canvassed for funds to support the families of those who fell in their line of duty.

Viscount Admiral Saito

Two More Suicides

Major Takesuke Amano, of the Third Regiment which took part in the revolt, was found dead from a self-inflicted wound, in the south corner of the regimental drill ground, "after failing to prevail upon the mutineers to desist from their action," according to the communique.

Major Tadashi Katsuoka, a member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, was shot in the face by a rebel officer as he attempted to break through the cordon of the insurgents to reach Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War, to report to him on the events. This brings the officially-announced death toll of the mutiny to ten, while two are wounded.

When the situation reached a critical stage on Friday, Major Amano again sought an interview but was prevented from reaching the chief plotters by the strict cordons maintained by the insurgents. Disappointed and feeling responsible for developments rapidly moving to a crisis, he shot himself in the throat.

Major Katakura, the announcement said, was on his way to his office on Wednesday morning when he saw rebel troops in occupation of the Miyakezaka area, where the War Ministry is located. He immediately proceeded to the residence of the War Minister, which is behind the War Office. He was stopped by a rebel officer who thrust a sabre at Major Katakura.

"How dare you move His Majesty's troops without Imperial orders?" Major Katakura is said to have exclaimed.

The answer was a pistol shot from a man wearing an infantry captain's uniform who was standing by. Major Katakura served in the Siberian expedition of 1918-1920 and in the Manchurian Incident.—Domei.

Tokyo Returns to Normal

Tokyo, Mar. 2.

Tokyo is rapidly returning to normal despite the continuance of censorship and martial law. Military sentinels guard key points and the ministries and residences of prominent people in Kojimachi and adjacent wards.

At the meeting to-day of the Seiyukai Party, which suffered an unexpected reverse in the recent General Elections, a resolution was passed that the Government should not only accept responsibility for the military coup, but should decide to enforce strict discipline.

It was also resolved that the Seiyukai should make every effort to revivify and protect parliamentarism, promote the fundamental spirit of the Constitution, and strive faithfully for parliamentarianism.—Reuter.

Foreign Embassies Not Involved

A despatch received at Singapore (quoted by Reuter) from the Japanese Foreign Office announces that foreign Embassies and Legations in Tokyo are being guarded and that no incidents involving them have occurred.

The message also reports an announcement by the headquarters of the Fourth Division in Osaka stating that the disturbance is limited to Tokyo and has not affected the Osaka and Kobe districts.

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN NOT CHANGED

Good Neighbour Relations to be Maintained

Tokyo, Mar. 2.

Replying to a query of foreign correspondents, a spokesman of the Giamusho to-day said that there will be no change in Japan's foreign policy, the continuity of which "will be maintained irrespective of any changes of cabinet."

Instructions to this effect, it is learned, have been issued to Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad, calling attention to the fact that the guiding principles of Japan's foreign policy have been enunciated in the Imperial rescript issued at the time of her withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The rescript declared that Japan's aims were to promote and maintain "good neighbour" relations with foreign powers.

The German, American and Turkish Ambassadors and the Ministers from Poland, Iran, Sweden, Afghanistan and Cuba, called this morning on Mr. Koki Hirota and Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs respectively, to convey their condolences over the death of Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Mr. K. Takahashi, Minister of Finance, and Gen. J. Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military Education and others who lost their lives in the events of last Wednesday.

Both Mr. Hirota and Mr. Shigemitsu, it is understood, reiterated their conviction that Japan's foreign policy would remain unchanged.

Lanchow Shaken By Earthquake

Lanchow, Mar. 2.

It has now been ascertained that 46 persons were killed or seriously wounded as a result of an earthquake which rocked Kanglo in Kansu last week. All together 1,135 houses were stated to have collapsed and a large number of live stock perished.—Central News.

REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY

London, Mar. 2.

Replying to Mr. A. E. L. Chorlton, Conservative member for Bury, in the House of Commons to-day, Viscount Cranborne, Foreign Under-Secretary, said that the question of the removal of the Embassy from Peiping was under consideration.

An announcement, he added, would be made as soon as possible.—Reuter.

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SAVED IN COFFIN OF BROTHER-IN-LAW

How Japanese Premier Escaped Assassins: Dramatic Story of Short-lived Revolt

TROOPS NOT READY TO OPPOSE REBELS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

THE dramatic escape of the Japanese Premier, Admiral K. Okada, under the noses of the soldiers who imagined they had killed him, was told to the "North-China Herald" over the radio telephone from Japan. The Premier's brother-in-law, Col. Matsuo, deliberately concealed his identity and marched to his death, fully knowing that a word to the rebels could have saved him.

Meanwhile, servants in the Premier's household warned him of what was going on, and the Premier concealed himself in a large steel chest. When his relatives, who were living in his unofficial residence, asked permission to remove the body, they immediately saw that the rebels had made a mistake and had shot the wrong man. Fortunately, however, Admiral Okada was able to make his hiding place known to them, and he was carried out in the coffin that contained the body of his brother-in-law, which the mutineers permitted to pass, under the impression that the man they had killed was the man they had been after. The Premier's presence in his unofficial residence was kept a closely guarded secret until the rebels had surrendered.

That there were many more casualties in the attempted coup d'état than the cables from Tokyo admitted was made known yesterday when fuller versions of the affair were received in Shanghai. More than 100 appear to have been killed, many of them servants, some maid-servants, of the officials who were shot in their houses.

The coup was launched just before dawn, and the original participants were men of the 1st Division. They entered the city by motor-trucks, with full war equipment, including machine-guns and boxes of hand-grenades. The trucks separated immediately on entering the city, two or three trucks proceeding to residences of the Cabinet Ministers and other selected victims, while outside Tokyo other trucks were racing to Viscount Makino's villa, and the residence of Prince Saionji in Shidzuoka.

The headquarters of the Metropolitan Police and the Tokyo Gendarmerie were other places marked for immediate occupation, obviously with the idea of paralysing all possibility of resistance. The police were disarmed—the only firearms they possessed were those of the special riot squads—but the Gendarmes and special armed police on duty in at least two of the official residences opened fire on the raiders. It is difficult to secure accurate information on this point, but there was at least one street fight in which a man was killed on either side, while the guard at General Watanabe's house fired on the trucks as they drew up.

Gen. Watanabe Riddled

One of the rebels was dropped. Machine-guns were instantly brought into action, and inside a couple of minutes the General's house was riddled with bullets, which passed clean through the wooden walls. The general himself rushed downstairs when he heard the first shots, and came into full view of the raiders as he stood on his door-step, where he was shot down like a rat.

The guards at Viscount Saito's house were overcome with even less trouble. The rebels burst into the residence, and are stated to have found the ex-Premier in his bed-room. There were apparently thirty assassins, for on the body of the aged statesman—when seen later in the day—were thirty bayonet wounds, an indication not of ferocity but a desire that all the attackers should be equally implicated in the murder. Mrs. Saito was wounded.

Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, was shot, and killed instantly. His death was not made known, however, until Thursday afternoon, when it was announced over the radio that he had died of injuries. Presumably the news was withheld in order to avoid financial panic, and the ban lifted when it was realised that his death had already been cabled abroad.

Admiral Suzuki, the Grand Chamberlain and A.D.C. to the Emperor, was the only one of the rebels' victims who lingered for several hours. He passed away the same afternoon. He too had several bullet wounds.

An Attack Foiled

The attack on Viscount Makino and Prince Saionji fortunately was foiled. Telephone calls reached both residence some few minutes before the trucks arrived. The Shidzuoka police escorted the Genro away in a fast car, while a coolie saved Viscount Makino's life. This man carried the former Lord Keeper of the Seal into the hills behind the house, the Viscount riding pick-a-back through the blinding snow-storm which began to fall in the early morning. He was a mile or two away by the time the rebels arrived, and they vented their disappointment on the villa, which they riddled with machine-gun fire, bombed, and then burnt.

By day-break, when Tokyo awoke—for except in the Government centre and around the official residences there had been no alarm—the city was completely in the hands of the insurgents. They occupied the telephone office, apparently belatedly, though they soon strangled all means of communication except the telephone to Osaka and Kobe, and raided the "Asahi Shimbun" offices, wrecking that paper's modern plant. They are also believed to have wrecked the "Mainichi" plant. All newspapers were guarded by machine-gun squads, the press being forbidden to publish a single word, except communiques which might be issued by the rebels.

The War Office was occupied, and the General Staff officers then on duty made prisoner. There were only minor officials in the Foreign Office, and they also were placed under arrest.

Guards were placed around the residence of Mr. Fumio Goto, the Home Minister, and Mr. Machida, who undertook the duties of Finance Minister, and at one time was reported to be the new Premier. These two officials had no connection whatever with the coup, but the rebels evidently had hopes of securing their services.

900 Men in Raids

There were some 900 men involved in these raids. They were joined early in the morning by the 1st and 3rd Regiments, and by the Chiba artillery, while in the afternoon the Kosu 29th Regiment, the Akabane Regiment, and other detachments had fraternized with the rebels, whose total strength then was 2,400 men, increased to 3,000 by evening. The Chiba Aviation Corps also was standing by. In Tokyo Bay were three cruisers from Yokosuka, and smaller naval units had entered the harbour, landing marines.

The attitude of the landing parties led to considerable speculation. It was anticipated at one time that they would attempt to clear the city, but the Naval Chief of Staff, Prince Fushimi, was in the Palace all day, and the only orders received by the fleet were to avoid a clash with the rebels. Men of the 1st Division, under General Uehara, had hastily thrown barbed wire barricades round the Imperial Palace grounds, and all approaches to the Palace were closed.

Gen. Araki, former Minister of War, Gen. Kawashima, Minister of War, and Gen. Masaki, formerly Inspector-General of Military Education, were among those holding Palace conferences in the morning. An offer was made to the rebels as a result, the understanding being that Gen. Araki would be commanded to form a Cabinet. This suggestion was rejected, a remarkable ultimatum being issued over the name of Capt. Ando.

Rebels' Ultimatum

"We demand the complete overthrow of the Government, of the Genro, Elder Statesmen, and politicians, and corrupt business interests who are profiting by the national crisis," ran the ultimatum. "Unless our demand is met, we shall be forced to continue the fight against the Left Wing elements in the army, and wipe out the capitalists."

The offer of a Cabinet headed by Prince Konoe was also rejected, the rebels in turn suggesting Admiral Kato or Baron Hiranuma.

The ultimatum shows the leanings of the extreme section of the Army towards opposition to the industrialists. This is explained in some quarters by the fact that the Japanese soldiers gets only seven sen pay per day (seven cents approximately), and there has been a custom to circulate envelopes among people living near barracks asking for contributions to enable the men to enjoy a few luxuries placed quite out of range by their official pay. The poorer classes, unable to know what would happen to them if they refused, usually paid, while the better classes, though easily able to afford the contributions, were better informed as to the legality of the request, and often refused to contribute.

A Conference Echo

It is worth noting at this point that the attempted murder of Admiral Okada and the emergence of Admiral Kato—whether with or without the Admiral's consent—recalls the London Naval conference, and the split in the ranks which it produced. Admiral Okada was the senior naval officer, the head of the technical delegation, at that Conference. He helped Baron Wakutsuki to reach the Three Power agreement, and it was shortly after his return to Japan that Admiral Kato resigned as an expression of resentment at the continued acceptance of an inferior naval ratio. He later became a War Councillor, but has not had an active role in any of the army and navy intrigues.

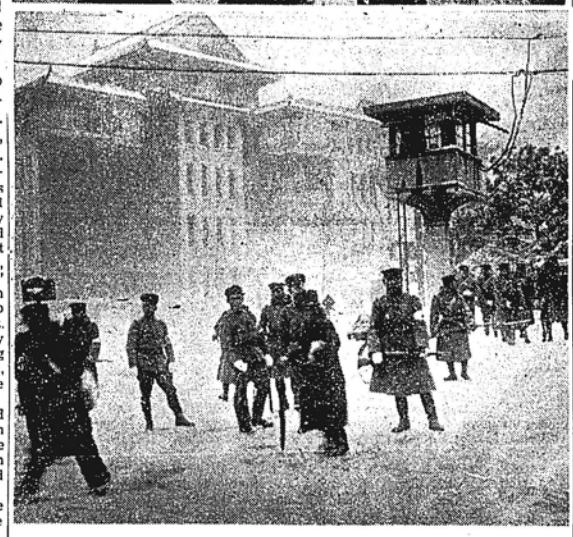
Bargaining continued all day long. Outside Tokyo the only news available was that concerning the actual murders. The public were led to believe, and still are, that the coup was similar in nature to the May 15 affair, when the murderers surrendered to the gedarmerie shortly after the crime. Even in Tokyo there was no complete recognition of the fact that the troops seen in the street, armed to the teeth, with grenades ready for use, were all members of the rebel army.

Emperior's Order

The Imperial Princes—Kan-in, Army Chief of Staff, Higashi-kuni, Atake and Fushimi—together with the War Council, conferred all evening, and most of the night. It was understood that they were endeavouring to secure Imperial sanction for the declaration of martial law, but it was not until about four o'clock in the morning that this order was issued. And then it meant nothing. Guards were still posted at the official residences. The War Office and Foreign Office were still "out of action," and the rebels retained absolute control, still insisting on full acceptance of their original terms.

Meagre facts had been divulged to the public on the Wednesday evening. Thursday morning's special editions, and the special wireless announcements, added nothing to anybody's knowledge. The nation was exhorted to keep calm and to believe in no rumours. Martial law, it was stated, had become necessary partly to reassure the city of Tokyo, and partly to prevent the Radicals taking advantage of the situation. Lieut.-Gen. Kashii had been appointed to full command. Rebels disappeared from one or two centres, but reappeared again in the afternoon, occupying, among other places, the Peers Club. The fact was that there were no troops in Tokyo ready to take the field against the rebels.

SACRIFICED HIS LIFE FOR ADMIRAL OKADA



The late Colonel D. Matsuo, brother-in-law of Admiral Okada, who sacrificed his life for his distiguished relative, is seen in the upper picture on the right seated with Admiral Okada. Below, is the military guard posted at the Military Men's Hall, Kudan, which was transformed into the headquarters of the martial law force.

British Journalist Arrested

Tokyo, Feb. 28.

Mr. Gerald Sampson, author and journalist, who has been residing at the Imperial Hotel for nearly a year, was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of "unduly propagandizing" among guests of the hotel against the martial law imposed by the authorities. Mr. Sampson was taken to the Marunouchi police-station, where he is being detained.

A Londoner, Mr. Sampson is believed to have been at one time private secretary to Mr. D. Lloyd George.

Owing to "prevailing conditions," the police have declined to inform the British Embassy concerning the charges against Mr. Sampson or to be interviewed on the subject.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 28.

The Foreign Office has requested a report from the British Embassy in Tokyo regarding Mr. Sampson's arrest.—Havas.

TRIAL OF COL. AIZAWA POSTPONED

Tokyo, Feb. 27.

The court-martial of Lieut.-Col. S. Aizawa, on trial for the murder of the late Lieut.-Gen. Teisuzan Nagata, director of the Military Affairs Department of the War Office, was postponed indefinitely to-day. Sessions have been taking place for the past several weeks.—United Press.

SIR Eric and Lady Teichman after an enjoyable visit to New Delhi were to have left Bombay for England in the Narkanda on Saturday last.

SWATOW MURDER OF CONSTABLE

Japanese Official Discredits Misconceptions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Feb. 16.

Misconceptions that have been spread should be corrected, and Mr. Kawai, the Japanese Consul-General, in an interview with your correspondent yesterday, showed him photographs taken and the report compiled by investigators of the cause of death of consular policeman Tsunoda in Swatow. Dressed as he was in civilian attire when, on the morning of January 21, he came out of his home and walked down the streets, he naturally was not armed. The bullets that were extracted after the shooting were not of the calibre used in small arms supplied to Japanese policeman.

It has been suggested that very little blood flowed from Tsunoda's wounds and even the Chinese investigators agree that there was some blood visible on the wall of a building near which he toppled over. A chemical examination proved it was from the body.

From the wall a bullet was extracted. Under the microscope this tiny leaden pellet was seen to be identical in all its markings with the other two that a surgeon removed from the body of Tsunoda.

What the papers have stressed most is that Japanese living near the spot of the tragedy say they heard the pistol shots, while no Chinese heard a thing. Mr. Kawai has not heard that even Japanese were within earshot, or heard pistol reports.

Did the Chinese police office who first came across the mortally wounded Tsunoda see him fall? With all due respect to the officer, Mr. Kawai does not believe his story. He was 41 metres away, and as there is a jog in the street he could not have seen Tsunoda.

SINGAPORE DEFENCE SCHEME

Commons Discuss Increased Expenditure

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

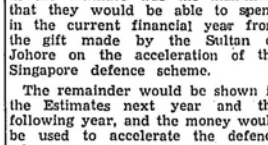
London, Feb. 26.

The question of increased expenditure on the Singapore Base was raised in the House of Commons today by Mr. William Mabane, Liberal member for Huddersfield, during the report stage of the Army supplementary estimate, amounting to £1,350,000, which was approved without a division.

Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply, explained that the £47,000 mentioned in the estimate was the maximum that they would be able to spend in the current financial year from the gift made by the Sultan of Johore on the acceleration of the Singapore defence scheme.

The remainder would be shown in the Estimates next year and the following year, and the money would be used to accelerate the defence scheme.

Speaking of the Air supplementary estimate, which was confirmed by 237 votes to 112, Sir Phillip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, mentioned that the Air Ministry's share of £100,000 in the Johore gift would be spent on the creation of a voluntary air force unit under the auspices of the Straits Government.—Reuter.



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UNOFFICIAL FRONTIER CLASHES

Suggestion That 4,000 Men Are Engaged: Rigid Censorship Imposed

From Our Own Correspondent

Dairen, Feb. 20.

An unofficial war is in progress on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier, according to reports reaching Dairen. The struggle, waged between Sovietized Outer Mongolian troops and Japanized Manchoukuo soldiers, has passed the stage of hurling verbal brickbats. Contending armies, long restless for action, have now taken matters into hand.

Careful press censorship authorizes the release of barest detail invariably prejudiced of favour the Japanese and Manchoukuoans. Unofficial reports and unconfirmed rumours, however, continue to filter through to Dairen. It is estimated by at least one informed source that the clashing forces number about 2,000 on each side. Although comparatively small for a war, observers here believe these forces would represent a titanic collision should Soviet Russia and Japan be drawn into it on opposite sides.

Contesting troops are said to be deployed along a wide front over area hitherto traversed only by nomadic shepherds. Japanese and Manchoukuo forces are in the main infantry and cavalry. The Mongols are mostly cavalry and "dough-boys" aboard armoured-cars. Both, it is understood, are equipped with the most modern fighting paraphernalia including bombing planes, cannon, grenades, machine-guns and automatic rifles. That gas-masks are carried indicates fear of poison gas, although it has not been learned that deadly fumes have been used.

Long Range Campaigns

Most of the shooting it said to be at long range, the very nature of the open country on which the campaign is being staged exposing any reconnoitring party that attempts to venture into "no-man's land." One report has it that a great deal of ammunition is being fired away by both sides in an attempt to gauge each other's probable strength. When a barrage is not answered, troops advance under cover of their own fire while the enemy force retreats to avert being overwhelmed. The mortality is thus kept down to a minimum. When the enemy returns shot for shot, both sides mark time and wait for a break.

When points of advantage must be seized, skirmishes ensue and if the defence is plucky, as was the case of the Mongol defence of Olanhottok (Olakhodka) on February 12, the engagement resembles a battle. The Kwantung Army is in the habit of referring to clashes as "incidents" or "invasions by the Outer Mongols" which invariably end in the enemy being "routed." Even when the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces take the offensive it is a case of the enemy being "repulsed." In the absence of facts a true picture of scenes at the "front" cannot be drawn, but observers see in Kwantung Army press releases bold strokes that represent a skeleton of what might be taking place.

"Continual Advances"

Japanese and Manchoukuo forces, for instance, are seen steadily creeping towards Outer Mongolia. They are advancing without retreating. The Mongols are seen harrying the advance forces and in concentrated attacks upon weaker portions of the farflung Japanese-Manchoukuo line.

The Kwantung Army and Manchoukuo officially have announced that their troops are on a mission to oust every Outer Mongolian soldier from Manchoukuo territory. A number of hostile soldiers, it is asserted, illegally and by force still occupy several Manchoukuo outposts along the frontier.

Outer Mongolia claims that the Japanese and Manchoukuans are stealing their land and have raised the cry of "self-preservation." Soviet support, it is understood, has encouraged the Mongols to contest with a dangerous show of arms the advance of the Nipponese and Manchu troops.

It is recalled that Japan and Manchoukuo strenuously had sought to establish friendly relations with Outer Mongolia. When the protracted Manchouli negotiations towards such an end collapsed in November, Japan and Manchoukuo realized they could not employ normal means to pry open a country closed by Soviet Russia. Attempts to intimidate the hermit nation produced alarming results, for a sleeping dragon was aroused, allegedly by Soviet Russia, to sink its hostile fangs into Manchoukuo territory.

So reckless grew the defiance of the Outer Mongolians, according to Hsinking, that finally the Kwantung Army and Manchoukuo found themselves obliged to call out their armed forces to "discipline" the Mongols and restore order along the frontier.

Manchoukuo characterized Outer Mongolia as a mysterious and hostile land, desiring to be left alone by the Japanese and Manchoukuo for some iniquitous purpose. Although geographically contiguous and the people of the same blood as the Mongols of Manchoukuo, Outer Mongolia has cast her lot with Communism which Japan believes will undermine the safety of the world and which in Outer Mongolia must either be flung back or parried. If left unchecked, the fear is that the Soviet thrust through Outer Mongolia will plague and imperil Manchoukuo.

Out Mongolia apparently regards Manchoukuo's political status disdainfully, although she is to Soviet Russia what Manchoukuo is to Japan. One conclusion observers draw is that the Outer Mongols are too proud to submit to the ruling influences of another Oriental nations but less particular if their patron guardian should be, as the case is, a people not their kin.

A relatively neglected frontier, sparsely populated and far from the highways of the world, the Outer Mongol-Manchoukuo border has become a most significant battlefield on which the giant forces of Communism and Imperialism are in mortal combat.

It is not known how far the combined Japanese and Manchoukuo forces will proceed against the Mongolians. Officially, it has been announced that the forces merely are to uphold the principle of territorial inviolability. Understanding, however, conflicts as to the correct line of demarcation between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo, giving rise to over-lapping claims to territory.

Japanese Battering Ram

The situation is fraught with extreme danger further aggravating the flames of war that have already been ignited, for it is unlikely Japan and Manchoukuo will compromise while Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia seem bent on preventing the battering ram from making any dent in what they consider their wall. Large areas are in dispute.

The only ray of hope is in the tacit attitude of the Kwantung Army that a major clash with the Soviet Army should be averted, partly by patiently prolonging deliberations on Siberian frontier issues. Viewed from the vantage point of Dairen, it seems that the Soviets as well as the Kwantung Army will be content if the Mongolia-Manchoukuo fracas is between the pawns only and that efforts are not altogether being withheld from finding some tenable solution.

Personal Notes

The many friends of Mr. Douglas M. Larkins are waiting to shower him with congratulations when he returns from Shanghai with his bride. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Mabel Young of Bournemouth, England, on February 8 at the Shanghai Cathedral.

Mr. Larkins has for some time been connected with W. H. Winning & Co., here. His parents, now living in Surrey, England, were among the earliest foreign settlers in Dairen. He and his brother, Mr. Geoffrey I. Larkins, Honorary Consul here for Norway, are among the pioneer members of the foreign colony, having lived in this community since their boyhood.

Word has been received here from Mr. Victor Vikmann, formerly manager of the Dairen office of the Chinese Eastern Railway and one of the most popular members of the local Soviet community. Mr. Vikmann writes that he is now with the Railway Ministry at Moscow. Mr. L. I. Kagan, formerly manager of the local Soviet Trade Representation Office, and Mr. George W. Siebold, formerly secretary of the Soviet Consulate here, are also in Moscow. The last message from Mr. Siebold said that he might go to the Caucausus. All three were local residents until recently. Mr. T. L. Mihailoff, Soviet Consul who left here a year ago, is now serving in an important administrative position at Kharkow.

Soviet Consul-General

Mr. M. M. Slavoutsky, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, was reported by both the "Manshu Nichi Nichi" and the "Manchuria Daily News" as having arrived in this city by train on the night of February 14. On February 15 the local Soviet Consulate was besieged with inquiries, mostly from members of Press organizations, seeking interviews with Mr. Slavoutsky, what with the current frontier tension and the sudden closure of the Soviet Consulate at Mukden. Mr. Efim Goloubtzoff, Consul here, expressed surprise and said that as far as he was aware Mr. Slavoutsky was not in Dairen. The "Manshu Nichi Nichi asserts that the consul-general's name was unmistakably registered at the Dairen Railway Station as an incoming passenger.

Mr. Goloubtzoff, incidentally, is due for a transfer soon to be succeeded by an official serving in Hokkaido, northern Japan. He came to Dairen a year ago from Moscow. Previous to that he served for three years in England.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the S.M.R., left Harbin by plane for Manchouli, where he plans to investigate conditions obtaining after the evacuation of Soviet C.E.R. (N.M.R.) employers and to gather first hand information regarding the frontier situation. Mr. Shinji Sogoh, President of the Kochu Hungssu, left here to-day for Hsinking, whence he plans to visit China arriving in Peiping on February 24, Tsinan on the 27, Tsingtao on the 29, Shanghai on March 4. On March 13 he proposes to leave Shanghai for South China, visiting Hongkong, Canton and other cities along the route.

Mr. Felix Bryner, president of Messrs. Bryner & Co., and Honorary Consul for France, has left Dairen on a combined business and pleasure tour of principal European countries after which he plans to visit his home in Switzerland. He plans to return in September.

Winter Olympic Games

Enjoying the Winter Olympic Games in Germany are a Dairen couple, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Ebenboeck, who left here in time to attend some of the competitions which are being held in his home town of Garmisch in the Bavarian Alps. They are expected back towards the end of June. Mr. Ebenboeck is connected with Messrs. Illies and Co. Mr. Werner Mathies, formerly manager of the shipping department of the same company here is now at the headquarters in Hamburg of the Hamburg & American Line. The new manager of the shipping department, Mr. Werner H. Dittberner, came to Dairen from the company's Kobe agency. His wife only recently arrived here from Stettin, Germany.

Miss Anna Jdanoff, local soprano and vocal instructor, is due on the air this evening on the local radio broadcast station's programme. She is to sing classic Russian, German and English selections. Much interest has been aroused inasmuch as local foreign talent hardly ever is invited to take part in Dairen broadcasts.

The Dairen White Russians' Bureau, recently organized and now boasting a membership of approximately 300, is sponsoring a Russian Evening programme on February 22 at the Ryoto Hotel here. The function is for the purpose of raising funds for the new organization.

Mr. G. V. Stepanoff of Shanghai and Tokyo and special representative for Japan and Manchoukuo of the Comacrib Press, Shanghai, is soon to visit Shanghai.

MANCHOUKUO FAVOUR FRONTIER INQUIRY

Moscow's Offer to Mediate in Mongol Dispute

Changchun, Feb. 25.

Manchoukuo's readiness to form a joint commission to adjudicate border disputes with Outer Mongolia, provided Moscow is not represented, was voiced to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

"We appreciate the Soviet offer of mediation in the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian border disputes. We recognize the move as an evidence of Moscow's understanding of Manchoukuo's and Japan's real views on the issue of the Outer Mongolian border," the spokesman declared.

"My Government," he added, "has no other desire but to demarcate the vague border line, thus eliminating a cause of disputes. Moreover, we are anxious to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with Ulan Bator (Urga).

"Should a border commission be formed," he concluded, "the Outer Mongolian delegates would have to be selected by the Ulan Bator authorities, without Soviet participation in the work of the projected commission."

Changchun's Condition

Commenting on the Soviet proposal, the spokesman declared that Manchoukuo was unable to agree to the terms outright.

Manchoukuo, he said, wants to have equal representation with the Soviet Union and Japan and is unwilling to take part in a commission where the joint delegates of Japan and Manchoukuo will be of the same number as those of Soviet Russia. "Manchoukuo is an independent nation and should have the same rights as the Soviet Union," he declared.

Moreover, he continued, Manchoukuo would insist that the Chinchangkow mutineers, whose flight into Soviet territory led to the conflict, be returned for punishment.

"We also believe that the commission should be followed by a similar body for the delimitation of frontiers," the spokesman asserted.—Domei.

RECENT SOVIET-JAPANESE DISPUTES

Manchoukuoan Boundaries Still Unsettled: Tokyo No Longer Rattling Sabre

From Our Own Correspondent

Mukden, Feb. 20.

The number of troops involved in border incidents, and the seriousness of the engagements along the frontiers has steadily increased. Further troop concentrations are reported and the tone of the protests and denounciations becomes disquietingly sharper. Fortunately for the outlook for peace recent despatches from the Tokyo Foreign Office contain no hint of sabre-rattling and urge the sound and peaceful settlement of the disputes.

A two weeks visit in the North from which I have just returned provided no little information on the attitude of the authorities on both sides.

According to Soviet circles their boundary is adequately marked and their claims convincingly documented. They state that though eight months has elapsed since they proposed the outline of a convention to provide for the establishment of a border commission by the three Governments, the district offices of this commission to deal with each local incident as it arose, no reply has been received.

Soviet Contention

The Soviet side remark that they learned only through the Manchoukuo News Service (Kokutsu) that the Kwantung Army was not in accord with their proposal, nevertheless Soviet authorities insist that the frontier does not require demarcating. In particular they state that long standing Sino-Russian agreements, accompanied by detailed maps, of which duplicate copies had been only authenticated, had settled all questions of the ownership of everyone of the numerous islands which dot the border rivers.

In Soviet circles at Harbin the charges of invasion of Manchoukuo territory are brushed aside as propaganda designed to demonstrate the existence of the Crisis to which the Japanese military authorities refer when explaining their financial requirements.

Eastern Frontier Incidents

With regard to the desertion of a detachment of Manchoukuo troops who murdered their Japanese officers and then fled into Siberia on January 29, Soviet authorities insist that these invaders were disarmed and interned as political refugees at some distance from the border. It was suggested that sending out such a gang of mutineers, who had just massacred their foreign officers, in charge of a small number of Soviet officers would be a rather stupid and risky method of guarding the frontier. No suggestion was made that the details released from Hsinking of the interview between Mr. Ohashi, the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Slavoutsky, Consul-General, of the U.S.S.R., were incorrect.

In Soviet circles detailed reference were made to a long series of treaties, agreements, protocols and aide-memoires, with regard to boundary, and it was cynically added that Russia has had vast experience with border affairs, with many nations, for many years whereas Japan, until recently, was entirely bounded by the ocean.

Apparently Russia has not always been so confident of the adequacy of the border markings. The Manchoukuo Foreign Office point out that the treaty of 1915, whereby the Republic of China and the Russian Empire recognized the autonomy of Outer Mongolia under the suzerainty of China, specifically provided that the border of Outer Mongolia should be demarcated within two years. Two years later there was little time in Russia for such activities, and no effort has been made to rectify that omission.

Subject of Argument

The boundaries between the pasture lands of the various Mongolian banners have been subjects of intertribal dispute for ages past. Naturally the border between Inner and Outer Mongolia has been the subject of argument particularly on those parts of the line where it passed through desirable country.

With a Central Government struggling for its very existence, the problem of demarcating the Mongolian border apparently became one of academic consideration only. But when the Chinese regional government of Manchuria was superseded by the State of Manchoukuo actively defended by the Japanese army, navy and air force, the policing of boundaries took on an altogether different aspect.

Contrasting strongly with the Soviet statement as to the boundary markings and records is the definite provision in the agreement signed in 1924 in Peking for the re-demarcation of the frontier. This item was also embodied in the Mukden Agreement signed the same year. If the borders needed definition twelve years ago, it is highly probable that they require even more attention to-day.

Of course some of the records and official maps may be stored in Nanking and it will not be easy for the authorities at Hsinking to compile complete documentary evidence for their case.

Here is an opportunity for Sino-Japanese co-operation which has not been mentioned in recent discussions. The loan to Japan, member of the three country boundary commission, of documents bearing on the old frontier would be of the greatest assistance in settling this trouble breeding arguement if both sides have a real desire to settle the question.

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GENERAL KENJI DOIHARA INTERVIEWED

"Gentle Art of Telling Nothing Frankly": Universities Not to Remove

From Our Own Correspondent

Peiping, Feb. 24.

Things are undoubtedly working out according to plan. For Gen. Doihara was in excellent humour and in fine fettle at the interview that he gave foreign correspondents last week. The interview must have been regarded as a high-light in the activities of foreign correspondents here. No less than twenty of them turned up for it, the most likely and unlikely persons; people one never knew before were journalists at all. They were certainly not disappointed.

It was a remarkable interview, less perhaps for its news value, than as a brilliant example of the gentle art of telling nothing with the utmost show of frankness and perfect good humour. The general simply made rings round us and left us gasping. When I got back and looked through the detailed notes that I had taken, I began to wonder what I had had for tiffin, as none of the answers seemed to fit the questions to which they were attached. However, on checking with others, I found that I had got everything perfectly correctly. That was simply the way the interview had gone.

The interpretation, too, was a model of conciseness. The general often replied to our questions at considerable length and for two or three minutes on end. These lengthy disquisitions the interpreter would sum up in one or two curt sentences. The interview was carried on to an accompaniment of clicking cameras and whirring cinema cameras, so that one could hardly hear the interpreter's voice. After about half an hour of this sort of thing, the general, exhausted no doubt by the volume, if not the depth, of his explanations, suggested an adjournment for further photograph in the open. There ensued a veritable orgy of picture taking and of posing in the company of the redoubtable general. I must admit that I retired before the second part of the interview, having a slight headache, due perhaps to the stunning revelations, or also possibly to the thunder of the cameras. Strangely enough, my failure to attend seems in no way to have impaired the accuracy of the account I was able to give of this historic interview.

Rare Books Shipped South

There has been much talk here in recent weeks that the educational institutions were to close up or, what would amount to the same thing, would be taken over by the local administration. One report was going around that the National Library had started shipping all its books to the South. From authoritative sources I understand that this is not the case. Only some of the rarer books and the most valuable original documents have been sent away, "as a safe-guard."

At one time it was even seriously proposed to appoint a Japanese advisor for education. All such plans I am informed by reliable circles have been dropped, at anyrate for the time being. Well-informed quarters are of the opinion that there will be no change in the educational system for many months to come. As a matter of fact, it was not the Japanese who were urging Gen. Sung Cheyuan to take over educational institutions. This agitation was got up by a certain group of his unemployed hangers-on who were hoping thereby to find some lucrative posts for themselves, as supervisors and inspectors of education, and so forth.

The general's leading subordinates were, indeed, very much against such a plan, on practical, if not on sentimental, grounds. First and foremost was the consideration that the universities, high schools, National Library and similar educational institutions are not revenue-producing concerns, but, on the contrary, represent a very heavy liability. In the second place, the unpleasant but true fact had to be faced, that if these institutions were removed from the control of Nanking and taken over by the local Council and administered in accordance with Japanese ideas, all the Southern students would almost certainly cease to patronize them.

As there are reckoned to be nearly 50,000 such outside students who spend at least $500 per annum in Peiping, the loss that this would mean to the city is obvious. In the third place, undoubtedly many, if not all, of the professors would resign, and the new authorities would have the greatest difficulty in carrying on the colleges at all. The closing of the universities and other institutions would be about the last blow for Peiping whose sole *raison d'être* as a large city is that it has so far remained an important educational and cultural centre.

Unusually Cold Winter

The winter in the North has been quite unusual this year. Not only have we had the longest and most severe spell of cold that has been recorded for the last twenty years, but we have also been having the heaviest fall of snow that even the proverbial oldest inhabitant can remember. Usually we get a few hours snow once or twice during the winter which evaporates almost at once in the dry atmosphere and under a brilliant sun. But this time it has been snowing steadily for several days on end in a rather damp atmosphere under a glowering sky, until there is well over half a foot of snow on the ground. The gloomy, overcast sky is quite a relief from the eternal glare of the sun and the cloudless, bright blue sky, and reminds many of us of home. The sun-worshippers, however, who form the backbone of Peiping devotees, are not at all pleased and are already complaining of this unusual break in the sunshine. The farmers too, needless to say, are starting to grumble, that the fall of snow is too heavy and has come too late. The shopkeepers say it is bad for business, while their apprentices who have to go out every hour or so and sweep away the snow from the shop front are very disgusted with the weather.

Motorists, too, strongly object to the snow; for in our happy city, when it snows, everybody without distinction, pedestrians, rickshaws, and cyclists, all use the middle of the road, where the snow has either disappeared or been beaten down hard; and only very reluctantly and with bad grace will they step aside into the soft snow at the side of the road. The only people who are completely happy are the photographers, amateur and professional, busy running around to obtain their series of "Peiping under Snow." And it must be admitted that for once Peiping looks quite clean; the dust, rubbish heaps, dilapidated buildings and ruins all being hidden under their picturesque robe of snow. But evil days are before us. For when the inevitable thaw sets in, after this heavy fall of snow, Peiping which is not famous for its drainage system will be turned into a veritable mud swamp.

FRENCH EXPLORERS FOR TIBET

Navy Officers Going Where No White Men Have Trodden

Paris, Feb. 26.

Two former French naval officers, Andre Giraut and Louis Liotard, are to leave here next month for eastern Tibet on a geographic survey.

Sponsoring the expedition are the French Geographic Society, the Geographic Institute, the University of Paris and the Ethnographical Museum of the Trocadero, as well as other official organizations.

The two explorers intend to complete a map of the partially unknown region east of the long chain of Asiatic mountains. In particular, they will concentrate their exploration on the course of the Mekong River, near the Sino-Tibetan frontier, where no white man has ever been.

"We planned the expedition on the findings of Bagot, who explored Tibet in 1808-1809," M. Liotard said to-day.

"We shall explore the entire course of the Mekong and the plain of Barkatala, which is to be seen only on Chinese maps of the 15th century," he said.

"The tribes which live in this region will have conserved the old religions whence Buddhism sprang. Then we shall continue to Lhassa, the capital and sacred city of Tibet.

"In addition to topographical data, we shall compile reports on the great commercial centres there, and shall study the principal trade routes. Moreover, we shall draw plans of the details of Tibetan ruins, monuments, monasteries and sanctuaries, collecting objects to be brought back to the Ethnographical Museum. In addition, we shall make a detailed study of the flora and fauna of the country," he added.—Havas.

SINGAPORE BASE READY FOR USE IN 1939

Special to the "N.-C. Herald"

London, Feb. 26.

Replying to a question by Mr. Robert Rankin, Conservative member for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, declared it was anticipated that the Singapore naval base would be ready for general use during the financial year, 1939.—Reuter.

STUDENTS TROUBLE SETTLED

Tsinghua and Wuhan Now Back to Normal

Nanking, Feb. 27.

The student agitation at the National Tsinghua University, Peiping, and the Wuhan University, Wuchang, which once threatened to assume serious proportions, has now been satisfactorily settled, according to reports received by the Ministry of Education from the authorities of the two institutions.

Dr. Mei Yi-chi, Chancellor of Tsinghua University, reports that the faculty members who recently resigned en bloc, on account of the student trouble, have agreed to withdraw their resignations. The report from the Wuhan University states that conditions returned to normal yesterday, and the ringleaders of the student agitation have been given severe disciplinary punishment by the university authorities.—Central News.

Japanese to Assist

Peiping, Feb. 25.

In an effort to end the agitation against the semi-annual examinations, Dr. Mei Yi-chi, Chancellor of Tsinghua University, who has just returned from Nanking, has decided to deal firmly with the refractory students. To-day, he gave two grand demerits to each of the eleven ringleaders in the trouble which led to the resignation of 68 members of the faculty, and ordered the examinations to begin on February 27.

The Chinese papers to-day have a report saying that, upon receipt of a telegram from the Kwantung Army, Mr. Takaura, head of the Japanese consular police in Peiping, visited Gen. Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and Gen. Chen Chi-yen, Director of Public Safety, inquiring about the student situation in Peiping, and offering to co-operate with them in the suppression of Communists in Peiping. Mr. Takaura was told that the local Chinese authorities had ample forces at their disposal to deal with any Communist outbreak or disturbance and therefore needed no assistance from the Japanese.

It is said the telegram of the Kwantung Army instructed Mr. Takaura to investigate the recent troubles in the various universities and also the activities of Communist agitators.—Reuter.

Policemen Rescued

Peiping, Mar. 1.

The police cordon round the gounds of Tsinghua University, where a free fight between students and police occurred yesterday, was withdrawn this morning, following the release of the two policemen captured by the students. Altogether, 21 students and three professors were arrested last evening, after the second brush with the police. They have all been brought to Peiping for examination.

The fight at the University started when 400 police and gendarmes forced an entrance, surrounded the dormitories, and conducted a search for radical students.—Reuter.

$80,000 ON HEADS OF RED LEADERS

Hsu Hsiang-chien, Terror of West Szechuan, Dead

Kweiyang, Feb. 28.

The Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters announced a reward of $80,000 to anyone for the capture alive of either of the two notorious Red commanders, Hsiao Ke and Ho Lung, and $50,000 will be given for the slaying of either Hsiao or Ho, who are now reported to be surrounded by Government troops at Pichieh, on the Kweichow-Yunnan-Szechuan border. Other rewards offered include $10,000 for the capture alive of any Red leader of the rank of divisional commander, and $2,000 for killing same; $3,000 for the capture alive of any Red leader of the rank of regiment commander, and $1,000 for killing same.

Meanwhile, reports have reached here from Chungking to the effect that Hsu Hsiang-chien, one of the Red chieftains who had been spreading terror in west Szechuan, recently met his death during an air raid on Tienchuan, on the Szechuan-Sikong border. When the city was taken, it was said, more than 1,000 wounded Communists were left behind in hospital camps.—Central News.

3,000 Reds Cross Into Shensi

Peiping, Feb. 28.

Major Imai, the Japanese Military Attaché here, declared to-day that he had received information that between 3,000 and 4,000 Reds crossed the Yellow River and entered Shensi province, west of Fenchow, on February 21, and that another 3,000 Communists were endeavouring to cross further north.—Reuter.

ORGANIZATION OF DAIREN RUSSIANS

Gen. Doihara Referred to as Motivating Factor

From Our Own Correspondent

Dairen, Feb. 20.

Maj.-Gen. Doihara is referred to as "largely" responsible for the organization in Dairen of a branch White Russians' Affairs Bureau, affiliated with similar organizations already established in Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin. At an inaugural meeting that has just been held here, the most prominent persons present were Japanese military and government officers. On the principal wall above the platform were the portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The chief of the Dairen branch of the Gen. Doihara's Mukden Military Mission opened the meeting with an order that it be organized.

A congratulatory message from Gen. Doihara was read, opening with the words "Japan and Manchoukuo will embrace you all with a warm heart" and concluding with the advice "you should exert your utmost for the purpose of attaining your initial objects through the new organization" which he explained could count on the services of the Kwantung Government, the Civil Administration Office and of the police stations.

Commenting on the organization, the "Manchuria Daily News" editorially declared:

"It is very pleasing to note that this move has been taken and that it has the full approval of the Japanese Army. It also goes to indicate that the utility of the bureaux at the three principal towns in Manchoukuo (Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin) has been proved and that the Japanese are ready to act in a similar way to the Hsinking Government for considering the White Russian residents in the Kwantung Leased Territory as an asset and worthy of assistance."

Organized with the permission of the Dairen Military Mission, each of the Russian officers of the new body signed an affidavit presented for their signatures by the Chief of Police. This was part of the installation service. Heading the list of officers is Lieut.-Gen. Domitori Semenoff. His nephew, Ataman Semenoff, was present at the meeting which he brought to a close with three lusty leads in "banzais."

The White Russian colony in Dairen is estimated at approximately 800 and that for Manchoukuo at 50,000. The latter total represents only those who registered themselves in the national census as White Russians, nearly 45,000 as denationalized and 5,000 as naturalized.

Comprising as they do a sizeable community without any anchor in their fatherland, the White Russian problem looms large as one of the major issues in the human side of Manchoukuo. The decision of the Japanese authorities to help them with a central organization of their own is generally regarded as an attempt to aid the White Russians to rehabilitate themselves on Manchoukuo soil. The pathetic lament of the White Russians has been: "We have no country we can call our home."

Representative White Russians feel that if they are given a chance to establish themselves here in positions where respect is not lost that eventually they will be contributing further to Manchoukuo's proud boast that she is the melting pot of five large racial groups. That feeling may be interpreted as an expression of appreciation. The five major races in Manchoukuo to-day include the Manchus, Japanese, Koreans, Mongols and the Russians.

LOYANG RECEIVES NEW CURRENCY

Loyang, Feb. 29.

New subsidiary coins of nickel and copper were put into circulation here yesterday.—Central News.

HONGKONG FAIR NOT FAVOURED

Subject Raised in House of Commons

Special to the "N.-C. Herald"

London, Feb. 24.

The forthcoming British Empire and China Trade Fair in Hongkong was the subject of a question in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Alan Chorlton, National Conservative member for the Platting division of Manchester.

Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in reply, said that the organizers of the Fair had formed an influential committee in Britain to get in touch with prospective exhibitors.

Concerning the Government's attitude towards the exhibition, Dr. Burgin stated that the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Andrew Caldecott, had accepted the position of patron

He added that H.M. Consul-General in Canton and the Commercial Secretary for South China had been authorized to accept honorary positions as members of the Council of Trade.—Reuter.

Hongkong Opposed

Hongkong, Feb. 25.

A large majority of British and Chinese firms here, interviewed in regard to the proposed China Trade Fair mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday, are opposed to the idea, it was revealed to-day by a canvass of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Fifty-eight of 75 firms whose opinions were sought by the Chamber expressed themselves as definitely opposed to the proposed fair. The principal objection voiced was that such a fair would have no value in the development of China trade. The opinion was also expressed that the proper venue for such an exhibit should be China and not a British colony.

The display of principal exports from China, it was generally felt by the firms commenting on the plan, would be useless inasmuch as overseas buyers would not be likely to attend the fair.—United Press.

TIENTSIN'S PROTEST ON SMUGGLING

Emphatic Condemnation by Chamber Chairman

Tientsin, Feb. 26.

The smuggling situation here was characterised as "a despicable and disgraceful state of affairs" by the chairman, Mr. J. C. Taylor, at the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Mr. Taylor declared that over 13,000 tons of sugar had been smuggled into Tientsin since last October, whereas not a single bag of legitimately imported sugar had been sold.

"It is deplorable to watch the complete breakdown of responsible authority in the face of stronger forces," declared Mr. Taylor, adding that "this illegal traffic can be stopped immediately if it is sincerely desired."

After criticizing the taxation on exports by the Chinese authorities, he referred to the general situation, which, he stated, was viewed with the greatest concern by foreign business men, whose interests were greatly menaced.—Reuter.

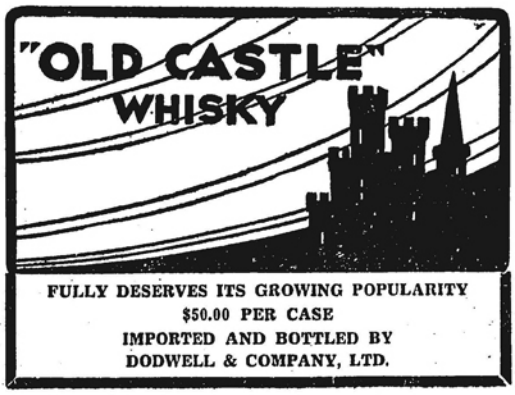
CHOLERA RAGING IN SIAM

Singapore, Feb. 27.

Cholera is raging in many parts of Siam and approximately 100 deaths are reported daily.

Bangkok has been declared an infected port. Air passengers from Bangkok are inoculated before embarking.

It is stated that the Siamese Government is spending huge sums in preventive work.—Reuter.



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KIDNAPPED AMERICAN IN THE NORTH

Manchoukuo Authorities Combine for Rescue of Father Burns: Social Life in Mukden

From Our Own Correspondent

Mukden, Feb. 26.

The Rev. Joseph Clarence Burns of the Maryknoll Fathers, is the eleventh foreigner to be kidnapped in the South during the four years since the establishment of Manchoukuo. Of this number one escaped, two were sent back bearing the kidnappers' demands, and the remaining seven were rescued unharmed. The official announcements usually state that the Manchoukuo forces assisted by the Japanese have succeeded in effecting a rescue, in reality all available services have co-operated.

An earlier report in Father Burns' case discloses that Japanese Gendarmes, Japanese Consular Police and Manchoukuo Police were co-operating in an encircling movement as soon as report was received of the probable whereabouts of the bandits and their captives. But in each case it was the Hsinping, or gendarmes, who were in charge of co-ordinating the efforts of the rescue parties, and who actually recovered the captives.

The British Government recognized that fact by presenting special engraved, gold watches to Capt. Kawahita who rescued Mrs. Pawley and Charles Cochrane, and to Capt. Obata, who was in charge of the case of the four kidnapped officers from the ss. Nanchang.

Despite the fact that missionaries outnumber other Europeans in Manchoukuo, and that some of them are stationed in outlying small towns, only two of the eleven captured were missionaries, and in both cases they were decoyed by appeals to come out to attend a native in distress.

United Action

The response to the appeals to the Japanese authorities after Father Burns was captured was prompt and efficient. An officer with five gendarmes and an interpreter, thirty police and 30 Japanese soldiers were immediately despatched in pursuit of the kidnappers. A later report from Tunghua explains that when word was received that the bandits had been reported about twelve miles southeast of Tunghua, Lieut. Shibata with 35 Japanese soldiers, Sergeant Moeda with eight Japanese consular police, and twenty Manchoukuo police on three trucks started from the north, while twenty soldiers in civilian clothes led by three gendarmes came in from the west, and from the southeast, police instructor Hirano with Manchoukuo police closed in towards the spot. When a cordon has been thrown around the bandits retreat it is intended to endeavour to open negotiations for the release of the American prisoner.

The latest report to hand is already six days old which is accounted for by the difficulty of communicating with that distant corner of the country and more particularly because of the extremely difficult terrain. Hills 4,000 feet high, trackless forests and deep snow make the progress of the rescue parties toilsome and slow. The task is in very competent hands and the Consular authorities express the highest satisfaction with the continuous and ardous efforts which are being made by the gendarmes and the forces under their control.

Epidemic of Farewells

An epidemic of farewells and welcomes seems to have struck this prot. The closing of the Soviet Consulate-General was the occasion of several parties, the latest of which was a delightful cocktail party given by Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Mike, and Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Doihara, which took place at the Japanese Consulate-General. Gen. Doihara was unable to be present, but his place was ably taken by Maj. Yahagi of the Military Mission who proved himself a most genial host.

By a happy co-incidence just before this party, telegrams were received indicating that Lieut.-Gen. Mike, now in command of the Railway Guards, had been promoted to a staff position in Tokyo and that Maj.-Gen. Doihara had been raised to the rank of lieutenant general.

One of the most enjoyable cocktail parties which have been given here took place at the Japanese Consulate-General, when Mr. Usami, the Consul-General, invited the Consular body and the leading Japanese and Manchoukuo officials to a farewell for Mr. Shigematsu, Consul, who has just left to take up a position in the Foreign Office.

Mr. P. L. D. Plath, director of the Asia Trading Co., and Mrs. Plath, are soon leaving Mukden for Tientsin. Their departure will leave a distinct gap in the social life of this small community Mr. Plath, a former president of the Mukden Rotary Club, has been president of the American Association for several years, and has taken an active part in all activities of the Mukden Club.

The latest to arrive are Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson and their small daughter. The Parkinsons' are no strangers to Mukden, having been here about eight years ago. Mr. Parkinson comes to take charge of the Chi Tung Tobacco Co. Mr. K. C. Ramsden of the Chi Tung Tobacco Co., with his life and their charming little daughter Diana are another family of old residents who are leaving us for the south, but it is understood that Mukden will be able to welcome them back before the year is out.

This year the steadily dwindling American community did not hold a dance on Washington's Birthday as their predecessors had done for the past fifteen years or more.

CATHOLIC FATHER WELL TREATED

Given Sled to Ride in By Bandit Captors

Peiping, Feb. 21.

A communication has been received by the Agentia Lumen of Peiping from Father John W. Comber, Maryknoll missionary of Tunghua, Manchuria, concerning the capture of Father Joseph Burns by bandits on February 5.

Father Comber states that, on that day Father Burns, a Chinese assistant and a man named Li were outside Tunghua, travelling by carriage. Father Burns was going to minister the last rites to a dying person, the man Li having arrived at Tunghua to request him to do this.

Not far outside the city, the vehicle was held up by three bandits, who tied up Father Burns and his companions. In this manner, they were taken along by the bandits until they met a servant belonging to the mission who had gone ahead on a bicycle to find the dying man. He reported to Father Burns that he had searched in vain for the man.

About the same time, eight more bandits appeared on the scene and they untied Father Burns and continued their journey. Later in the day they sent back the carriage and bicycle.

The leader of the bandits was heard to say to Father Burns, "Don't be afraid, Father. Just suffer a few hardships with us for a few days. This is not for money and it is not from hatred."

Before he was released, the carriage driver saw the bandits put Father Burns into a sled drawn by a cow and drive off. When taken, Father Burns was warmly clothed and, since his capture, the severe weather has moderated. At the time of sending his communication, Father Comber said no word had been received from the captive missionary.—Reuter.

SHANSI MISSIONARIES UNDISTURBED

No Anxiety Over Invasion by Communists

Peiping, Feb. 28.

Letters received in Peiping to-day from missionaries near Fenchow, in west Shansi, indicate that they are not yet worried by the Red invasion of Shansi from Shensi. The letters dated February 26, state that the invaders are coming in two groups, one north and one south of the Fenchow-Yellow River motor road. On February 26, they were still 75 miles from Fenchow, but there was no anxiety or apprehension in that district.—Reuter.

INHERITANCE TAX REGULATIONS

Nanking, Feb. 25.

Draft regulations governing the Inheritance Tax in China have been completed by the Ministry of Finance and will be discussed at to-day's meeting of the Executive Yuan. Following are some of the salient points:—

There shall be no surtax on the Inheritance Tax, which is to be a State tax; progressive rates shall be applied, and inheritances of less than $3,000 shall be exempt from taxation; inheritances bequeathed to philanthropic and social welfare organs, as well as those for army, navy, and air officers and men killed or wounded in action shall be exempt from taxation.—Central News.

THE IMPEDIMENTS TO TRADE IN SOUTH

Loop Line to Link Hankow, Kowloon Lines Needed

Canton, Feb. 24.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, who has been conferring with Southwest leaders on economic and currency problems during the past four days, left this afternoon by train for Hongkong.

Interviewed by Reuter prior to his departure, Sir Frederick said he had greatly enjoyed his visit to Canton. He emphasized, however, that his mission had merely been one of investigation and had no political significance.

Questioned concerning trade in South China, he expressed the opinion that, although exports had increased lately, the general position was not as prosperous as it should be, there being too many impediments in the way of trade which the authorities should seek to remove.

Among the questions he had discussed with Canton leaders was a "loop line" linking the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railways, which, in his opinion, would make both lines more profitable and, in the long run, increase the prosperity of Canton which depended on the prosperity and development of the interior.

What was needed at the present time, Sir Frederick added, was cheap and rapid transportation of goods.

A Different Opinion

A local Chinese news agency quotes the official spokesman as declaring that the Canton authorities were not prepared to consider the proposal for the construction of a loop line connecting the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railways.

The spokesman is said to have stated that, in his opinion, such a line would facilitate the inflow of foreign goods into the interior, which would do tremendous economic harm to South China.—Reuter.

Objection Raised

Nanking, Feb. 25.

Interviewed by the Central News Agency, Mr. Li Seng-gun, Managing Director of the southern section (Canton-Shaochow) of the Canton-Hankow Railway, declared that the construction of a loop line between the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railways, as suggested by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, will have no chance of being favourably considered by the Canton authorities or the Canton people. So far as he is aware, Mr. Li said, the Kwangtung Provincial Government has not considered the British expert's suggestion, and it is very unlikely the people of Kwangtung will approve the scheme.

Mr. Li said that, whereas British interests are seeking to use the proposed loop line as a means of drawing all products from regions along the Canton-Hankow Railway to the British leased territory of Kowloon, the Cantonese want to make Canton, instead of Kowloon, and eventually Hongkong, the distributing centre of trade and business in South China. The Cantonese want to see that trade remains in Canton and, if possible, to seek further enhancement of trade upon the completion of the new railway connecting Canton with Hankow.—Central News.

CHINA CLIPPER IN MANILA

Journey Not to be Continued to Macao

Manila, Mar. 1.

The China Clipper, piloted by Capt. Edwin C. Musick, landed in Manila Bay at 4.26 p.m. to-day. The voyage had begun at Alameda Bay at 2.18 p.m., Feb. 22 (6.18 a.m. Feb. 23, Shanghai Time), the last lap was covered in 12 hrs. 21 mins.

The ship will leave on the return trip to San Francisco early on Wednesday, Capt. Musick announced.

The continuation of the present voyage to Macao had been considered earlier but was found to be impractical at this time.—United Press.

Philippine Clipper

San Francisco, Feb. 29.

The Philippine Clipper is to leave Alameda for Manila at 3 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, Sunday (7 a.m., Monday, Shanghai Time).—United Press.

REVISION OF SINO-GERMAN TREATY SOUGHT

Nanking, Feb. 29.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Ministries of Industry and Foreign Affairs requesting revision of the Sino-German Commercial Treaty of 1928 and urging the Government to seek reduction of the German tariff on imports of Chinese silk.—Reuter.

FLIGHTS TO HANOI SUSPENDED

C.N.A.C. Plane Returning to Shanghai

Canton, Feb. 29.

Renewed objections raised by the local Chinese authorities against the award of the contract for the Canton-Hanoi stretch of the Shanghai to London air mail and passenger service, to the China National Aviation Corporation, has resulted in the discontinuation of flights from here to Hanoi pending settlement of the dispute.

The trouble reached a climax when the C.N.A.C's Hanoi-bound mail 'plane, which arrived here from Shanghai on Thursday, was arrested by the authorities. No explanation was given by the authorities concerning their action at the time, but the situation was cleared up this morning.

It was announced to-day that the 'plane will return to Shanghai to-morrow. The Canton authorities, it is stated, are demanding that the Canton-Hanoi stretch of the route be handed over to the Southwest Aviation Corporation, a purely Chinese-owned concern operated and subsidised by the Government.

At the present time, this line operates a regular service between Canton and Nanning.—Reuter.

UNIFIED AIR MAIL POSTAGE

Nanking, Mar. 1.

By an order of the Directorate-General of Posts, measures for the unification of air-mail postage were put into force to-day. Hereafter, air-mail letters and postcards destined for any part of the country will be charged a flat rate of 25 cents per unit of 20 grammes. Printed matter and parcels will be charged 15 cents per 20 grammes, and newspapers 15 cents per 50 grammes.—Kuo Min.

FIRE IN ss. GNEISENAU EXTINGUISHED

Singapore, Feb. 29.

The fire which has raged for four days in the hold of the North German Lloyd ss. Gneisenau was extinguished to-day. The vessel is to continue the voyage to Europe to-morrow. The cause of the blaze had not been ascertained.—United Press.

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STEAMERS HELD UP BY ICE IN NORTH

Extraordinary Difficulties of Navigation: Fausang's Battle with Elements: Seals Caught

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

The first ship to reach Shanghai since the second freeze set in at Tientsin arrived yesterday. It was the China Navigation ss. Huichow, which was marooned in a vast ice-field from February 19 to February 24. During her forced isolation, twenty boats were in sight of her similarly fast. The Huichow managed to break from her icy fetters on February 24.

Seals were seen on the ice off Taku Bar on the outer edge, and the crew of one Japanese vessel captured a mother seal and her young alive. They were presented to a zoo in Tientsin. The ice at the Taku Bar was reported as 2 ft. thick, through which no headway could be made. Ice-breakers were equally helpless. One such vessel damaged her stem trying to force a passage.

A report received in Shanghai yesterday indicates that conditions in Tientsin are improving. Six vessels of the China Navigation Co.—the Hunan, Luchow, Haiho, Chungking, Kanchow, and Yingchow are still unable to get away.

The Huichow left Shanghai on January 23, and arrived in Chefoo, where for one week she was stranded in the ice. On January 31 she left Chefoo for Tientsin and arrived, after encountering ice, on February 9. With the aid of the ss. Shengking, which cut a path, she left on February 10, and arrived at Tangku the same day. She left Tangku on February 19 and got outside the Taku Bar, where she stuck. Officers and men stayed aboard during their enforced idleness. The ship was in no danger and had ample supplies of fuel and food.

Fausang's Story

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

Officers of the ss. Fausang, a recent arrival in Shanghai, had a harrowing tale to tell of the terrible conditions prevailing in the north, when they took twenty days to complete a trip which, in normal times, takes no more than ten days. Bad weather, thick ice-fields, and lack of any useful information made the trip one that will live long in the memory of everyone on board.

The Fausang left Shanghai on January 29, and on February 1 wireless ed the Tingsang, another Jardine, Matheson vessel, for news regarding the ice conditions prevailing. The Tingsang replied that she was jammed in the ice, which was from 18 to 24 inches thick, and that it had taken her thirty hours to get to clear water from the Taku Bar.

A heavy ice-field was encountered 40 miles out of Chefoo, but the Fausang finally managed to break through and discharge her cargo at the Mole, receiving her orders by wireless telegraph. On February 2, she sailed from Chefoo, making slow progress after passing the Shaluitien Light. Reports were received from Tientsin that conditions there were hopeless, so it was decided to make for Dairen to replenish the diminishing coal supply.

Ice conditions were bad in Dairen, and, due to the fact that it is against Japanese law for any vessel to use the wireless telegraph while in a Japanese port, a feeling of isolation settled over the Fausang. On February 10, she was ordered to proceed to Tangku, where she was to pick up the ice-breaker Christine Moller and follow her into the harbour.

Field Ice Encountered

Conditions soon grew worse and worse as she proceeded on her journey. The Fausang continually ran into slush and field ice, and had to put her engines first at full speed ahead and then full speed astern, in order to break her way through.

At noon on February 13, she sighted the Shaluitien Light, but there was no sign of the ice-breaker, which had apparently returned to the Bar. She continued slowly on her way, but at 2.15 p.m. she was jammed securely in the ice, despite the fact that there was a patch of clear water half a mile ahead.

A wire was accordingly run from the after end and shackled on to the bower-anchor, which was then dragged along the ice till it was past the beam of the ship, when it was let go, with a consequent breaking of the ice. As a result, by 5 p.m. the ship had broken through to clear water. At 7.50 p.m., after a frequent exchange of wireless signals, the ice-breaker came alongside, followed by a Japanese steamer. The Fausang followed in their wake, until at 10.30 p.m. the ice-breaker told her that the way was now clear to the Bar, and that she could carry on by herself.

After being jammed in the ice once more that night, the Fausang managed to reach the Bar at 7.50 a.m. the following day. After discharging cargo, in which a great deal of difficulty was experienced due to drifting, the Fausang proceeded to sea at 6 a.m. on February 15. On nearing the Bar, she struck a heavy patch of ice, but fortunately two ice-breakers were available to break up the obstruction, but not before she was forced ashore on the North Bank. She got off before any damage was done, however, and by 3.30 p.m. put to sea completely loaded.

The Fausang succeeded in getting to the Shaluitien Light, where she anchored for the night, as an easterly gale was expected. At 1 a.m. on February 16, she weighed anchor and proceeded to force her way through the ice to a more advantageous position, anchoring again at about 3.32 a.m. She had by then travelled a distance of five miles.

Anchors Drag

An hour later, the ice started to drift down on the vessel, and she started to drag her anchors. The engines were kept at slow ahead, and the wind, which by then had assumed a force of from 7 to 8, started to blow the ice away. She accordingly set off again, and by 6.30 p.m. was out of the ice altogether.

Her troubles was not over yet, however, for at 2 a.m. on the following day, with a wind of force 6 blowing, the port steering chain carried away, having been apparently badly strained during the struggle with the ice. Another one was soon put in its place, and she succeeded in arriving at Chefoo at 11.22 a.m. Her troubles were over for the voyage.

A message was received from the Tingsang yesterday that she is still jammed in the ice, and that she has only enough food supplies on board to last for another three days. As she is carrying a cargo of flour and rice, however, her officers and crew are not expected to suffer from a want of food, monotonous though it will probably be.

Further news concerning the shortage of food supplies on board the marooned steamers in the north was received from the Tientsin office of the Central News Service yesterday, stating that the ice-bound steamers off the Taku Bar, over twenty in number, are being confronted with fresh difficulties in this direction.

The Customs authorities have not yet devised any suitable plans for sending food supplies to the stranded vessels, and shipping circles are viewing the situation with anxiety, especially as the ice-breakers are unable to render any assistance. The latest ship to be stranded is the ss. Sin Tai Ping, bound for Tientsin from Shanghai, which has been held up by ice some seven nautical miles off the coast of Chinwangtao.

Food Dropped to Ships

Tientsin, Mar. 2.

A small aeroplane belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation and piloted by Messrs. Kidder and Simons, distributed food to-day to the ice-bound ships at Taku Bar. The machine dropped about 1,000 lb. of food to the vessels at each trip.

A wireless message received late this afternoon cleared up the mystery surrounding eight of the 11 missing ships.

While three of the vessels have not yet been located, it is definitely known that four ships have broken free from the drifting ice-field and are now on their way to Dairen and that the remaining four are safe.

The lightship Hai Ming was among the latter yesterday, but disappeared during the night, and is believed to be drifting 30 miles from the entrance to the Bar.—Reuter.

$10,000,000 Loss

Tientsin, Mar. 2.

Total material loss sustained by the shipping concerns and other circles as a result of the many steamers being marooned off the ice-bound Taku Bar since early January has been roughly estimated at over $10 million.

Meanwhile the situation at present remains practically unchanged with no signs of warmer weather. The various steamers still stuck in the ice are once more facing an acute shortage of drinking water, fuel and food supplies.—Central News.

WEIHAIWEI HARBOUR AGAIN ICEBOUND

Tsingtao, Mar. 1.

Owing to the intense cold spell, Weihaiwei harbour is icebound for the second time this winter.—Central News.

CABARET DANCING TABOO IN NANKING

Nanking, Feb. 27.

Indicative of Nanking's disapproval of cabaret dancing, the Nanking Bureau of Social Affairs to-day rejected the application of two foreigners for the opening of a cabaret in the capital.—Central News.

ICEBREAKER AT WORK AT TIENTSIN

The Christine Moller, an icebreaker, at work outside Taku. This picture shows the immensity of the ice field.

FAVOURABLE REPORT FROM CHEFOO

Improvement in Northern Ice Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

Chefoo, Feb. 22.

It was possible, days ago, to report a substantial clearance of the ice in our immediate neighbourhood and although the conditions further up the gulf have grown even worse during the past two weeks, yet here things have been much more open. When the southerly breezes got to work the bay ice loosened considerably and in two or three days left the greater part of the bay uncovered. At the same time the inner half of the harbour was apparently as tightly frozen as ever.

When the outer waters were free and almost normal there was still reliable footing in the parts bound between the mole and the jetties. Scores of men were busy cutting the ice into more movable sections so as to give it a better chance to join the apparently retreating floes. None of the men seemed to consider the ice thin enough to be regarded with suspicion, and one of the common coastal tramps was so firmly embedded in this novel sort or dry dock that her crew descended to the ice and wielded paintbrushes to improve the appearance of her stern and sides.

The southerly breezes developed into a strong "south blow," so that even more of the harbour cleared, and there was promise of normal launch traffic. Fishing "puff-puffs" made a move to get out and other optimists asserted that the winter was over. The middle of February is a little early for statements like that, and sure enough the wind went back to its northerly turn and for a whole week it has done its best to blow the ice in again. Ships from Shanghai arrive all right, deliver their mail, cargo and passengers, but then they lie under lee of the Bluff waiting for favourable reports of the Ice Kingdom further north.

The sea immediately outside seems to be mostly clear and the ordinary eastern entrance is being used by ships, but there is a mile or more of ice all along the front except just at the harbour entrance. Intermittent snow, falling half-heartedly as in an English winter, adds to the cheerlessness while it beautifies the distant hills and the Bluff and intensifies our desire for spring.

SZECHUAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

Chengtu, Feb. 29.

Statistics have been released by the Szechuan provincial government on the production of minerals in this province during the last few years.

The annual output of coal was 1,200,000 tons, copper 340 tons, lead 160 tons, salt 400,000 tons, and soda 650 tons.—Central News.

THE LOST LAURELS OF SHANGHAI

Dr. Kiep Regards Tsingtao as "Model Municipality"

Tsingtao, Feb. 25.

"China's model municipality" was how Dr. Otto Kiep, head of the German Economic Mission to the Far East, described Tsingtao in an interview with press representatives. Dr. Kiep is having a busy time sightseeing and investigating commercial and general conditions in Tsingtao. Last evening, he was the guest at a banquet given by the Mayor.—Central News.

JAPANESE BUDGET DRAFTED

Expenditure of Y.2,295,000,000 Called For

Tokyo, Feb. 25.

The Cabinet, at a meeting this morning, decided to convoke an extra session of the Diet on March 20 for three weeks.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance has drafted a working budget for 1936-37 for submission to the Diet. It involves a total expenditure of Y.2,295,000,000, an increase of Y.17,000,000 over the figure provided in the budget that failed to secure passage because of the dissolution of the Diet. The issue of bonds to meet the budget deficit will be limited to Y.700,000,000, an increase of Y.20,000,000.—Reuter.

THIRD MASS WEDDING IN NANKING

Nanking, Feb. 29.

The third mass wedding ceremony will be held here to-morrow in the auditorium of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association when 38 couples will be united in wedlock. Mayor Ma Chao-chun will officiate at the ceremony.—Central News.

JAPANESE OFFICERS TO VISIT PAOTING

Paoting, Feb. 29.

Word has reached here that a group of more than 30 Japanese officers from the Tientsin Garrison is expected to arrive here to-day from Peiping aboard two armoured cars by way of Changhsintien along the Peiping-Hankow line.

The purpose of their visit is stated to be a camping exercise, following which they will return to Tientsin via Machang along the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Meanwhile four employees of the South Manchuria Railway, who arrived here yesterday, are leaving tomorrow for Shihchiachwang enroute to Taiyuan, Shansi.—Central News.

ZERO WEATHER IN WUTING

Grubs Attack Century Old City Walls

From Our Own Correspondent

Wutingfu, Sung., Feb. 19.

A correspondent with the itch to write would no doubt have found something to write about during the winter months. But we all hibernate as much as possible when the thermometer registers 30 degrees below freezing point, and hibernation demands a Fabre to make an interesting story of it.

On one sunny day, however, we come out of our burrow and made a more than usually close investigation of the "moth-eaten" walls of our city, resulting in an interesting discovery. The walls were built two or three centuries ago by pounding lime and earth in movable wooden moulds, section by section, much as the adobe walls of the houses in Yunnan are built to-day. What then, we wondered, was the cause of whole sections of the outer casing falling away, and chiefly from below upwards? We found innumerable signs of tiny earth nests with radiating tunnels, all between the sections, caused by a small brown grub. In time, slab after slab has thus been loosened, falling away by their own weight and leaving irregular weather-beaten sections near the top and fresher looking inner sections below.

Church Synod

The Synod of the Methodist Mission in North China was held in Tientsin this month.

The Synod meetings were a success fraternally, but lack of funds gave no bright prospect for schemes of development or even of consolidation long desired. Farewell was made to two senior men, Mr. T. W. Chapman, M. Sc., late principal of the Tangshan College, and formerly of Wenchow College, and the Rev. H. K. K. Sandy, both of whom will not be returning to China. The Rev. D. H. Smith ably occupied the office of chairman of the District.

Tribute to Late Monarch

The daily bus service from Tsinan now brings us mail from Tientsin in 24 hours or so, a convenience much appreciated. But for this, we should have been longer still in hearing of the passing of good King George. Even so it was somewhat humiliating to find the Chinese flying flags at half mast before the small group of Englishmen received the sad tidings by mail. News came to the Chinese by telephone to the Post Office. The timely arrival of the Tientsin papers, however, only a day after issue, did enable us to know of the plans and time-table of the funeral. And a tiny but complete company huddled round our wireless set to glean what we could of the far-off mournful pageant, and to take part in the two minutes' silence. From Shanghai came an indifferent record of the procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington: but a Japanese station came nobly to the rescue at night, and a mangnificent climax was reached with a good reception of the service in St. George's Chapel. To hear the Archbishop's words of committal was a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Truly a stupendous and heart-stirring occasion. The ends of the Earth were brought together.

OVERSEAS FLOOD RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

Nanking, Feb. 26.

Final tabulations of reports reveal that overseas Chinese communities remitted a total of $460,000 to China for flood relief purposes during 1935.—Central News.

GOODBYE CORNS!

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JAPANESE VIEW ON RACIAL QUESTIONS

White Supremacy Doctrine Decried But Japanese Are Not to Be Classed as "Coloured"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Feb. 23.

The racial question has always been one of the things about which the Japanese have been extremely touchy, especially when, by inference or otherwise, the white races attempt to discriminate against them. In 1924 the United States offended the Japanese as they never had been offended theretofore on the racial issue by passing an immigration act containing a clause excluding Japanese from the United States purely on racial grounds.

That single clause in the immigration legislation did more harm than all the jingoistic, yellow-journalist attacks on the Japanese that have appeared in the Hearst papers. What is more important, as any student of Japanese affairs well knows, it will be a very long time before the people of this country forget and forgive the Americans for what their legislators did in 1924.

Recently the racial question has again come to the fore first as a result of Hitler's anti-Semetic campaign and secondly as a result of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

In the case of the Nazis, although the Japanese were somewhat offended at the ousting of the Jews and showed their sympathy by inviting a number of notable Jewish scholars to this country, they also felt some sympathy for the German people whom they have highly admired and emulated in many things. But when the Reichsfuehrer, in addressing a Nazi student rally in Munich early this month, resurrected the nineteenth century doctrine of "white supremcay" by asserting the right of European nations to colonize backward areas of the world, he waved a red flag before the traditional bull as far as the people of this country were concerned. In some quarters this pronouncement was classed with the ex-Kaiser's "yellow peril" scare 25 years ago.

Taking Hitler to Task

Taking Hitler severely to task for his remarks, Mr. Eiji Amau, the spokesman of the Foreign Office declared to a gathering of more than a score of foreign correspondents, including four Germans, that he could not understand Hitler's motive in making the speech. "Before the World War," Mr. Amau said, "the Kaiser raised the yellow peril scare and incited Japanese animosity. I wonder whether Hitler's purpose is to raise the racial issue?"

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Japanese, who stand up so strongly for racial equality, have a tendency to display a spirit of racial superiority towards other members of their own race, particularly the Chinese and Koreans. So much so, in fact, that only last month Gen. Jiro Minami, commander of the Kwantung army and Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking, had to call the attention of Japanese consular officials in Manchoukuo to this matter.

Gen. Minami is said to have asserted that it is unfortunate that the Japanese population in Manchoukuo is prone to manifest an erroneous feeling of racial superiority which ignores the fundamental spirit of co-operation among the five races—Japanese, Korean, Manchu, Chinese and Mongol.

The consular officials in Manchoukuo were told by the general to guide properly all Japanese who display this attitude and take strict measures against such as fail to correct. It is to be hoped that this timely warning will be heeded for there is no doubt about a section of the Japanese population in Korea, Manchoukuo and China having gotten the mistaken idea into their heads that they are racially superior to their brethren, if not to the white race.

Fortunately this superiority complex is not manifest in Japan proper to a noticeable degree. In fact, one often encounters a most admirable trait among the islanders towards their Chinese and Korean breathren. Only recently your correspondent met a Korean and a Chinese who, in the same breath in which they criticized the Japanese for their arrogance towards Chinese in one case and Koreans in the other, praised the Japanese people in Japan proper for their courtesy and kindness. "It was," explained the Korean gentleman, "like setting foot on free soil when I landed at Moji. Even the air I breathed seemed to be free. If only the Japanese in Korea would act as their fellow countrymen here!"

If ever Japan had reason to side with any country against another, it was with Italy in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. When Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, Ambassador, assured Mussolini that Japan would remain neutral, one would imagine that he voiced the sentiment of the people of Nippon who, less than four years previously, did on the Asiatic mainland almost exactly what the Italians were attempting to do in Africa. But no sooner were Mr. Sugimura's views conveyed to Il Duce, than the Japanese Foreign Office and its in Italian ambassador had the whole public on their heads.

Of course, it is dangerous to make generalizations and it cannot be said that this was due entirely to the colour question. Undoubtedly much of Japan's sympathy was for the under dog, but there also is excellent reason for believing that the Japanese people sympathized with another member of the so-called "coloured races."

Not, however, that the Japanese place themselves in the same category with negroes. It is with digust that the ordinary Japanese hears an Indian or a negro refer to themselves and the Japanese as "we coloured peoples." The Japanese contend that they are a coloured" people but of a different colour from Indians and negroes. While they do not like to be classed with members of the black race, they sympathize with them and take considerable delight in seeing people of the white race being made uncomfortable by members of the coloured races.

About two weeks ago, for instance, the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun's "correspondent in New York cabled a long story about how Josephine Baker dismissed her husband, a member of the white race, by hurling a check for $500,000 at him when he hurt her racial pride.

This story was given considerable prominence in the "Asahi." With trans-Pacific cable tolls what they are —about forty sen a word, deferred press—one can imagine how much the Asahi "spent" on the story.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB OF HANKOW

Gov. Yang Yung-tai Requests Foreign Co-operation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Feb. 22.

Gen. Yang Yung-tai, the new Governor of Hupeh, at a dinner party given in his honour by the Hankow Cosmopolitan Club recently, which was well attended by more than 100 persons spoke thus:—

"I feel it a great honour to be present here at this meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of Hankow, and deeply appreciate your kind invitation. Once more it gives me an opportunity to meet many old friends as well as an occasion to make new acquaintances.

"It is a distinct pleasure to be present here this evening. Although there are many kinds of societies and clubs in the various large cities of China, yet I have found none which has the special characteristics of the Cosmopolitan Club, which admits into memberships only those persons of the highest social standing, irrespective of race or nationalities. Noteworthy among the many fine qualities of its members is the fine and laudable spirit of friendship, co-operation and good fellowship.

"When I assumed the Governership of Hupeh, I had the intention of doing everything in my power to render my services to the best interest of the people of this province. To meet the members of this worthy club gives us a chance of fostering a closer friendship and international good fellowship.

"Since 1861, Hankow has been opened to foreign trade. Situated in the centre of China with easy water and overland communications and productive of large quantities of rice, wheat, coal, iron, cotton and hemp, Hankow, in its boom days a few years ago, was proudly called the Chicago of China, without, however, the dangerous qualities of Dillingers, Al. Capone or the "loop."

"But misery loves company and Hankow, like the rest of the world, has been hard hit by depression. But this condition was all the more emphasized and magnified in this port due to several natural calamities, drought and flood, which seriously affected the life and produce of the farmers. The rural bankruptcy naturally affected the economic conditions in this commercial centre.

"Despite the sway of depression, sorrow and despair that came over the people in the past few years, there are, however, reasons to hope for better times and an improvement in business and economic conditions. During the past years, attention was given to interport commerce. At the same time, special attention is being given to river conservancy projects as well as the recovery of agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises in this province. Well-said is the proverb, 'In unity there is strength.'

"So I ask you, members of the Cosmopolitan Club of Hankow, to lend us your valuable assistance in form either of spiritual and moral or material and technical co-operation. We shall seek your counsel and advice. Any suggestion which you have to offer for the progress, prosperity and improvement of conditions will be gratefully received. We shall try always to carry out every suggestion that may lead to the betterment of the lives of our people. I feel sure that with your co-operation and with the sincere assistance of your fine spirit of fellowship and unity, we have reason to hope that prosperity is in hand."

NANKING CLUB MARKS FOUNDATION DAY

Distinguished Assembly at Social Gathering

The Nanking Rotary Club joined other Rotary Clubs throughout the world in observing the 31st anniversary of the founding of Rotary International. The Nanking celebration took the form of a social event in the International Club on Monday evening, February 24.

Dr. Hsu Ho, vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, president of the Nanking Club, presided and gave the address of the evening.

Dr. Hsu Mo opened his speech by expressing his gratification at the presence of so many distinguished visitors, including high officials of the Government and foreign diplomatic representatives. He then explained the significance of the anniversary in telling how on February 23, 1905, a Chicago lawyer, Paul Harris, gathered a few friends together with the object of forming a club to serve society in a high standard of ethics in the conduct of business and professions. Meetings were held each week in the office or home of one of the members by rotation, hence came the name "Rotary." As more and more people began to take an interest in the activities of Rotary, clubs were formed in other American cities. Gradually they came into existence in other countries until today Rotary Clubs can be found in every country in the world. The movement, indeed, has grown quite beyond the expectations of its original founder. There are now 3,905 clubs with 13,000 members in 79 countries.

Objects of Rotary

"Rotarians as such never talk and should not talk about politics," said Dr. Hsu. "All discussions at the regular meetings of our clubs are devoid of political significance. We never debate upon such questions as nationalism or internationalism, individualism or collectivism, fascism or communism, optimism or pessimism. All—isms are beyond the scope of Rotary activities. We, however, advocate, we promote, we stand for service to mankind and peace among nations.

"By service to mankind, we mean service above self. It is not a lofty idea but a common practice, a common habit with Rotarians. When occasion arises, for instance, we will contribute as much as within our means, and we will make others contribute even more liberally, towards any fund that is destined to support a worthy cause.

"In advocating world peace, we firmly believe that all human beings are brethren, that there is no reason for the existence of national prejudice or enmity and that international peace is not a dream, but a possibility. But international peace rests on international friendship and international friendship, in turn, rests on international understanding."

It was particularly fitting that the diplomatic and consular bodies were well represented as guests of honour. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Chang Chun, was present and spoke briefly on the good will generated among leaders of many peoples. The American Ambassador, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson; the German Ambassador, Dr. Oscar Trautmann, and the Netherlands Minister, Mr. Oscar L. F. A. O'Neill der Oxholm, gave brief addresses in response to the welcome by Dr. Hsu Mo and in congratulation on the success of Rotary.

The programme, interspersed with dancing, consisted of a violin solo by Mr. Dai Tsui-luen, a social solo by Mr. Lao Hsing-hsien, a male quartette by Messrs. Brian Low, John Magee, J. H. McCallum and W. R. Wheeler and a duet with banjo and saw by Dr. and Mrs. J. Horton Daniels. An excellent buffet supper was served and the merry makers to the number of one hundred and thirty-three guests pronounced the evening a delightful social event.

The Nanking Rotary Club is a little over two years old and began with 29 members. Its organization was promoted by several former Rotarians living in Nanking and by leading members of the Shanghai Rotary Club, ably assisted by Mr. Douglas C. Howland of Calgary, Canada, who then was travelling in various parts of Asia to visit Rotary Clubs in behalf of Rotary International.

BANDIT CAMPAIGN IN MANCHOUKUO

30 Victims of Kidnappers Released by Action

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Feb. 20.

Notwithstanding the intense cold, the Police Affairs Department of the Kwantung Bureau in the Tungpientao district carried on a great campaign against bandits, killing 84 in 43 encounters during the last two weeks of January. In addition to this, the police were able to rescue more than thirty persons who had been kidnapped. The detachment of police was about 1,000 strong, well supplied with arms, and after clearing up the bandits in the district, they went to the east of the Antung-Mukden line where they came into contact with about 700 bandits. Between February 2, and 7, they had 36 encounters during which several were killed and wounded, and finally they were driven into the mountains, the campaign closing on February 13. Considering the cold and the difficulties entailed in getting near the bandit camps, the police had a very successful drive and may be congratulated on the energy displayed. In the northern part of Manchoukuo little is heard of bandits at the present time, and peasants are returning to their homes feeling safe from the raids which were made in former days. Gradually, but surely, the country is being rid of the men who took toll from every person who they thought could pay them, and under the beneficent rule of the Emperor prosperity looms ahead. The extermination of banditry will go a long way to bringing peace and order to the countryside.

The Main Street Shops

Some time ago there was considerable talk regarding the closing of large stores in Kitaiskya street, and liquidations of entire stocks indicated the departure from Harbin of a number of large businessmen at the beginning of the year, but the owners who paid visits to Shanghai, found that trade was no better in the south, and returned to Harbin to continue their businesses. One or two of these stores closed their premises, but opened elsewhere in the city, and the large stores occupied by them have been taken up by other firms. The premises formerly occupied by Kuznetsoff, have been taken over by the Danish firm of Thor Ibsen, who is adding a retail branch to his wholesale departments. Another large clothing store's premises is being taken over by a cafe. Rents have, in many cases, been reduced but nevertheless traders are grumbling at the lack of business as compared with former years. The most of the goods are of Japanese manufacture, the prices being far below those of foreign makes though in boots and shoes the foreign houses are still doing a fairly good trade.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

The liquidation of this bank has not yet been completed, but it is now announced that the whole of the property is to be put up to auction and that the proceeds will then be paid to creditors who have been waiting for many years to receive a final dividend. The bank's premises in New Town are very large and cover a considerable plot of ground in a very prominent position on the main road, and as one house has quite a number of flats, the sale should realise a fairly large sum. It is however, unlikely that the full value of this property will be obtainable, and it will have to be sold at a sacrifice if cash is to be paid for it.

MARGARET SANGER ILL IN HONGKONG

Future Lecture Engagements Cancelled

Hongkong, Mar. 2.

After being confined to a hospital secretly for more than a week, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, American birth-control advocate, was to-day reported to be recovering from a grave illness.

Mrs. Sanger was taken to the hospital after giving a lecture on Febary 20, but the fact was kept secret because of her wish not to alarm relatives in the United States.

Physicians say that the patient would be able to continue her trip to Shanghai by the ss. Empress of Japan on March 6, but all her future lecture engagements have been cancelled.—United Press.

NEW AMBASSADOR URGES CARE IN NORTH

Peiping, Mar. 2.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the new Ambassador to Japan, who has been visiting here, left for the south at 10 o'clock this morning.

In an interview with the press before his departure, Mr. Hsu said that in his conversations with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, he urged the latter to "take good care of internal administration," which lies at the root of all diplomacy."

Mr. Hsu said he urged Gen. Sung to see that the people of North China are rescued from poverty, for "if the nation is rich, her diplomacy is powerful; if the nation is poor, her diplomatic policies are naturally weak."—Domei.

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CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Mr. C. F. Strickland's Report to Universities China Committee: Communism Definitely Rejected

"The honesty and common sense of the Chinese farmer, as measured by the repayment to the existing Credit Societies, exceeds the standard of any non-European race which I know and are equal to those of the best European peasantry." This is the tribute paid by Mr. C. F. Strickland to the Chinese farmer in his report on his tour in China from August 25, 1934 to June, 1935, under the aupices of the Universities China Committee in London. Mr. Strickland spent two months lecturing to students on rural finance and co-operation and travelled over nine provinces, being unfortunately prevented by illness from visiting Kuangtung and Kwangsi. He gave fifty or sixty formal lectures and informal talks to co-operative workers, schoolmasters, bankers, soldiers, agricultural experts, civil officers, and missionaries. He also gave advice to the Hongkong Government on co-operative organization among the agricultural Chinese of the mainland and the urban population of Victoria and Kowloon. In his lectures to non-English speaking audiences he was assisted by Mr. Chang Lü-kwan, of the Agricultural Economics Department, who acted as interpreter, and to whom he expresses his deep gratitude, as also to the various authorities, including the University of Nanking, who assisted him on his tour.

Danger of Too Rapid Progress

Generally speaking the report shows that co-operation is in danger in China of being too enthusiastically developed. Apparently great impetus was given to the movement as the result of the work of the China International Famine Relief Commission's distribution of relief loans after the flood of 1931. Whereas at the end of 1933 there were 5,300 registered co-operative societies, by the end of 1934 they had risen to 14,600, and in August 1935 it was estimated that there were 20,000 or more, with expansion continuing at the same rate:

....At the end of 1934, five provinces (Anhwei, Chekiang, Hopei, Kiangsu, and Shantung) contained a total of 10,000 societies, while Honan and Kiangsi contained each 1,000 more. Nine other provinces had only 2,000 between them, and seven provinces are not mentioned in the lists. Everyone, with the exception of some of the more conservative bankers, believes in Co-operation, and there may well be 100,000 societies at the end of another ten years.

Communism has been definitely rejected by China, and co-operation is making its strong appeal to China's thinkers as an alternative to Communism on the one hand and uncontrolled capitalism on the other. Great changes have taken place in the outlook and customs of the educated Chinese and the life of the smallest farmer or rural artisan has been affected and upset by the invasion of mill-made goods, usually from Chinese factories, and the fluctuation of agricultural prices. These forces, together with natural disasters and internal or foreign disorder, have raised the expenditure and lowered the income of the peasant and are gradually depriving him of his livelihood and his land:

....In ancient China, when conditions became intolerable, a national upheaval would shake off the dynasty and the landlord, thus enabling the peasantry to make a new start. It is doubtful whether an *unscientific* unheaval will now suffice. There is no dynasty, and the peasant finds himself compelled forthwith to recall the landlord whom he has ejected, if the operations of farming are to be carried on at all. It is only the landlord, the merchant, the official or ex-official, who can supply the farmer with cash which has become indispensable. Communism claims and attempts to substitute a scientific for a scrambling world, and while the impoverished tenant or labourer may be attracted towards it by the hope of sharing in an abundance which has hitherto been denied to him, the educated Chinese reformer may welcome Communism as providing a constructive plan in a world which needs re-shaping. This is no place to discuss the merits and demerits of Communism. As an organized power it has been overthrown, and China has, I think, no intention of returning voluntarily to a social experiment which involves the elimination of large numbers of her intelligentsia, and which imposes on the farmer and labourer a heavier burden, with a less secure return, than they have borne during the civil wars of the last 25 years.

Midway Between Extremes

Co-operation, in fact, is acclaimed because it provides a plan midway between the extremes of an unchecked capitalism and the Red holocaust. It does not seek to destroy capitalism, but to use it. By uniting poorer men and women into voluntary groups, they are placed on an economic equality with their richer fellows and released from the insecurity which surrounds them in their isolation:

....Professor Hsieh undoubtedly grasped this function of Co-operation in China, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen appears to have appreciated it more fully in his later years. And just because Co-operation is a national plan, real knowledge of co-operative theory and practice throughout the world must be acquired by co-operative leaders, if they are not to fail in its application.

It is a mistake to look for a co-operative principle in either the Guilds or the Hui, the indigenous "contribution clubs" although those institutions prove that the Chinese are capable of association for a common purpose. But the Guilds lack the principle of voluntary membership and withdrawal, publicity of procedure, and often democratic management; while the Hui lacks careful control over each member's use of his money and external audit to ensure the safety of the funds. Those five points are the essence of co-operation. The Guild has vocational functions which the co-operator is not concerned to exercise, and the Hui, in many cases, tends to wasteful expenditure and definitely runs counter to co-operative principles in several ways. The evil effects of the Chinese Hui may in future be limited by legislation.

Favourable factors to the development of the co-operative movement, prudently directed, are the general faith of the public in co-operation, the active support of the Government, and the character of the Chinese farmer. To the first element reference has already been made. In regard to the Government's function, the report points out that the Chinese law on co-operation has been passed, but not yet declared in force.

Regulations in Conflict

The first duty of a state which wishes to facilitate co-operation is to legislate for the registration and incorporation of a society, for an annual audit by an external auditor, and for the observation of such conditions as will allow only a truly co-operative society to remain on the register. But the report points out that

....The movement is in the meantime proceeding under diverse sets of provisional regulations issued by the Ministry of Industry, by the military headquarters of the anti-Communist campaign, and by certain provinces which have not accepted either of these two sets. The various regulations are in conflict with one another on questions of considerable importance, while they do not cover all the ground which should be covered by a satisfactory law. A National Co-operative Conference held in March 1935 recommended to the government that the law of 1934 be declared in force. If action is taken on this recommendation, it is desirable that a uniform set of regulations be issued by the Ministry of Industry, supplementary to the law but not (as at present) in substitution for it.

The law of 1934 is thus reviewed:

The law of 1934 has the great merit of definitely separating co-operative societies from joint stock companies and banks, and requiring that they be duly registered. It does not, on the other hand, lay the duty of registration on a single competent officer in each province, but allows the provincial governments to entrust it, if they wish, to district magistrates who have no competence whatever for this particular task. Several provinces, therefore, as already stated, have appointed a Co-operative Committee, which may or may not consist of competent persons, and the same uncertainty is attached to the controlling Bureau in other provinces. In practice, where there is a Co-operative Committee, the district officer has little more than a recording function, but under a Bureau it is often he who decides the question of registration. Further, the law of 1934 requires no external audit of the societies to be conducted and the articles dealing with liquidation do not sufficiently insure that an insolvent or un-co-operative society will be removed from the register, with or without its own consent, and its affairs wound up in a business-like manner.

Unofficial Bodies Necessary

In China it is unlikely that there can be full success without official support, but competent unofficial bodies are also necessary. Nearly all the advanced provinces have now an official staff of organizers, but with the striking exception of the relief funds distributed by the China International Famine Relief Commission, there has been little utilization of unofficial agencies by the authorities. Large numbers of officials are being recruited and there is a general desire to help the people, especially farmers. This zeal should be prudently controlled, for it is necessary to raise the standard of the co-operative staff and also to keep down the cost to a figure which China can afford. These advantages may both be partly secured by unofficial institutions rather than by the employment of officials. But an unofficial institution which exists only to carry out the policy of a government is not itself co-operative and does not meet the needs of the movement. It should aim at rendering itself superfluous by building up representative co-operative bodies to take its place.

The report discusses the entry of the Chinese commercial banks into the business of co-operative organization and the hostility with which that entry has been greeted. It says:

....The insecurity of rural life in recent years has caused a flow of funds from the villages and country towns to the big cities, overfilling the banks with deposits and depleting the countryside of the money required for agriculture. Several of the major banks have sought to serve the national interest, and also to relieve their own congestion, by turning back this current towards the villages and have therefore sent out their own representatives, organized societies for credit or marketing or for both purposes, and opened "warehouses" for the deposit of agricultural produce, implements, and farmers' clothing, and for the issue of advance on this security. The last class of establishment amounts in certain cases to little more than a pawnshop. The rate of interest on advances is high, and the benefit to the farmer extremely doubtful. The financing of credit societies or marketing societies is on the other hand very valuable, provided that the societies organized or assisted by the banks are business-like and solvent, and also work on co-operative and democratic lines. These requirements are by no means always fulfilled. The field-organizers of the banks have, as a rule, only a scanty and "rule of thumb" knowledge of co-operative principles in general and of the methods found successful or unsuccessful in other countries or in other parts of China. They fail too to realize the final consequence, on the morale of the individual farmer, of the rules which they impose upon him and the guarantees which they exact. While therefore these credits have not been unhelpful to the farmers in the absence of other aid, the banks are losing a great opportunity. If their field-representatives were trained in Co-operation, if the societies were annually audited (not necessarily by the banks themselves but to their satisfaction), and if more frequent visits were paid to the societies by the representatives in order to advise them on question of business and instruct them in Co-operation, the benefit to the farmers would be enhanced, the money of the banks would be very much safer, and the national purpose would be better served.

Banks Lacking in Vision

The banks are charged with selfishness and greed by the younger political enthusiasts, and this is the real cause of the animosity felt against them. The charge is groundless. The banks are not selfish in this matter but lacking in vision.

The real function of a commercial bank in respect of Co-operation is not to organize societies but to finance them. Organization is the task of governments and other agencies, co-operative or philanthropic, which employ a qualified staff and cannot be accused of making a financial profit for themselves. A bank will naturally wish to assure itself, when invited to finance primary societies directly or through a secondary body, (1) that the societies are properly organized, i.e. that the registering officer knows when to grant and when to refuse registration; (2) that they are regularly audited and are solvent, and will be forcibly liquidated if likely to become insolvent; and (3) that their advisers have an adequate knowledge of co-operative principles and business-like practices. Chinese banks have shown a remarkable readiness to finance rural Co-operation in China, and deserve high commendation on this account; but unfortunately, instead of pressing the official and unofficial organizations to employ a qualified staff and to arrange for audit, in order that they might safely finance the movement, the banks have entered into competition with the existing organizations and attempted to do the work themselves.

On the financing of co-operation by the Government or by semi-official agricultural banks, the report refers to the loan issue in the disturbed regions in which a commercial bank could not be expected to risk its funds. But it points out that:

....In the present circumstances of China the effective rate of interest on an internal loan ranges from 10 per cent. to 16 per cent. and even higher. A bank lends to satisfactory co-operative bodies at 8.4 per cent. (7 per cent. monthly) or at 10.8 per cent. (9 per cent.), and it is clearly to the national advantage to use this cheaper money. For the most part the governments have preferred to raise dearer loans by loan-issues. There are now indications of a wholesome change of opinion.

Special taxation is in any case to be deplored. The farmer (on whom the tax falls) cannot bear new burdens. These taxes have, I believe, been abolished where they existed, but there is a danger that other provinces, embarking for the first time on a co-operative campaign, may revert to a discredited device.

Character Sketch

But the third great asset in the co-operation of China is the character of the Chinese farmer, of whom this sketch is given:

....This very remarkable person supports himself and his family, perhaps six individuals in all, on a farm which will, on the average, not exceed 5 or 10 mow (1 or 2 acres) of land. Holdings in the north are larger, and crops less frequent and less secure than in southern China. Tenancy is on the whole more general in the south, where 60 per cent. or more of the cultivators pay a rent in cash or kind to a landlord; owner occupancy prevails to a large extent in the northern provinces, three quarters or more of the farmers in certain areas being of this type. Rents are not standardized and vary from the grossly extortionate to those traditional payments which are kept low by family relationship or a long and customary tenure. Taxes, too, are variable, whether the variatons be due to the legitimate demands of a civil administration or the illegitimate greed of a military governor. The case of Szechuen province, where the land tax of many *hsiens* had been collected 70 or 80 years in advance, is the most notorious. Under these conditions the greatest achievement of the peasant farmer is to have survived at all. Millions have died, but the Chinese peasant plods on and multiplies. There are still wide regions of past devastation, and others of present disorder. These are, however, being steadily contracted by civil and military action.

Naturally enough, the farmer, thus harassed and overloaded, is in debt; to landlords, grain merchants, money-lenders, and officials. The most cruel and the most lenient creditors are found among the landlords. Money-lenders who have no other profession are few in comparison with India or Egypt. Officials are said to lend principally on mortgage, and to have bought land largely in recent years. Grain-merchants also lend money to farmers, in order that the produce of the fields may be brought to them for sale. But they lend at high rates of interest on account of the high risks involved. For the farmer has seldom a secure title to his land, bandits may destroy cultivator and crop together, and the courts of law are somewhat uncertain as regards quality and procedure. Yet these very afflictions of the farmer, by limiting his credit, limit also his indebtedness. The total rural debt in China must be, so far as I can judge after enquiry, far lighter per farmer or per acre than the swollen debts (frequently unproductive) of other Eastern countries or the heavy borrowings (usually for productive purposes) of Europe or northern America.

Controlled Credit

Given a controlled form of credit at moderate rates, an efficient system of purchase and marketing, and an orderly and progressive government, the Chinese farmer should be able, in all but the most deeply embarrassed cases, to pay off what he owes and avoid future entanglements. Co-operative credit is controlled credit, and will teach him to borrow no more than is really necessary (for funerals as well as for agriculture). Large loans are not required by an owner of 5 or 10 mow. Lend small sums frequently for objects which his neighbours think prudent, and let his neighbours be the lenders. His honesty and his common sense, as measured by repayments to the existing credit societies, exceed the standard of any non-European race which I know, and are equal to those of the best European peasantry. Co-operative marketing, and purchasing on a sound system—employing a qualified personnel and avoiding every kind of speculation—will procure for him a fair price on the market, and make it worth his while to produce more, produce it better, and prepare and sell it better.

The three outstanding qualities of the Chinese farmer are (1) his honesty, (2) His common sense, his fitness for understanding simple business, and (3) his community spirit. I have seen few countries in Europe and none in Asia, in which a sum of money, lent to a handful of peasants with so little prior training or subsequent guidance in its management, would be divided so fairly, repaid so punctually, and so seldom misappropriated, as by the co-operative farmers of Hopei province. Hopei has longer experience of Co-operation than the rest of China, but elsewhere too the societies, where allowed a reasonable discretion by the officials or the banks, have shown themselves worthy of trust. The failure appears to be due either to excessive interference in details from above, or to inadequate teaching of co-operative principles and methods; and usually to both these causes.

Community Spirit

Still rarer and more precious than honesty and common sense is the community spirit:

....The village spirit in China is not only the family or clan spirit, though in hamlets of a single family or clan (which may include 100 houses or more) the two groups become identical. The same understanding of a common village interest, the same capacity to compromise and work together for a common end, will be found in villages which contain several families or clans: not, of course, everywhere: but often enough to create an entirely different foundation for a co-operative structure from that of countries in which the community spirit has been obliterated by laws and strong administration, or at least lingers only in the sphere of caste or domestic business. In India, for instance, though the community spirit in the village is by no means dead and is now being recalled to activity, the spontaneity, with which a Chinese village agrees to carry on an economic enterprise or observe a social rule is only too often absent. Chinese peasants have not to be persuaded, as Indian peasants will ordinarily have to be, that it is a wise policy to work together; but only that the specific proposal made to them is advantageous. Further argument will, in a large percentage of cases, be then superfluous.

Thanks to this sense of communal unity, the Chinese farmer behaves fairly towards his co-operative societies and gives them, as a rule, his loyal support, even when their plans are ill-advised, their proceedings unscientific, and the economic results very dubious. If he could obtain better advice before-hand, more continuous advice (without removing all authority from the hands of his elected Directors) for his current business, and a clear audit to show him the results of his action at the end of the year or season, he would learn to manage his own affairs and to become daily more efficient. His natural business capacity is excellent, but needs gradual development. In only too many cases at present, he is either given orders and allowed no discretion, or is left to his own resources and given no advice.

Not Insuperable Obstacle

Illiteracy is no insuperable obstacle to progress, but the danger lies in the abrogation of the activities of the co-operative society so that it falls into the hands of a literate oligarchy and ceases to be democratic.

In discussing the points on which the present system calls for improvement, the report refers particularly to the need for co-ordination and control, the need for a central organization in the National Government to deal with co-operation, and in addition, provincial organs in the shape of co-operative commissions with advisory and educational functions. More attention should be given to the selection and training of staff. The defects in the training abroad of Chinese who have been sent to study co-operation are mainly due to the fact that these deputations have been sent mainly to countries like Denmark or California where there is an advanced form of organization among fully literate people. Conditions more comparable with those of China would be found in the Mediterranean and Balkan countries, India and Ceylon, and perhaps Japan. But the literacy of the Japanese peasant and other differences make Japan not altogether a safe model.

The report goes into the details of the personnel required for developing co-operation, discusses the principles of co-operating and finance and audit and the benefits to be derived from the thrift societies and better-living societies. It considers that an attempt on the part of the Government to initiate a moral movement is attended by definite disadvantages because it is very difficult to guide a popular movement in the right direction, and the use of force is to be deprecated:

....Negative orders of authority, whether prohibiting walking on the roadway or permanent hair-waving, are enforced for a while or sporadically, but may at any moment be forgotten when the attention of authority is occupied elsewhere.

Uniting in Common Pledge

On the other hand it points out that much good work can be done by the formation of a better-living society, by voluntarily uniting in a common pledge to adopt certain good customs or refrain from evil customs. Satisfactory improvement can be made on a sound foundation:

....It is a matter of common knowledge that some (though not all) Chinese are extravagant in their expenditure on marriages or funerals, and are often moved to be extravagant by fear of their neighbours' opinion if they spend less. But if expenditure of the neighbours is likewise limited, no man will think ill of another for not spending more. Clearly, therefore, a better living society must

(1) Cover the whole group of neighbours, in a village or town, who are affected by each other's opinion. In a village this means that all or nearly all the villagers, men and women, must be members;

(2) Be registered in order to be able to enforce an order of fine against a member. An unregistered group will effect nothing;

(3) Be separate from other kinds of co-operative society, such as credit or purchase or sale, since it needs a special type of Directors, who have moral force but may not be good financiers or men of business.

A better living society need not, of course, concern itself only with extravagant expenditure. It may deal with the problems which occupy the New Life Movement, such as those of narcotics and stimulants, behaviour in the public streets, personal dress, spitting, etc. Moral improvement by compulsion is seldom permanent. It would perhaps be better to organize co-operative better living societies of men and women who consider and accept (or reject) a proposed reform, and then bind their members to carry out the reforms which a general meeting (not a Board of Directors) has accepted.

But (1) membership should be voluntary.

(2) The general meeting should have real power to modify or reject a proposal which is favoured by the leaders of the movement. There must be no intimidation;

(3) the constitution of the society should provide for the imposition of fines by the Directors (not by an outside authority) on defaulters, and the government should pass regulations to facilitate the recovery of such fines.

The movement might not be spectacular, but more effective and permanent, and I feel sure that it would, in the end, make a larger contribution to the regeneration of China.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

R.A.F. PLANES ARRIVE SAFELY IN SHANGHAI

Story of Steady Fight Against Weather: Not After Records: Japan Visit Abandoned

After a delay of six days, owing to bad weather, two of the Royal Air Force flying-boats engaged on a goodwill tour to China and Japan arrived in Shanghai early last Wednesday afternoon, to the relief not only of the many in Shanghai who had been anxiously awaiting their arrival, but also of the officers and men of the aeroplanes themselves who had to spend two nights and a day in the cramped quarters of their machines when they were forced down in Namkwan Bay.

Sortly after 10 o'clock that morning, the office of H.M. Air Attaché here received the long awaited message that the two flying-boats had taken off from Namkwan and were expected to arrive in Shanghai slightly before 1.30 p.m. Fully half an hour before that time, the new Fish Market pontoon on Point Island was taken possession of by a large crowd, consisting of representative members of H.M. Air Attaché's office, headed by Group-Captain R. P. Willock, and of the Italian Air Attaché's office, Chinese and Japanese officials, newspaper representatives, and many others, who scanned the skies for the first signs of the two 'planes.

At 1.27 p.m. a shout went up. The flying-boats had been sighted, flying side by side, coming in the general direction of The Bund. They disappeared from view for a few minutes as they circled over Shanghai, and then reappeared, one behind the other. Roaring low overhead, they banked and disappeared from view once more.

On nearing the Fish Market, the two planes came abreast of each other, and motored slowly past, while the colours of the Royal Air Force were hoisted. Ahead of them puffed a small motor-driven sampan, whose stacatto "popping" had almost drowned the roar of the aeroplane engines when they first flew overhead. At the stern of the little boat, a foreign employee of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. frantically waved a large Red Ensign, as he guided the two huge 'planes to their buoys. A few minutes later, and the even ticking of eight Rolls-Royce engines, aggregating 4,800 horse-power, faded into silence, as the two flying-boats made fast.

Sampans conveyed the officers ashore, where they were met by the large crowd. A quick pose for the photographers, a welcome drink in the Fish Market, and they left for the Cathay Hotel for a wash and lunch.

In an interview in the afternoon, Air-Commodore S. Smith said that the flight was an official visit by two flying-boats of the R.A.F. to Japan. It was the first occasion that any R.A.F. flying-boat had flown north of Hongkong, which was an air base under his command.

Bad Weather Conditions

They left Amoy on Monday morning at about 10 o'clock, and ran into very thick fog, which went right down to the water, north of Namkwan. As the weather appeared to be growing worse, they returned and landed at Namkwan, where they spent the night. The following day H.M.S. Sandwich, on a voyage from Hongkong, arrived and stood by until they left.

Namkwan, he said, provided excellent shelter and was a very picturesque little place. A few minutes after they landed, practically the whole populace turned out in sampans to greet the aviators, and appeared to be very friendly. Visits were also paid by a Chinese Customs officer and a civilian who, by reason of the flag on his boat, seemed to be the "head man." The sea was too choppy, however, for them to come on board. The weather improved considerably during that morning, however, and they took off shortly after 10 a.m.

Air-Commodore Smith said he was tremendously impressed by the reception given him on his arrival, and expressed his very sincere appreciation of the Chinese Government granting permission for the 'planes to fly over Chinese territory, and for the excellent facilities afforded them. He was very grateful to Gen. Wu Te-chen, who had taken a deep interest in the trip, although he could not be personally present when they landed. He also wished to express his appreciation of the Ministry of Industries' kindness in allowing them to use the excellent facilities afforded by the Fish Market.

In weather such as they had experienced, it was of the greatest assistance to have accurate weather forecasts, and for this he was indebted to the Chinese Government Radio Administration, and Father Gherzi, of Siccawei Observatory, and the invaluable assistance of Mr. Dai En-ki, of the C.N.A.C. He was further indebted to the Chinese Maritime Customs and Capt. E. B. Green for the excellent arrangements made for policing the river. The Whangpoo was, of course, a very crowded river, but from above a clear lane of water could be seen which considerably aided the task of landing in a strange harbour. Finally, he had to thank the A.P.C. for the very effective arrangements made everywhere. The A.P.C., at every place they had been, had given them every facility and helped in the welfare of the crews.

The flying-boats, he said, brought with them some 90 lb. of mail from Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong.

Reason for Delays

In conclusion, he thanked the press, and said that no one regretted the delays which had been experienced more than he did. They were flying in a strange country, for the first time, they were not attempting to set any speed records, and, where weather conditions were as bad as they had proved to be, he took the safer course of waiting till conditions improved, which he felt was justified by the result.

With regard to the flying-boat which was left behind at Amoy, owing to engine trouble, a spare engine was being sent from the air base at Hongkong, and the change would not take very long.

As the interview came to an end, Air-Commodore Smith was asked by a Chinese press representative if he had "made any new discoveries." He replied:—"Well, we certainly put Namkwan on the map!"

Letters Distributed

The eighteen letters carried by the two R. A. F. flying boats were delivered that day. They were brought from Kuching by courtesy of the officers. Through the co-operation of the Postmaster General, Mr. Michael J. Breen, of Hongkong, and the courtesy of Air-Commodore Smith, mail was received at the post office for the northern ports of Amoy, Shanghai, Kagoshima and Lake Kasumiguaura; the last two being in Japan, about 1,000 letters in all were mailed.

A special four line cachet, "By Courtesy Air Flight—Hongkong, Japan—Royal Air Force—Feb. 18, 1936," was prepared and used with purple ink. This is the first time a cachet has been used by the Hongkong Post Office.

Trip to Japan Cancelled

The goodwill flight of the two Royal Air Force flying boats has now been definitely abandoned "as a matter of policy," it was learned on Thursday afternoon from the office of H.M. Air Attaché.

No actual comment was made as to the reason for the cancellation, but, in view of the present unsettled conditions prevailing in Japan, it is interesting to note that had the flying boats not been held up by bad weather and had kept to the original timetable, they would have been due in Lake Kasumigaura, near Tokyo, on Friday.

Visit to the Capital

In a one-day goodwill flight to the capital, one of the two Royal Air Force flying boats which arrived here last week from Singapore hopped off from the anchorage at Point Island at 8.15 a.m. on Monday and came in to a safe landing again at 5.30 p.m., after a stay of slightly over five hours in Nanking. The flying boat, in addition to her normal crew, carried three passengers, consisting of Sir John Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, Air Commodore Sydney Smith, Officer Commanding the R.A.F. in the Far East, and Group Captain R. P. Willock, H. M. Air Attaché, all of whom returned to Shanghai that day.

Flying in perfect, though rather cold, weather, the flying boat arrived in Nanking at 10.15 a.m., being escorted in by three Chinese military aeroplanes. The goodwill party was met by Sir Alexander Cadogan, H. M. Ambassador, and his staff, Mr. H. Prideaux-Brune, H. M. Consul in Nanking, officers of the Chinese Navy, a representative of the Mayor of Nanking, representatives of the Chinese Aviation Commission, and a very large crowd of spectators.

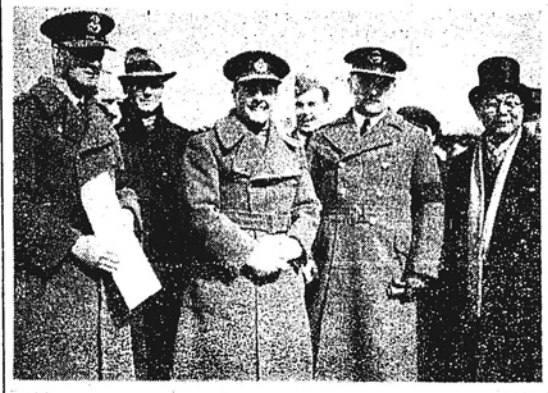
Shortly after landing, the visitors paid a call on the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs, where they were met by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who said that owing to pressure of other duties of an urgent nature, General Chiang regretted he was unable to meet them in person. At 11.40 a.m., the party motored out to the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, where Air Commodore Smith laid a wreath. On their return, the visitors attended a reception given in their honour by the Chinese Aviation Commission, following which they were the guests of Sir Alexander Cadogan at luncheon.

Air Commodore Smith, interviewed by the "North-China Herald" shortly after he arrived, said that the flight was characterised by perfect weather throughout. He was very much impressed by the reception accorded the party and by the great hospitality shown them all.

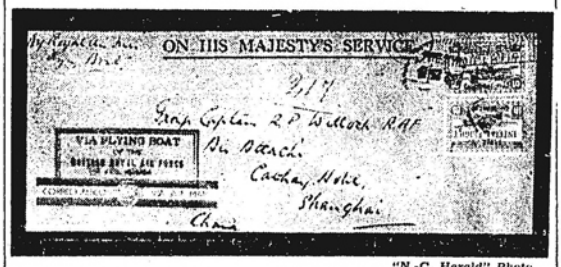
Weather permitting, the two flying boats are to take off early this morning, flying direct to Hongkong, where they will join the third flying boat, which was held up in Amoy with engine trouble. By courtesy of the Air Commodore, a large quantity of mail matter will be taken by the two flying boats on their return journey to Hongkong and Singapore.

BRITISH FLYING BOATS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



The two British flying boats from the Singapore Base arrived in Shanghai last Wednesday after being held up by the bad weather. In the upper picture are seen Air Commodore Sydney Smith, Commanding Officer, posed between Flight-Lieut. Murray, Group Captain R. P. Willock, H. M. Air Attache, and Mr. T. Y. Chang, secretary to the City Government, while below are shown the two flying boats tied up near the Point.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI AIR MAIL

An interesting souvenir of the flight of the R. A. F. flying boats from Singapore to Shanghai is this letter which was among the small mail carried by the boats and surcharged with a special stamp.

MR. F. R. VIDA FATALLY INJURED

Gun Explodes on Catching on a Fence

In tragic circumstances, Mr. F. R. Vida, one of Shanghai's best known sporting men, especially in racing and shooting circles, lost his life last Wednesday afternoon while shooting in the Hungjao district. A piece of bamboo, protruding from a fence, is believed to have accidentally set off the gun he was carrying. An inquest was opened next day by Mr. W. T. Collins, U. S. Coroner, who went out to the scene shortly after the body of Mr. Vida was found.

Mr. F. R. Vida

According to police investigations, Mr. Vida was carrying a 20 bore pump-gun, and, after a fairly successful afternoon's shoot, he rounded a fence some 300 yd. from McLeod Road, near the edge of the McLeod estate, between 3 and 4 o'clock. It is believed that a piece of bamboo, which formed part of the fence, caught in the trigger of his gun, which he was carrying in his left hand, and set it off. The charge penetrated his throat, and, according to the medical examination made later, Mr. Vida must have died almost instantly. The gun was found lying in a creek near the fence.

Mr. Vida was found about 5 p.m. by some Chinese farmers; they informed the police of Bubbling Well Police Station, who immediately hurried to the scene. An additional note of tragedy was added by the fact that they had some difficulty in approaching the body of the dead man, as his dog, a spaniel, mounted guard over his master and refused to allow them to approach. It was only after some delay that they were able to get Mr. Vida's body out of the creek into which he had fallen.

Upon the U.S. Consulate being informed, Mr. W. T. Collins, U. S. Coroner, and Mr. E. L. Faupel, U. S. Marshal, hurried out to the scene by motor-car, and, after viewing the body, and having a number of photographs taken, gave orders for the body to be removed.

Surviving Mr. Vida in Shanghai are his wife, and his step-daughter, Mrs. Watton; Mr. V. H. W. Watton is employed by the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

***An appreciation on page 405.

KING EDWARD'S RADIO MESSAGE

Fairly Clear Reception in Shanghai

Through the efforts of a local broadcasting station, owners of long-wave radio sets could listen-in on Sunday night to His Majesty King Edward VIII's Empire address. Reception on the whole was good, though marred by crackling and an occasional muffling of His Majesty's voice, probably due to the fact that it was picked up direct by an all-wave receiver in Station XMHA, and not by the usual relay by way of Hongkong or Australia.

His Majesty's address was preceded by half an hour of music by British composers by the B.B.C. Orchestra, broadcasting over stations GSG, GSF, and GSD on 17.9, 15.14, and 11.75 megacycles per second, respectively. Then, as clocks in Shanghai sounded the hour of midnight, what was apparently Big Ben could be heard chiming 4 p.m. G.M.T.

"This is London, calling the Empire," came the voice of the announcer, to be followed by the playing of the National Anthem.

Loyalty to Crown

His Majesty opened by referring to his late father's message at Christmas, when he referred to a long and wonderful reign over a period of 25 years, during which time unprecedented changes had taken place, and a great deal of progress had been shared by all. India, the Colonies, and the dependencies all had proved their loyalty to the Crown, and this tie had been strengthened by their devotion to his father. He felt that King George's death not only was an overwhelming grief to Her Majesty the Queen and her children, but also a grievous loss to them all.

He sent his greetings to his people as the King Emperor, and their manifestations of loyalty at this time had been a source of deep gratification to him. He and his family had been greatly helped by the world-wide manifestations of genuine sorrow which they had received on every side. He referred to the funeral of King George, when sympathy was shown by many thousands of people, not only within the British Empire, but in many foreign countries, and he would never forget it.

Late King's Qualities

It was a wonderful thing for him to know how his father's qualities had been appreciated and valued, and he was happy to feel that, before his father died, this was proved to him by the deep feelings which were expressed in the Jubilee demonstrations last year.

He now succeeded his father, and it was his duty to carry on his work. He was better known to most people as the Prince of Wales, a man who had had the opportunity of getting to know the people of nearly every country in the world, under all conditions and in all circumstances. He now spoke to them as King, but he was still the same man, with that same knowledge and experience, and whose constant effort it would be to protect the well-being of his fellow men. He prayed that the future might bring peace and understanding throughout the world, prosperity and happiness to the British people, and that they might be worthy of the heritage which was theirs.

Following the singing of the National Anthem as His Majesty concluded, the B.B.C. chorus gave half an hour's programme of music, chiefly composed of arrangements from the "Ash Grove."

PROHIBITION OF FEMALE SLAVERY

Copies of a proclamation issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, announcing the order of the Executive Yuan prohibiting female slavery, were posted in streets in Chapei, Nantao and other districts under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The order says that to enforce the prohibition, female slaves will be registered by the Bureau beginning today and the proclamation urges the slaves, their masters, or representatives to carry out the registration order within the period from to-day to June 30.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the former Foreign Minister, left Canton on Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a brief stay, and intends to visit Swatow and Amoy before returning to Shanghai.

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LUNCHEON TO THE R.A.F. OFFICERS

Air-Commodore S. Smith on China's Progress

Appreciation and thanks to the Chinese Government for its courtesy in giving the Royal Air Force flying-boats permission to visit China, and for the valuable assistance rendered in connection with the cruise, were expressed by Air-Commodore Sydney Smith at an informal luncheon in "The Dome," on Friday, when members of the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai were hosts to Air-Commodore Smith and the officers of the goodwill cruise.

Mr. E. A. R. Fowles, acting president of the Association, extended a hearty welcome to their guests. They had watched the goodwill flight's progress since the machines left Singapore on February 10 with the greatest interest, he said, and sympathized with the crews in the bad luck they had encountered in regard to weather conditions. He asked each officer to accept a small memento from the Association in the form of pewter tankards. In making this small presentation, it was the Association's sincere hope that they would have a very pleasant cruise, with a safe return to Singapore.

Responding, Air-Commodore Smith said that, in addition to thanking the Chinese Government for its courtesy and assistance, he also had to mention the great amount of help they had received from the C.N.A.C., which company's knowledge of conditions on the coast proved invaluable.

Aeroplane's Role

The potentialities for the employment of aircraft in China were almost unlimited, and, after hearing from the Air Attaché of the progress that had been made, he felt sure those responsible for the rapid development of aviation in China were deserving of the highest praise. It should always be borne in mind that aviation was essentially international in character. There was, unfortunately, a tendency for people to regard the aeroplane as a weapon of destruction, but he felt his listeners would agree with him it was truer and wiser to regard it more as a messenger of peace, since rapid communication by air provided a means of establishing and maintaining a spirit of friendship, sportsmanship, and cameraderie. This spirit existed between airmen during the Great War and he was happy to observe that it existed to-day, especially in an international association such as the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai. He asked his officers to rise with him and drink the health of their hosts.

In conversation with a "North-China Herald" representative later, later, Air-Commodore Smith said it had not yet been decided when the return flight to Singapore would start. It depended on a number of things, and more especially the weather. The third flying boat, which was left behind at Amoy with engine trouble, will not be coming to Shanghai, but will return to Hongkong as soon as repairs have been completed. He said he was amazed and very gratified to learn that, in response to an appeal by Group Captain R. P. Willock, last year, the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai had subscribed very generously to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

The luncheon yesterday attracted one of the largest crowds that the Association has yet seen, over ninety members and their guests sitting down.

Chinese Presentations

In addition to a number of pleasant memories, Air-Commodore Sydney Smith and his officers will take away with them two mementoes in the shape of a silver plaque and a marble sphere which were presented to them at an informal reception on Thursday evening, when they were the guests of Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, at his home. The silver plaque, which is mounted in an ornate blackwood frame, was presented to the Air-Commodore as a personal gift from Gen. Wu. Measuring about six inches by four, the plaque bears, in low relief, the figure of a Singapore III flying-boat, which is the machine used on the present flight, and underneath it the City Government building at Kiangwan. Below this is a suitable subscription. The plaque is an excellent example of the painstaking care of the Chinese silver craftsman, for both building and flying-boat are complete almost to the very last detail.

The other memento is a marble sphere, about six inches in diameter, which, mounted on a wooden pedestal and bearing in Chinese characters a brief description of the reason and the occasion of the presentation, was given to the flyers by Gen. Yao Shi-tseu on behalf of the China Aviation League as a symbol of that body's interest in, and well-wishes for, the success of the goodwill cruise.

SIR F. LEITH-ROSS RETURNS

Journey to South Enjoyed: No Statement

Returning from a trip to Canton and Hongkong where he conferred with foreign and Chinese bankers, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, accompanied by Lady Leith Ross, his secretary, Miss Margaret Cracknell, and Mr. A. S. Henchman, manager of the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, arrived in Shanghai on Friday afternoon in the ss. Empress of Russia.

Sir Frederick had no statements to make on his arrival, confining himself to saying that he had had a good trip to the south, and that he had found it much warmer there than here. Like the others on board the ship he was interested to hear the latest news about the trouble in Japan.

Among those who met the distinguished financier when the Empress berthed alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf were, Mr. A. H. George, Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch, and Mr. E. C. Rogers.

FORMER INSPECTOR MISSING

Disappears from Chichibu Maru off San Francisco

Mr. Stanley Keyse, former sub-inspector in the Shanghai Municipal Police, was reported missing as the Chichibu Maru approached San Francisco, ship's officers reported on Thursday, according to the United Press.

Mr. Keyse was en route to London. A steward forced entrance to his locked cabin and found the port hole open and stained with blood. Mr. Keyse was nowhere to be found. Officers said that the victim had apparently plunged overboard after attempting to take his life in another manner and being unable to stand the slow death from bleeding.

Found Wounded Here

Mr. Keyse was found with his throat slashed in the General Hospital a few days before last Christmas but was subsequently restored to apparent health. He left the Police service on February 7 and sailed for England a few days afterward. His home is in Gloucestershire, where a sister resides at Pauntley, near Redmarley.

When Mr. Keyse was taken to hospital here he was attached to the Yulin Road Station. He had been in the Municipal Police since December, 1923.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.

No farewell note was left by Mr. Stanley Keyse, formerly a sub-inspector in the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was reported missing when the mv. Chichibu Maru docked here to-day.

Officials of the liner stated that Keyse, who was on his way to London, appeared to be depressed for several days before he disappeared.

Attendants discovered a blood-stained pocket knife with the blade bent in his cabin.

Keyse's baggage, which consisted of many pieces, is being shipped back to Shanghai unopened. A purse left in the man's cabin was found to contain a solitary one cent piece.—Reuter.

By Sapajou.

MR. ROBERT CROMIE

Editor and Proprietor of the "Vancouver Daily Sun."

MISSION TO LEPERS REVIEW WORK

Applications to Leprosarium Exceed Accommodation

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Mission to Lepers held its 37th meeting on Saturday at the Shanghai Trust Company, 190 Peking Road. Among those present were Drs. Fong F. Sec, Wu Lien-teh, D. G. Lai, E. S. Tyau, F. C. Yen, Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Miss Maud Yen, Messrs. Wm. Yinson Lee, J. C. Lind and T. C. Wu.

Dr. D. G. Lai, Hon. Supperintendent of the National Leprosarium of Shanghai, reported that the institution is now in full swing and there is excellent morale both on the part of the patients and the staff. The clinical work is in charge of Dr. F. Reiss, and there is a full time technician to do the blood testing and laboratory work. Applications for admission have been received from practically all over the country, but the management of the Leprosarium has to reject them with profound regret on account of its policy and the material and financial limitations of the new institution.

The tenth annual meeting of the mission, it was decided, will be held on March 12 at the Sun Yat-sen Parlour of the National Y.M.C.A. Building, 131 Museum Road. Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, General Secretary of the British Mission to Lepers, who is due in Shanghai on March 9 on his way to Canada, will be one of the two principal speakers at the occasion, the other being Dr. Bernard Read of the Lester Chinese Institute.

At the kind invitation of the Chinese Medical Association the headquarters of the Chinese Mission to Lepers will be removed from its present premises, which it has occupied for the last decade at 131 Museum Road, to the newly acquired buildings of the C.M.A. at 33 Tse Pang Road as from April 1.

BANK OFFICIAL'S DISAPPEARANCE

Missing From Vessel on Way to Wenchow

Mr. Tyndall Wei, assistant manager of the Bank of Communications, who was a passenger on the ss. Hai-an from Shanghai to Wenchow, was reported by the captain to be missing from the vessel on Thursday and believed to have thrown himself overboard. The captain, in a message to the bank, described the absence of Mr. Wei from his cabin and the discovery of his name card. A letter in Mr. Wei's handwriting was found in his luggage asking his friends and relatives to look after his family.

The deceased was travelling in the saloon under the name of H. S. Woo. He left his home on the night of February 25 upon the pretext that he was required by the Bank to attend to certain matters. As his business affairs with his bank were in perfect order, it is assumed that his tragic action was due to mental depression from which his friends had observed, with apprehension, that he had suffered lately.

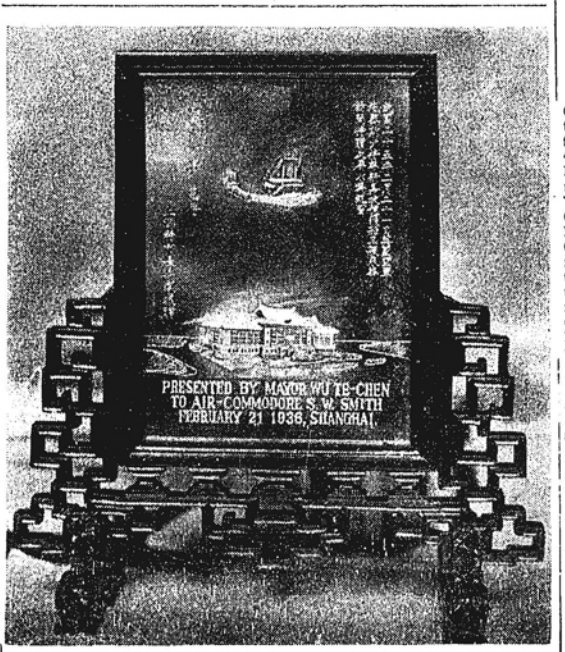
Mr. Tyndall Wei was born at Soochow in 1885. He joined the Ministry of Finance in 1914, and the Bank of Communications in 1920. He became a member of the National Financial Discussion Commission in 1922, technical member of the Financial Re-organization Commission in 1923, and assistant manager of the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, since 1928. Until recently he also served as chief auditor of the Central Mint. His sad death is deeply regretted by many of his friends and associates, among whom may be numbered many foreigners.

NEW FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. SECRETARY NAMED

Mr. C. W. Pettit to Succeed Mr. G. A. Fitch

Mr. C. W. Pettit is to succeed Mr. G. A. Fitch as General Secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. He and his family will arrive in Shanghai on May 4 in the ss. President Coolidge. Mr. Fitch is relinquishing his post at the request of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of China to the Board of Trustees of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Mr. Fitch came to China in 1909 as a member of the former Association, and in 1927, when the Foreign Y.M.C.A. came into being, took up the position of General Secretary. Now that the foreign organization has "found its feet" Mr. Fitch has been recalled to serve with the China Associations.

Mr. Pettit was in Shanghai from 1918-1927 when he served as business secretary of the National Committee. Since his return to New York he has served on the staff of the Young Men's Christian Association. The New York Association is one of the largest in the world. It has a membership of nearly 6,000, and has 187,000 dormitory lodgings in the course of a year. A large programme with individuals and groups is carried out. The annual budget is G. $700,000. Mr. Pettit has served as business secretary of the West Side Branch, 5 West 63rd Street, during which time he had a difficult period of depression to overcome. Later he was executive secretary of the large branch at 550 West, 20th Street.



GEN. WU TE-CHEN'S GIFT

VISITING EDITOR GOES TO NANKING

Mr. R. Cromie of "Vancouver Sun" Seeing China

Known in journalistic circles as the "Travelling Editor," Mr. Robert Cromie, editor and proprietor of the "Vancouver Daily Sun," broke a brief stay in Shanghai to leave for Nanking by the night express on Tuesday, Feb. 25. In Nanking he hopes to call upon Dr. H. H. Kung and renew an old acquaintanceship.

Mr. Cromie makes a point of travelling abroad for several months each year, making personal contacts with world political figures and learning of the international situation at first hand. His paper he leaves with every confidence in the hands of his senior executives, each of whom holds stock in the company.

Only shortly after he had finished an air tour of northern Canada, Mr. Cromie left Vancouver on January 1 for Australia, via Honolulu. After a short stay in the Commonwealth he began his return journey to Canada by way of the South Sea Isles, New Guinea, where he visited the gold fields, Manila, Hongkong, here to Shanghai, and eventually to Japan and across the Pacific.

He regards Tokyo and Shanghai as two of the focal points in the changing kaleidoscope of world affairs, which has swung the balance of importance to the Pacific area. Carrying out his theory that the more nations get to know of one another greater become the chances of world peace, Mr. Cromie has set the example of trying to get to know as much of the neighbouring nations as one man can. The policy of his paper benefits accordingly.

He is an advocate of cheaper means of communications for this reason. High cable and wireless tolls limit the exchange of news and views between the peoples of different countries, and he believes that reductions in these tolls would proportionately increase the understanding between nations.

Mr. Cromie was last in the Far East in 1929, and he has visited Europe several times, talking with crowned heads and leading statesmen and officials. He has also extensively toured South American countries. In about a week's time he intends to go to Japan, and hopes to be back at his desk in Vancouver by March 29.

VILLAGES FOR POOR PEOPLE

Formal Opening Ceremony at Chungshan Road

In bright sunshine, four clean and spacious villages, consisting of 1,000 houses, were formally opened by the Labour Welfare Commission of Greater Shanghai at a ceremony held in Chungshan Road on Saturday afternoon, Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, who was instrumental in the construction of the villages as a means to solve deplorable housing conditions in Shanghai, was the recepient of many congratulatory messages on the occasion.

Dedicated to the welfare of the poor people who labour all day for a small wage, each village is complete with a huge playground, a social centre, a tea-house, a reading room and baths. In order to carry out social, educational and health programmes efficiently in these villages, specially trained workers have been employed by the Commission in each village. Class rooms and co-operative stores are other features of these villages.

The rows of houses in each village are separated by wide passages along which trees have been planted. The houses in the village in Chungshan Road are all of one-storey with a spacious loft built above the main room, and a kitchen, a stock-room, in the rear part of the house. Many windows have been built in order to ensure light. The rental of each of these houses in $3 inclusive of taxes, etc. The four villages are located at Chi Mei Road, Pao Sheng Road, Tai Mo Chao Road and Chungshan Road.

The opening ceremony on Saturday was held in Chungshan Road village. Gen. Wu Te-chen presided. After the opening speech, Major William Darby paid a warm tribute to the Mayor. He said those who had visited Kiangwan and found the phenomenal growth of the Civic Centre would not be amazed at the erection of these villages and the efforts of the Mayor for the realization of any kind of civic need. Two representatives of the villages also spoke, expressing gratitude at the work of the authorities for their welfare. After the speeches, certificates were distributed to about 40 specially trained workers in the villages.

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THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

Record for Charitable Disbursements: Income Exceeds Expenditure by $1,108

"You will observe from the report that during the past fifteen years our Society has distributed in charity no less a sum than $161,843. It is a significant indication of recent times that of this sum no less than $84,203 (or about 40 per cent.) has been disbursed during the last three years," said Judge A. G. Mossop, the retiring President, at the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch), held on Thursday in the hall of the Cathedral School for Boys.

The President asked those present to rise while he read the names of members who had died since the last annual meeting—Messrs. W. Armstrong, F. Boyd, G. P. Forster, A. Habecost, P. C. Inglis, E. Linde, A. J. Perry, Sir Skinner Turner, Messrs. H. Stringer, W. S. Webb, and E. Wheen.

Profit of $1,700

Despite the depression, and inclusive of a total sum of $839 which had been donated, the President said, a total profit of $1,700 had been realised by entertainments, which had been transferred to the income and expenditure account. The expenditure on school fees was greater by $501 in 1935 than in the previous year, and, after awarding three scholarships, the education fund account had a balance of $616.63.

Last year was a record year, not only in the amount of the charitable disbursements made, but also in the funds collected. The heavy calls on their funds could not be regarded as otherwise than the natural result of the distressful days of unemployment through which Shanghai had been passing, but, whereas in 1934 it had been necessary to draw upon the reserves to the extent of over $8,000 to meet heavy calls, the income last year exceeded the total expenditure, with the result that a surplus of $1,108 had been transferred to the charity reserve fund.

Membership Decreases

Although 127 new members had been enrolled during the year, the present membership figure of 1,145 was 129 lower than the figure of a year ago, and he sincerely trusted that every member would continue to do his utmost to canvass for new members.

Special donations, totalling $15,613, represented an increase of $8,546 over the 1934 figure. This included $1,500 received from the Jubilee celebrations, and $3,500 made by certain members and supporters. He thought the sum of $4,695, which had been received in response to the Christmas appeal, very gratifying in view of prevailing conditions, while the Society was again indebted to all those who had supported the British Chamber of Commerce Unemployment Fund, from which they had allotted $1,474 towards the expense of repatriating Englishmen and their families.

In July last year, the committee received with regret the resignation of the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, who had been the Society's almoner for eleven years. He took the opportunity of expressing the Society's thanks to Dean Trivett for the valuable help he had been.

The St. George's Jubilee Ball was held at the French Club, when over 500 members and guests attended. On the evening of May 6, a special service was held in the Cathedral, the only other function associated with St. George's Day itself being the laying of a wreath at the Cenotaph.

Scholarships and Golf

An examination was held on April 5 for three scholarships, two being open for the children of English parents, the other being a scholarship for the child of a Lancastrian. Entries totalled 28, the examination papers, which had been set and corrected by Messrs. E. Haward, H. G. W. Woodhead, and A. H. George, being in English composition, English history, English literature, and general knowledge.

Two golf matches were played against St. Andrew's Society, competing for the John Prentice Cup. The first match ended in a draw, the second resulted in a win for St. George's by a margin of two points.

The Society's heartiest thanks were due to Mr. C. S. Speyer, who had taken on the duties of the almoner when Dean Trivett resigned, in addition to those of honorary treasurer, and in him and Mr. E. E. Parson they had two quiet, unassuming, and highly efficient workers. They were most grateful to Mr. B. O. Blaker for auditing the society's accounts, and to the Cathedral authorities for the use of the hall.

Dean Trivett said he noted that some three or four gentlemen had contributed some $3,000. He suggested that a list of benefactors might be drawn up of people who could contribute a sum of $500 or over to the funds of the Society. He suggested that some of the older members might remember the Society in their wills (laughter).

New President

Mr. M. Reader Harris was then elected President for the coming year. Judge Mossop, in proposing him, said Mr. Harris had been on the committee for some years, he had been Vice-President for the past three years, and there was no member who had the Society's interests more at heart.

Mr. Harris said he considered he had been given the greatest honour that could be conferred on an Englishman in Shanghai. He had great pleasure in proposing Mr. E. S. Wilkinson as Vice-President, and this election was also carried unanimously.

Messrs. E. F. Batemen, W. E. Dent, W. J. Hawkings, A. J. Percival, and H. G. Woodhead having been elected on the incoming committee, Mr. Reader Harris said that as regards celebrations of St. George's Day this year, he did not think it was a matter for much discussion. Other Societies had cancelled their balls, and the Americans of Shanghai had cancelled all their celebrations of Washington's Birthday. He felt the Society could not be behind in the face of that very fine gesture. He suggested that, instead, a fund, which might well be called the King George V Memorial Fund, be formed, members to subscribe to it what they would otherwise have expended, and this was left to the incoming committee for consideration.

The meeting closed with a few words of appreciation by Mr. W. P. Lambe of the work done by the retiring President, to which Judge Mossop replied.

SHANGHAI BOY IN AIR ACCIDENT

'Plane Crashes, But Pilot Escapes Unhurt

Shanghai people will be sorry to learn of a mishap that recently befell Mr. David J. Jorge, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Jorge, of Shanghai.

Mr. Jorge, who is attached to the R.A.F. Reserve, was involved in an aeroplane accident near Stanmore, in Middlesex, but luckily escaped unhurt. Mr. Jorge received his early education at the Cathedral School, Shanghai, and went to England in 1923 at

Mr. David H. Jorge

the age of 11. He was at Reading School for six years, and since 1932 he has been working for Imperial Airways at Croydon. In 1934, he joined the R.A.F. Reserve, and took his first course of training at Hamble, Hants, in the autumn of that year. He has since qualified as a pilot.

S.V.C. CO., CELEBRATES 30th ANNIVERSARY

A special church service in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C., was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart last Wednesday evening. Being Ash Wednesday special permission to hold the service was given by Bishop B. A. Haouisée of St. Joseph's Church. The Company formed up at Boone Road School for Girls and marched to the church with colours flying. The service included singing by the Marist Brothers Choir, led by Brother Victric.

***Special article on page 417.

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, who arrived from Nanking on Saturday, is leaving for the south shortly to inspect the construction of the Canton-Hankow line.

AUTHORITY ON THINGS CHINESE

Former Shanghai Woman Lectures in America

Mrs. Elizabeth Crump Enders is back home in New York City after what she describes as 15 years of "dangerous living" in the Orient as a Red Cross worker, lecturer and traveller.

Mrs. Ender who returned to her home to rest from her arduous activities has found that real rest is impossible since clubs, schools, colleges and church audiences wish to know what is going on in Japan, China and Russia as well as in other countries.

Out of her rich experience Mrs. Enders has been lecturing, telling American club women about the

Erno M. Schwarze

KNOWS CHINESE CUSTOMS

Mrs. Elizabeth Crump Enders, who for nine years was Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai, is now "resting" at home in New York City. Resting to her means lecturing before Women's Clubs and writing articles on the Far East for various magazines.

status of women in the Orient. She is the author of "Swinging Lanterns," now in its tenth edition, and "Temple Bells And Silver Sails." For nine years she was the Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai. During her 15 years absence from America she travelled 50,000 miles throughout the Orient. She is regarded both in Asia and America as one of the leading authorities on Chinese customs, family life and characterizations.

Of her unusual travels and experiences Mrs. Enders writes continuously for the American Red Cross Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Blue Book, Pictorial Review, Arts and Decorations, International Studio, New York Magazine Section of The Times, Travel Magazine, Asia, The Christian Science Monitor and several other publications.

Among Mrs. Enders' recent lectures was the one concerning Oriental women which she gave before members of the Women's City Club in New York on February 9 at a candlelight supper.

SHANGHAI FEB. 13 MAIL IN LONDON

Steps Being Taken to Speed Up Transmission

London, Feb. 24.

The fastest time for the transmission of mails from the Far East was established to-day, when correspondence which left Shanghai on February 13 was landed at Croydon by a machine of Air France. Steps are being taken further to speed up transmission.

Shanghai letters delivered in Britain to-day were conveyed by a Douglas Dolphin amphibian of the China National Aviation Corporation to Hanoi, whence they were transshipped to the regular Hanoi-Marseilles air mail service plane.

Inaugurated on February 13, this is the first direct air mail service from Shanghai to Europe, and is at present only a weekly affair.—Reuter.

Singapore-Hongkong Line to Open

Singapore, Feb. 25.

The Singapore-Hongkong air-mail service, which is to be linked up with the Canton-Shanghai run, is to begin about the middle of March subject to approval of the British Air Ministry, it was understood to-day.

Prior to construction of a new aerodrome to be built at Kota Bharu, the mails carried over the route will be strictly limited because of the great weight of petrol needed on the long sea flight.—United Press.

NEW ENVOY VISITS CHINESE EMBASSY

Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen Anxious to Study Language

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 27.

Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, Ambassador-designate to China, called to-day on Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, with whom he had a long and friendly conversation.

The Ambassador-designate asked Mr. Quo to recommend a Chinese teacher, stating that he, his wife and two daughters were anxious to study Chinese thoroughly. Sir Hughe is a notable linguist and speaks Russian and Turkish fluently.

He will take a short vacation and expects to return to Teheran during the summer, after which he will leave direct for China via Bombay in October. His wife and two daughters will accompany him to China, but his son will remain in England.

Mr. Quo to-day paid a warm tribute to the new Ambassador's charm and prophesied that he would have great success in China.

It is understood that Sir Hughe was the personal choice of Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, for the post as Ambassador to China. —Reuter.

GRADUATION DAY AT TUNG WEN

Japanese Ambassador and Mayor Present

In the presence of Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Ambassador to China, and Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, 61 senior students of the Tung Wen College were on Sunday morning handed their diplomas.

Two students, Mr. Kisaku Miyanishi and Mr. Yoshio Miki, graduated with high honours. The diplomas were presented by Mr. Chozo Ohuchi, President of the College, who also gave the main address.

Others present at the exercises included Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Councillor of the Embassy; Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, military attaché. Rear-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, Commander of the Special Naval Landing party; and Dr. Shinzo Shinjyo, Director of the Shanghai Science Institute.

GODOWN SWEPT BY FIRE

The largest fire in the International Settlement this year occurred on Saturday evening at the Ewo Press Packing Company, 912 North Soochow Road, a cotton godown, causing considerable damage on the top floor of the three-storey building where a large quantity of loose cotton was destroyed.

Capt. J. Gordon Dyson, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, and Capt. H. G. Reed, Deputy Chief, were in charge of fighting the flames and it was estimated that the blaze was definitely under control at 9.30 o'clock. The damage was largely confined to the top floor, although the lower storeys were somewhat damaged by water.

LACK OF BUILDING ENTERPRISE

P.W.D. Commissioner's Report for 1935

A graphic illustration of the depressed conditions which prevailed in Shanghai real estate markets in 1935 is provided by the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Works, with especial reference to building and construction enterprises in the International Settlement last year. Private building enterprise showed a big decline as compared with that for 1934, the estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued in 1935 being $10,934,700, less than half the 1934 figures of $27,600,350. The estimated value of minor works for which general permits were issued was $1,220,000.

Applications for permits for new buildings and sanitary installations totalled 1,686, as compared with 2,565 the previous year. The figures showed a decrease in practically every classification of new private building and the number of sanitary installations approved naturally followed the trend.

The quinquennial census taken in October showed that the population of the International Settlement had increased over the 1930 figure by 150,081. The amount of residential property built in the same period did not indicate over-building in meeting the needs of the increased population, although in the Commissioner's opinion the types of new accommodation offered may not be altogether suited to the need. There is still a great deal of property in urgent need of reconstruction, so that as soon as matters improve financially a resumption of building activity may be expected.

An interesting fact which may concern owners of property in which wood is freely used is that several instances of the ravages of white ants came to light in 1935. Advice can always be obtained from the P.W.D. in cases where the presence of these pests is suspected.

Another link with the Shanghai of years gone by was lost in 1935 when electric lighting was substituted for all remaining gas lamps.

A total of 183 nationals was admitted during 1935 to the Public Work shelters in Soochow Road, comprising one American, two Britons, one British Indian, two Esthonians, one Filipino, two Finns, one Frenchman, four Germans, one Italian, one Latvian, two Norwegians, 21 Poles, one Portuguese, one Scandinavian, one South American, and 141 Russians.

FOH HSING WORKERS END STRIKE

The 500 workers of the Foh Hsing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road, who declared a strike on Monday because of differences with the management over a Union agreement, went back to work on Friday. Eight hundred other hands were not involved in the strike, which was settled without disturbances.

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Governor of Chekiang, has been relieved of his concurrent post as Civil Affairs Commissioner of the provincial government, Mr. Hsu Ching-pu succeeding him.

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TELEPHONE MESSAGE RATE INTRODUCED

Advantage Taken of Lower Initial Charges

The first business day following the introduction of the telephone message rate into Shanghai showed an increased demand for telephones. The increase was about five times the normal, and 65 per cent. of the number were for business telephones as compared with residents. This probably was due, Mr. L. A. Fritchman, Assistant General Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, told the "North-China Herald" on Monday, to the fact that many people had delayed ordering new telephones so as to take advantage of the lower initial rates for installation and connection, which came into force with the message rate.

It was too early yet to make any statement with regard to an increase or decrease in telephone traffic, Mr. Fritchman said, adding that actual figures would not be known until the end of the month. To illustrate the difficulty of obtaining such figures, Mr. Fritchman showed his interviewer telephone metres in the main office of the company in Kiangse Road, which only register a portion of Shanghai's calls.

In a long room were thousands of indicators, the faces of which are about two inches in length and resemble a type of speedometer. Incessant clicking continues. Mr. Fritchman explained that this noise was made when a call was registered on an indicator. As soon as the call was over, the machine attached to the particular telephone caller ticked up one. Unlike many cities in the world, there is no time limit to a call in Shanghai. A long call costs just the same as a short one.

Mr. Fritchman himself indicated that he would be extremely interested to learn figures for comparison between the message rate and the flat rate. As a start for the new system, metres all over Shanghai were read at midnight on Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Porter, Vice-President and General Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, discussing the message rate, said that what it amounted to was that only big users, such as the larger business houses, would be affected. He compared it to a man using electricity. The man with weak eyesight, he said, probably had to use electricity whereas the man with normal sight did not. The extra electricity the weak-sighted man used had to be paid for, and the same now applied to users of the telephone.

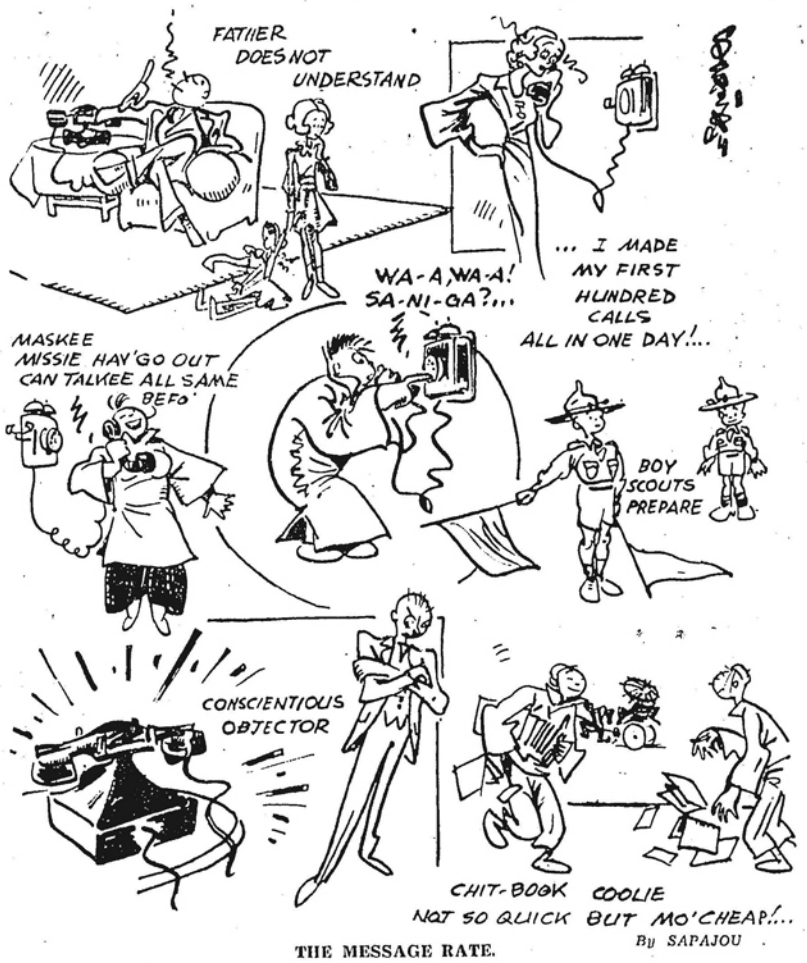
Asked about the new China to England radio telephone service, Mr. Fritchman, who made an unofficial test last week, said the result was good. From his house he spoke to a representative of the Post Office in London for about fifteen minutes. He purposely made a subscriber test, he said. It was one thing to talk from radio station to radio station, but quite another to talk from a house over an intricate circuit of wires connecting up to the radio station. Between him and the Chinese Radio station at Luiho were some 25 miles of wire. The Post Office representative in London also made a subscriber test, though he did not know the distance of wire separating him from the radio station just outside London. They had to talk slowly, but they could hear one another clearly. This service is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, the Shanghai Telephone Company merely acting as a connecting link.

He expressed the opinion that probably it would be only a matter of a few months before China could talk with countries all over the world.

NEW QUARTERS FOR U.S. CONSULATE

Transfer to be Made at the End of March

The announcement was made on Friday that arrangements have been completed for the removal of the American Consulate-General from its present quarters in the Kalee Building to temporary quarters in the new office building now being completed at the southwest corner of Kiangsi and Foochow roads. The transfer will be effected at the end of March, and the Consulate will be situated in these quarters pending the completion of the new American Government building in Shanghai, the construction of which is expected to begin in the autumn of this year. It is anticipated that the new building will be completed in about two years. The site is between the Japanese and German consulates, and it will be remembered that the old American consular buildings were pulled down on this site some time ago in anticipation of the erection of a new American government building.



THE MESSAGE RATE.

ROTARY'S FOUNDATION DAY

National Representatives on How Movement Grew: Directorate and Aims

Thursday was the 31st. anniversary of the foundation of Rotary and members of the Shanghai Rotary Club commemorated it at a special tiffin meeting in the Metropole Hotel. President A. Morley opened the proceedings by reading a message from Mr. Paul Harris, Founder and President Emeritus of the organization, to all Rotarians in the world, the message having reference to "rotarian influence in the spread of tolerance, forbearance, neighbourliness and kindliness in international relations."

Mr. W. J. Hawkings, Chairman of the International Service Committee, explained that the object of the present meeting was to call upon one member, representing his country, whose national flag was exhibited in the meeting hall, very briefly to speak upon International Rotary and its spread in his own country. Before doing so, however, he gave a few outstanding facts of interest, and mentioned that there were three international offices, one in Chicago, one in Switzerland, and one in Great Britain. International Rotary directorate was composed of one President, one Vice-President, one immediate Past-President, a member from Great Britain and Ireland, one from Canada, etc. The President of International Rotary receives only office and travelling expenses. There are in existence at present 3,905 clubs with a membership of 164,700.

How Movement Started

In 1910, in August, the International Association of Rotary Clubs of America was organized, with sixteen clubs and Mr. Paul Harris elected President. In 1912, the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and in 1922 the title was again altered to Rotary International. The mottoes: "He profits most, who serves best," and "Service above self" were first used in 1911 at the Berlin Convention, and ever since have been adopted as the mottoes of Rotary International.

The Rotary movement first started in February 1905, and the first Convention was held at Chicago in 1910. All Conventions, except five, have been held in the U.S.A., the five exceptions being those held in Scotland in 1921: Canada, in 1924: Belgium in 1927: Vienna in 1931, and in Mexico in 1935.

America and Canada

Mr. C. B. Morrison, representing the United States, mentioned that the idea present when Rotary was first originated in Chicago was that of fellowship, out of which was gradually evolved the ideal of service, and Rotary grew steadily in numbers and influence until now, after thirty years of vigorous growth, it has become a permanent institution based upon a foundation which becomes firmer and firmer as the years roll by.

Mr. C. E. Horsman, speaking for Canada, stated that the first Rotary club was established in Winnipeg in November 1910, and at the present moment there are 121 clubs, with 6,383 members in existence, "We in Canada are very proud of our country, and we feel very closely our ties and connections with the British Empire: we also have a perfect understanding and also very close ties with the U.S.A. A boundary line of 3,000 miles on which there is not an armed man, a soldier, or a fort is an outstanding example in the world to-day of the traditions and ideals for which Rotary stands, and exemplifies in the highest degree our major objects of Rotary understanding and goodwill."

Ireland and Britain

Mr. S. W. Wolfe mentioned that in Ireland there were five clubs with membership of 363. The first was established in Belfast in 1928 followed later by other clubs in Cork, Dublin, Londonderry and Bangor, the last being established in January 1935.

Mr. S. H. Peck informed the members that, excluding Ireland, the Rotary movement in Great Britain was covered at present by 398 clubs with a membership of 18,244, the first club being opened in August 1911 with a roll of 50 members.

Mr. H. C. Evangelista, a recent member, representing the Phillipines, presented the Club with a flag of his country, which was accepted by the President, on behalf of the members. He mentioned that the first Rotary club was established in Luzon (Manila) in January 1919 and has now a membership of 103. Later similar clubs were established in Cebu, and also in Iloilo with memberships of 45 and 50 respectively.

The Movement in China

Mr. T. K. Ho was the last speaker of the day and he briefly dealt with the Rotary movement in China, mentioning that an outstanding event in the history of the Rotary organization in China is the organization of the China clubs into the form of a District of Rotary International, and the appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang as governor. Under the governorship of Dr. Wang, sixteen clubs have been formed with a total membership of over 800, the latest addition being the club in Wuhu. "Sixteen years ago the first Rotary clubs in this part of the world were established in Manila and Shanghai, since when their aim of 'one new club each year' has been fulfilled and is still being pursued."

The time allotted for the purpose of the meeting having expired, the President intimated that the concluding part of the programme, consisting of the reports from eleven further countries, whose member-representatives were prepared to speak, would be given next week on the next occasion of the meeting of the club.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR

Herr S. R. Von Winterfeldt Appointed to Shanghai

It is announced that Herr S. R. von Winterfeldt has been appointed Commercial Counsellor to the German Embassy at Nanking, it being stated that he will have his offices at the German Consulate-General, 40 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, and will assume his duties on March 2.

The newly appointed Commercial Counsellor is a well-known banker and was formerly connected with the directorial staff of the Dresdner Bank in Berlin, where he maintained especially good relations with the German heavy industry. Herr von Winterfeldt has been in China for the last two years where he studied conditions and also travelled extensively.

Herr S. R. von Winterfeldt

FAREWELL TO MR. D. L. RALPH

Guest with Mr. B. O. Blaker at St. George's Tiffin

Mr. D. L. Ralph and Mr. B. O. Blaker were guests at the monthly tiffin of the Royal Society of St. George, Shanghai Branch, on Thursday. The tiffin was to be the last held under the presidentship of Judge A. G. Mossop, whose term of office expired yesterday evening, and on the motion of Dr. E. G. Gauntlett the committee unanimously expressed its appreciation of the dignified manner in which Judge Mossop had discharged the duties of president, and they also added to their tribute one of gratitude to Mrs. Mossop for the interest she had shown in the society's work and for her performance of the duties of hostess at the annual ball.

In calling the committee's attention to Mr. Ralph's impending departure on retirement to England, the president noted that Mr. Ralph had been for ten years a member of the committee and had only ceased to serve on the operation of the new rule last year. In particular the society would always remember Mr. Ralph for his preparation and presentation of the historic scroll, first displayed at the dinner on April 23, 1927. On it are the signatures of various officers of the Shanghai Defence Force which arrived in that year, and the scroll is kept in the Shanghai Club in commemoration of a notable event. For that the committee were indebted to Mr. Ralph.

In a brief reply Mr. Ralph indicated that anything he had done to further the interests of St. George's Society had been a real pleasure to him.

"Poison for Wonk"

Mr. Blaker's services as auditor were considered by Judge Mossop to be, if anything, inadequately recognized by the annual entertainment accorded to him; but in his response Mr. Blaker showed that his experience was perhaps happier in Shanghai than it had been when in Hankow he was auditing the accounts of a certain club and came across a petty cash voucher bearing a note of the expenditure of a certain sum of money on "Poison for wonk and auditor's teas." Incidentally this voucher solved a mystery which had disturbed Hankow society at the time, for the wonk in question had been a great nuisance and no one could quite understand why it had suddenly ceased to trouble the inhabitants of the club. In recognition of his entertainment that day, Mr. Blaker hastened to assure St. George's Society that he had no fear of coming across a voucher of that description in its accounts.

The name of Mr. Reader Harris was unanimously sent forward for the presidentship of the society in the coming year, and Mr. E. S. Wilkinson was proposed for vice-president, with similar unanimity.

WORK OF COUNCIL PRESS OFFICE

455 General Communiques Issued Last Year

Mr. G. Burton Sayer, the Council's Press Information Officer, has reported as follows to the Council on the work done by his office in 1935:—

The year has been one of considerable activity in the Press Office, so much information upon municipal affairs being supplied to local newspapers that publication not infrequently has been limited by consideration of space. Communiqués have been issued at the earliest possible moment following decisions of Council, while in personal interviews with editors and chiefs of staff the Council's policies and reasons therefore have been explained. The editors of the newspapers of the various nationalities principally interested in municipal questions are each given the "copy" in the form most acceptable to them; the difference in these forms is striking when English language and Japanese and Chinese publications are compared.

Altogether 455 general communiqués were issued (excluding Orchestra and Band announcements), varying from eighteen typewritten foolscap pages to brief statements, and 571 press articles were translated for the information of the Council.

Foreign journalists visiting China were handed a short history of the Settlement, a statement of its financial position, and an outline of Council activities at date. These visitors included a party of American editors who toured China and Japan, and members of a press party travelling to the Philippines. Chapters on Shanghai have also been included in guide books; and information has been contributed to American and British newspapers and magazines on numerous occasions.

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CLINIC ATTENDANCE INCREASES

Nearly 16,000 in Month P.M.A.A. Reports

The 27th meeting of the Board of Management of the Rickshaw Pullers' Mutual Aid Association was held on February 25 at the headquarters in East Kashing Road.

All members of the Board were present except Dr. T. T. Chiu, Dr. Yu Shan-han and Mr. C. T. Yen, who sent apologies for absence. The Rev. E. W. Luccock attended as a new Community member of the Board in place of Mr. L. Todnem, resigned owing to departure from Shanghai.

Statistical reports of the Association's activities were presented and considered satisfactory. It was noted that the month's attendance at clinics numbered 15,686 against 2,200 a year ago, attendance at classes 8,315 against 5,875, attendance at tea lobbies 127,875 against 6,842, and relief cases 1,848 against 71, all comparisons being made with January, 1935.

The minutes of the Committee for studying the question of supplying coffins for deceased members, a simple edifice for holding funeral services and a cemetery, were received but it was noted that the Committee was not able as yet to make definite recommendations.

The minutes of the Relief and Special Assistance Committee were approved as were also the minutes of the Programme House and Staff Committee. The latter recommended the renting of an additional house next to the French Concession centre and another house next to the Chapei sub-centre (the extra accommodation being badly needed) and the fitting up and furnishing of the same, also the renting of another house close to our Nantao sub-centre and installing bath facilities therein.

The budget for the second six months of the present fiscal year was presented and approved. It was noted that the estimated current expenditure just balances the current income.

Suggested revisions of the constitution of the Association are now under study at special meetings of the Board of Management.

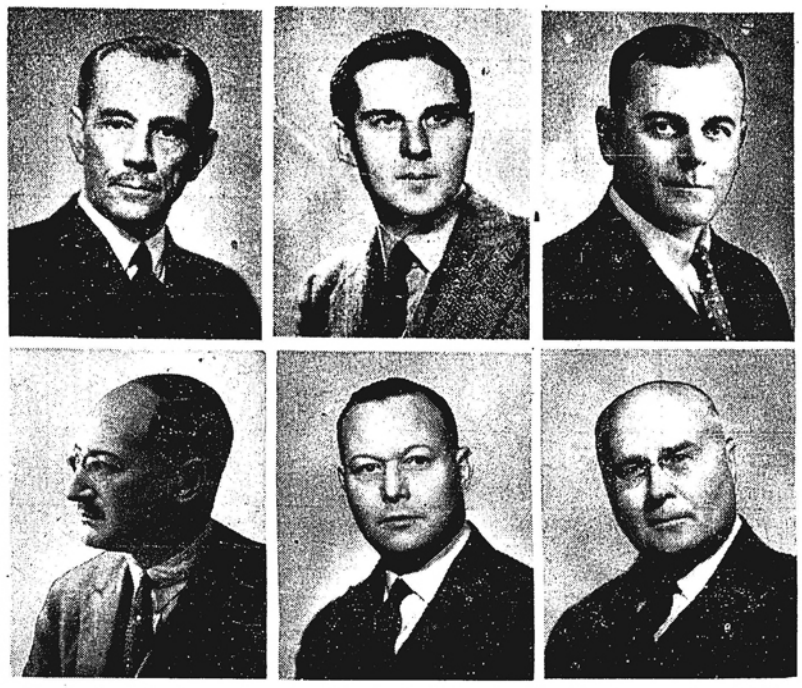
Owners Oppose Reduced Free

The Rickshaw Owners Association held a meeting on Sunday night to discuss the Council's decision to reduce the rickshaw hire charge to 77 cents daily as from April 1. Declaring that the decision had been reached without consulting the owners, the meeting resolved to appoint delegates to discuss the matter with the Council, and to discontinue payment of the mutual aid fees. As from April, the owners will continue the payment of licence fees, but will ask the Pullers Mutual Aid Association to collect the mutual aid fees direct from the pullers.

As a mark of appreciation of the work done by the Mutual Aid Association, pullers of the western district and in Nantao presented two tablets to the officials of the organization on Friday. The ceremonies were held in the office of the Association's western branch and in the Nantao branch and were attended by several hundred pullers on each occasion.

Pamphlets expressing their gratitude for the care taken of them by officials of the Association were distributed. The pamphlets were signed by several hundred pullers.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN STRAW VOTE



The result of the straw vote conducted by the British Election Committee in connection with the forthcoming Municipal Elections was announced on Monday and resulted in the following five successful candidates who are, left to right, above: Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. W. J. Keswick and Mr. Harold Porter. Below, Mr. H. E. Arnhold and Mr. G. E. Mitchell. In the event of any of the candidates being unable to stand for the Municipal election Mr. R. G. Macdonald, lower right, next in order on the list, will take his place. Detailed results will be found in the Committee's letter in the correspondence columns on Page 409.

MR. T. P. GIVENS RETIRING

Head of S.M.P. Political Branch Going Home

Mr. T. P. Givens, Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, will retire from the Municipal service on March 20, after 29 years in the Police, and will leave for Home about March 24.

Mr. Givens, who was born in Ireland, joined the Force in March, 1907, was promoted Assistant Commissioner in 1927 and Deputy Commissioner in 1934. For the last twenty-one years he has been connected with the Special Branch, or political section, and has repeatedly distinguished himself in the handling of difficult international police problems. He has made a special study of the Third International and its activities.

In 1927 Mr. Givens received the Police Long Service Medal, given for twenty years continuous service in the Force, and in 1934 he was decorated by the Chinese Government with the Army, Navy and Air Force Medal, grade "A," for his work in suppressing radical activities in Shanghai. Repeatedly he has been instrumental in bringing to justice persons actively engaged in espionage against the Chinese and other nations.

SHOOTING CHECKS A RIOT AT CHENJU

Volunteers Fire on Mob of Famine Refugees

Four were injured on Thursday afternoon in Chenju when attempts were made to persuade a mob of flood and famine refugees to leave the village. According to a report received late that night, the refugees, numbering over 100, marched into the village and tried to obtain relief from various shop-keepers. Their attitude was described as "very fierce," and accordingly the Merchant Volunteer Corps of Chenju was turned out, armed with rifles in an attempt to compel the mob to leave.

A fight ensued, however, and, when the Volunteers attempted to scare the crowd by firing several shots into the air, the people charged them again and tried to snatch the weapons from them. Fire was opened on their legs, and two fell with bullet wounds. A large contingent of police was rushed to the spot, and the crowd finally was persuaded to leave, after some further altercation.

While the mob, composed of refugees from Hunan and Anhuei, made its way slowly back to Shanghai, the two wounded men, and two other men who had been injured by blows from rifle butts, were taken to the Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig for treatment.

COMMONS DISCUSS LOCAL STUDENTS

Communist Seeking Details of Demonstrations

London, Feb. 25.

The Shanghai student demonstrations of December 24 formed the subject of a question in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon as Mr. W. Gallacher, Communist, asked the Foreign Secretary for information regarding the number of students injured in the fighting with the police, the number of those under sixteen years of age, and whether British-controlled police in the Settlement in Shanghai were authorized to ban demonstrations against the Japanese policy in China.

"The British authorities in China have been asked for a further account of this incident," Mr. Eden replied, "but the report has not yet been received. Regarding the last question, the police are under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, an international body consisting of fourteen members, five of which are British and five Chinese."—Havas.

OPENING OF CHINA FLYING CLUB

Visitors Given Free Ride in 'Planes over Lunghwa

The China Flying Club, formed by Chinese to arouse their countrymen's interest in aviation, formally was declared open on Sunday morning at a meeting at Lunghwa, attended by about 200 members of the club and press representatives. Among those present were Mr. Li Ta-chao, representing Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Major, who is the director of the club, and Mr. Wang Shao-lai, the associate-director.

Free rides in the club's two aeroplanes, one of which is known as the "National Salvation," were then given to members, each trip taking about five minutes. The "National Salvation" was piloted by Mr. Chen Pu-tsou, an officer of the club. In all, about twenty members availed themselves of the opportunity to ride in the machines. The Lunghwa flying field was guarded by members of the Public Safety Bureau while the meeting was held.

JAPAN NEEDS NAVAL AGREEMENT

Head of Delegation Makes Statement

Although the London Naval Disarmament Conference was "doomed to failure" because of Japan's dissatisfaction with the old naval pacts, Japan must seek a new international agreement on the limitation of naval armaments.

This statement was made to local Japanese reporters by Admiral Osami Nagano, head of the Japanese delegation to the London pourparlers, on his arrival here on Sunday night aboard the ss. Miyazaki Maru en route home.

Admiral Nagano, who has been here time and again years ago, when he commanded the First Overseas Fleet, was accompanied by Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, co-head of the delegation, and its technical staff.

"The conclusion of a new pact," the Admiral said, "depends both upon the nation's determination and the government's policies.

"I don't know whether there will be a naval armaments race or not. Japan has no intention to start one, but all, of course, depends on the attitude of other nations.

"Great Britain," he continued, "appears to desire more cruisers. Since the general elections, the nation seems to have focussed attention upon the replenishment of naval effectives.'

Expressing his appreciation of the support given the delegation by the Japanese people in the past, Admiral Nagano declared that such support was "even more necessary now."

ANOTHER FALL OF SNOW

Commencing shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, February 25, snow started to fall in Shanghai, being replaced by heavy rain and some sleet towards the middle of the day, but coming down in earnest again after 4 p.m. As usual it failed to settle, and was merely instrumental in turning the streets into that uncomfortable state of slushiness characteristic of the weather at this time of the year.

INTERNATIONAL JULY-AUGUST, 1936

EXHIBITION and FAIR

1690 YANGTSZEPOO ROAD SHANGHAI

BOOKING NOW OPEN OF SPACE FOR PAVILIONS, BOOTHS, STANDS and KIOSKS

AT TOWN OFFICE: 356 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. TELEPHONE 31818

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, February 28, 1936

REPORT No. 8/1936 for week ending February 28, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning February 28, 1936			Last Friday Morning February 21, 1936			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest			STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1935: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Feb. 26: 1935	1936
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	Feb.	March	Cash	Feb.	March															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	14	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	150,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1935	24-2-36	14 Nov	13.50 Nov	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	....	400
....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*1.535	....	....	*1.560	*1.535	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Fin. £3 (Mkg. £5½ a/o 1935) Less I/T	22-2-36	1,605 Jan	995 May	....	....	....	2	56	269
....	....	8.50	....	....	8.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	9 Feb	9 Feb	....	....	....	....	100	....
....	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/o 1934	25-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	23.50	....	....	23.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	8% for 1934	9-4-35	24 Apr	23 Apr	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8.25	....	....	8.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yangtzze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 6% 1935	Pending	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Insurances														
		18.90	....	....	18.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934	15-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Int. Div. 15% = G$0.75, 1934 (Final Nil)	27-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For.	....	95	....	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934	14-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1934)	18-5-34	4.75 Jan	2.50 Nov	3.25 Jan	3.25 Jan	....	....	2,300	600
....	....	*555	....	....	*560	*555	....	....	....	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £2, 1934	24-5-35	572.50 Dec	347 June	578.40 Jan	568.33 Jan	....	10	195	97
												Lands														
....	....	346	....	....	346	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. Div. $4-a/o 1935-36 ($15.40 1934-35)	4-10-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/o 1934	20-2-35	10.90 Jan	5.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	240	....	....	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	Foncière et Immobilière de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 10 = $13.99) 1934	14-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	} 500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	80	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%. 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	147,592	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%. 1934)	19-3-35	7 Feb	7 Feb	....	....	....	....	360	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	21	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. 10% = Tls. 0.50) 1934	25-4-35	24 Jan	20.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	2,450	....
....	....	69	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1934)	28-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2.50	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
....	....	7.50	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932 (Nil, 1934)	14-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	108	....	....	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 3% Tls. 1.50 = $2.10 1934-35	25-7-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	265	....	....	265	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Int. Div. $2.50, 1935 ($10.50 Old, $7 New, 1934)	8-10-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	12.75	....	....	12.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	$15,172	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 (Nil 1934-35)	16-10-35	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
												Utilities														
....	....	11.50	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	25-2-31	12 Feb	12 Feb	....	....	....	....	170	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	560,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 2 = $2.80 (Mkg. Tls. 4, 1934)	27-5-35	10 Sept	9.50 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	70	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.			70 Jan	69 Feb	70 Feb	70 Feb	....	....	506	11
....	....	38.50	....	....	38.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Rec."	} 700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 4% 1935 (13% 1934) Coupon No. 50	8-11-35	43 Nov	30 July	38.75 Feb	....	....	....	....	230
....	....	39	....	....	39	39	....	....	....	....	....	do. "Bear"							43 Nov	28 Mar	39.50 Feb	38.50 Feb	290	2,650	850	12,315
....	....	560	....	....	560	560	....	....	560	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. Div. 3½% = 15/-, 1935 (39/9d. 1934) Coupon 43	27-9-35	580 Nov	450 June	560 Feb	....	53	29	50	241
....	....	22	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"		{108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d, 1935 (1/7.05d. 1934) Coupon 16	27-9-35	21 Dec	17.75 May	22 Feb	22 Feb	250	....	1,000	320
....	....	21.75	....	....	21.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "C"	359,280	{250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d, 1935 (1/7.2d, 1934) Coupon 12	27-9-35	22 Dec	20 Feb	21.50 Feb	21.50 Feb	....	....	750	600
												Miscellaneous														
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,980	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934)	11-3-35	15 Jan	14.50 Jan	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	77	....	....	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Div. 1% a/c 1935-36	11-2-36	83 Jan	77 Mar	....	....	....	....	10	....
....	....	19.50	....	....	19.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. $1.40 for 1934	28-3-35	21 Jan	21 Jan	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14.75	....	....	14.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	216,000	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15 a/c 28-2-34 (Nil 1935)	31-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	11.25	....	....	11.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42 (F/NIL)	5-5-33	13 Jan	9 June	12 Feb	9.50 Jan	....	....	719	300
10.20	10.60	....	10.40	10.60	....	10.50	....	....	10.50	....	....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Final 4½d (Mkg. 3/- a/o 1934)	12-10-34	....	....	10.50 Feb	10.40 Feb	1,100	1,700	....	3,400
....	....	44	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cultty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $1, 1934-35	27-11-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	45	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	45	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	60 Jan	60 Jan	....	....	....	....	15	....
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934	1-3-35	120 Jan	120 Jan	....	....	....	....	5	....
....	....	19	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35	30-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*510	....	....	*5.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old: H. $0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1934)	22-3-33	....	....	5.10 Feb	5.10 Feb	....	....	....	500
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Int. $0.50 a/o 1935-36 ($1.50 a/o 28-2-1935)	16-12-35	22 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.			1 Feb	1 Feb	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T3.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	4.25	....	....	4.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.21, 1934	12-6-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1. a/c 1935)	6-2-36	13 Jan	13 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% (= $0.14) 1934	15-4-35	3.60 Feb	2 June	....	....	....	....	2,000	....
....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1935 (Nil 1934)	27-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Bonds and Preferences														
....	....	135	....	....	135	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	125	....	....	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	129 Jan	129 Feb	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1934	28-3-35	16 Feb	13 June	....	....	....	....	1,950	....
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	91	....	....	92	91	....	....	93.50	....	....	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	15-12-35	96.50 Jan	82 Aug	94 Feb	88.50 Jan	....	9,700	71,100	33,800
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	31-12-35	95 Jan	82 Oct	88 Jan	88 Jan	....	....	38,800	2,000
....	....	170	....	....	170	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1934	3-4-35	160 Nov	138 Oct	165 Jan	165 Jan	....	....	50	3
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 3% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1934 Nil)	4-4-34	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	125	....
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	118.50	....	....	119	119	....	....	118.25	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	4th Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1935	4-1-36	134 Jan	98 Aug	119.25 Feb	111 Jan	2,852	406	4,911	4,604
....	....	72	....	....	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1934	29-3-35	72 Nov	69 Apr	....	....	....	....	....	....
14.75	....	14.75	14.75	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co. Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-35	27-9-35	16.25 Feb	14 July	15 Feb	14.50 Jan	150	150	615	250
14.50	....	....	....	....	14.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-35	27-9-35	16 Jan	13.50 Sept	14.25 Jan	14.25 Jan	....	....	3,635	25
												Cottons														
....	....	8.50	....	....	8.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30 1934	3-4-35	10.60 Nov	8.40 Apr	11 Jan	8.75 Jan	....	....	12,702	2,703
....	....	68	....	....	70	70	....	....	68	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 for half year ended 31-10-35	30-11-35	75 Dec	70 Apr	73 Jan	68 Feb	210	75	240	380
....	....	41	....	....	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)		120,000	½ pd. $25	..	Div. $1.25 for half year ended 31-10-35	30-11-35	43 Nov	43 Nov	41 Jan	41 Jan	....	....	....	200
....	....	14.75	....	....	14.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.80 a/c 1934-35	11-10-35	15 Dec	9 June	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Plantations														
....	....	13	12	....	....	13	....	....	12.75	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/c 1934-35)	23-12-35	10.50 Dec	10.50 Dec	13 Feb	11 Feb	509	750	....	1,659
6.40	....	6.50	....	....	....	6.30	....	....	6.30	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Div. $0.15, 1934	24-4-35	5.90 Dec	5.40 Dec	6.75 Feb	5.75 Feb	1,263	262	....	5,459
9.20	....	9.25	....	....	....	9.20	....	....	9.20	....	....	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. $0.25 (Mkg. $0.55, 1934)	25-4-35	9.75 Nov	7.90 Mar	9.60 Feb	8.25 Feb	2,732	2,400	3,575	7,232
....	....	3.90	3.80	....	....	3.90	....	....	3.90	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,000	T5	Sept.	Final Div. $0.06 (Mkg. $0.21 1935)	17-12-35	3.25 Dec	2.70 Jan	4 Feb	3.10 Feb	1,156	4,000	3,400	6,631
....	....	0.59	0.59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/o 1934, Final Nil	7-11-34	0.60 Nov	0.45 Nov	0.50 Feb	0.45 Jan	28,000	....	2,000	53,050
2.20	....	2.05	....	....	....	2.20	....	....	2.10	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1934	22-3-35	1.60 Dec	1.55 Nov	2.20 Feb	1.50 Jan	21,120	14,000	....	49,420
0.82	....	0.82	....	....	....	0.86	....	....	0.81	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.01 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934)	28-3-35	0.75 Nov	0.60 Nov	0.86 Feb	0.68 Jan	24,676	18,000	15,500	85,776
....	0.58	....	....	0.57	0.57	0.57	....	....	0.55	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,458	T0.10	June	Fin. $0.02 1934-35	....	....	....	0.60 Feb	0.42 Jan	....	....	....	....

												Company
2.20	....	....	2.05	....	....	2.20	....	....	2.10	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.
0.82	....	....	0.82	....	....	0.86	....	....	0.84	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	0.58	....	....	....	0.57	0.57	....	....	0.55	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
....	....	3.40	3.40	....	....	3.50	....	....	3.40	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.
....	....	4.25	....	....	4.25	4.25	....	....	1.25	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	23	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests. Ltd.
....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.
....	....	14	....	....	14	10	....	....	10	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.
1.50	....	....	1.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.
0.69	....	....	0.69	....	....	0.71	....	....	0.70	....	....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.
....	....	11.60	....	....	11.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Langkat
....	....	0.78	....	....	0.80	0.78	....	....	0.78	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	6.50	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.
0.57	....	....	....	....	0.56	0.58	....	....	0.58	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.
0.33	....	....	0.32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	0.46	....	....	0.47	0.45	....	....	0.42	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.
0.64	....	....	0.63	....	....	0.65	....	....	0.64	....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.
....	....	4.20	4	....	....	4.20	....	....	1.20	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.
....	....	0.29	....	....	0.29	0.29	....	....	0.29	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.
....	....	0.54	....	....	0.55	0.54	....	....	0.51	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	12	....	....	12	5	....	....	5	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) ord.
....	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	) 8% cum. part. pref.
....	....	1.75	....	....	1.75	1.75	....	....	1.75	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	1.37½	....	....	1.35	1.37½	....	....	1.37½	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.
....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.
1.02½	1.07½	....	....	....	0.92½	1.05	....	....	1	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	2.50	....	....	2.35	2.50	....	....	2.50	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	18.25	17.50	....	....	18.50	....	....	18.50	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.
1.72½	....	....	1.70	....	....	1.77½	....	....	1.75	....	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.
0.58	....	....	0.58	....	....	0.60	....	....	0.59	....	....	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	9.45	9.10	....	....	9.50	....	....	9.30	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

Company														
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1934	22-3-35	1.60 Dec	1.55 Nov	2.20 Feb	1.50 Jan	21,120	14,000	....	49,420
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.01 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934)	28-3-35	0.75 Nov	0.60 Nov	0.86 Feb	0.68 Jan	24,676	18,000	15,500	85,776
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1934-35	26-9-35	0.55 Nov	0.44 Nov	0.59 Feb	0.42 Jan	42,000	7,250	5,000	61,450
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22, 1934)	17-4-35	3.25 Nov	2.75 Nov	3.60 Feb	2.90 Jan	11,240	2,200	....	18,470
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final $0.07 (Mkg. $0.17 1934)	22-3-35	3.75 Nov	3.75 Nov	4.30 Feb	3.35 Feb	3,000	500	....	6,700
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1934, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 31)	27-3-35	17 Dec	12.50 May	21.25 Jan	21.25 Jan	....	....	....	225
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1934	16-4-35	1.62 Jan	1.30 Dec	1.55 Feb	1.30 Jan	3,000	....	3,000	34,820
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10 1929	16-4-30	....	....	10 Feb	10 Feb	....	150	....	150
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1934-35	27-9-35	1.50 Nov	1.20 Nov	1.40 Feb	1.25 Jan	8,280	....	....	50,790
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.07, 1934)	5-4-35	0.75 Nov	0.58 June	0.73 Feb	0.62 Jan	45,000	3,000	48,000	178,000
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	12 Dec	11 Nov	11 Jan	11 Jan	....	....	....	200
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1934-35	24-7-35	1 Nov	0.75 Feb	0.90 Jan	0.78 Feb	9,500	3,000	2,000	9,750
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.15 1934-35	28-2-36	....	....	3.50 Feb	3.50 Feb	....	....	....	300
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03, 1934	3-4-35	0.65 Jan	0.50 Nov	0.60 Feb	0.50 Jan	15,500	2,000	4,000	31,500
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.15, 1935	29-11-35	4 Nov	3.60 Nov	3 Feb	3 Feb	....	....	9,250	213
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.		....	0.35 Nov	0.29 Nov	0.33 Feb	0.31 Jan	15,000	..	1,500	25,000
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.38 Dec	0.32 Nov	0.47 Feb	0.42 Feb	14,450	800	....	37,750
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.02, 1934	7-5-35	0.70 Jan	0.55 Dec	0.65 Feb	0.56 Jan	9,510	7,000	15,000	30,010
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1934-35)	23-12-35	3.50 Nov	3 Nov	4.20 Feb	3.50 Jan	1,000	1,000	....	7,150
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.28 Nov	0.22 Feb	0.29½ Feb	0.28 Feb	17,000	5,000	24,500	62,500
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	0.70 Jan	0.45 Dec	0.55 Feb	0.52½ Feb	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	....	....	5 Feb	5 Feb	....	142	....	142
) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	$0.03 a/c 1934-35	20-9-35	....	1.15 Nov	1.82½ Feb	1.75 Feb	5,600	3,000	....	8,600
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.08, 1934	21-3-35	1.30 Nov	1.14 Nov	1.37½ Feb	1.35 Feb	2,500	4,000	....	6,500
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1933-34	15-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-1-29	0.90 Nov	0.85 Dec	1.05 Feb	0.85 Jan	2,000	9,000	....	18,750
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.14 a/c 1934-35	4-6-35	....	....	2.50 Feb	2 Jan	3,000	1,500	....	6,600
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.15, 1934-35)	27-9-35	....	....	18.50 Feb	16.50 Feb	1,250	100	...	1,350
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.06, (Mkg. $0.11 a/c 1934-5)	24-5-35	1.75 Nov	1.45 Dec	1.80 Feb	1.40 Jan	15,500	5,000	13,500	45,500
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934-35)4)	7-5-35	0.65 Nov	0.45 Oct	0.61 Feb	0.53 Jan	66,000	19,000	44,700	117,150
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12)	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.40 (Mkg. $0.80, 193	29-4-35	9 Nov	7 June	9.50 Feb	8.25 Jan	2,800	4,200	500	6,500

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital		Output last fin. year		Output for month of January 1936	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including January	
			Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)	(lb.)	Last Fin. Year	Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$	881,119	30-9-35	480,700	37,000	181,000	153,000 (4)
Anglo-Dutch	"	2,202,797	31-12-34	1,483,300	39,700	115,400	39,700 (1)
Anglo-Java	"	2,927,288	31-12-34	3,238,100	81,500	277,000	81,500 (1)
Ayer Tawah	"	469,229	30-9-35	640,000	50,000	234,000	160,185 (4)
Batu Anam	"	134,266	31-12-34	420,500	29,000	38,000	29,000 (1)
Bute	"	494,682	31-12-34	376,435	41,000	40,000	44,000 (1)
Chemor United	"	111,888	31-12-34	430,540	39,000	13,000	39,000 (1)
Cheng	"	147,054	30-6-35	451,100	32,000	287,000	212,000 (7)
Consolidated (1914)	"	409,091	31-12-34	1,109,500	105,700	100,700	105,700 (1)
Dominion	"	279,720	31-12-34	677,024	37,925	59,141	37,925 (1)
Gula-Kalumpong	£	665,000	31-12-34	3,110,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$	909,249	31-12-34	974,752	19,000	78,000	19,000 (1)
Kapayang	"	206,993	31-12-34	197,590	10,000	16,000	10,000 (1)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	"	484,410	30-6-35	648,580	55,240	400,570	358,150 (7)
Kroewoek	"	307,692	31-12-34	1,037,259	26,900	83,500	26,900 (1)
Langkat	"	2,552,448	31-10-34	1,070,427	71,000	232,000	150,500 (3)
Padang	"	699,301	30-4-35	349,615	17,520	303,641	216,230 (9)
Permata	"	316,902	31-10-35	116,668	9,633	38,186	25,970 (3)
Repah	"	188,811	31-12-34	601,500	40,000	48,000	40,000 (1)
Samagaga	"	141,399	30-9-35	363,393	30,000	127,000	105,000 (4)
Semambu	"	125,874	31-12-34	361,800	18,000	28,000	18,000 (1)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	"	206,913	31-1-35	587,100	46,000	576,000	539,000 (12)
Shanghai Kedah	"	419,580	30-9-35	717,680	47,801	273,233	195,808 (4)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	"	195,804	31-12-34	368,784	14,680	24,666	14,680 (1)
Shanghai Klebang	"	438,620	31-12-34	157,514	14,000	11,000	14,000 (1)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	"	802,517	31-12-34	591,085	37,000	46,000	37,000 (1)
Shanghai Pahang	"	329,930	30-6-35	378,600	25,600	224,700	216,237 (7)
Shanghai Seremban	"	454,545	31-12-34	320,120	24,000	26,000	24,000 (1)
Shanghai Sumatra	"	538,154	31-10-34	689,000	36,500	154,000	82,000 (3)
Sua-Manggis	"	377,622	31-12-34	217,000	12,500	21,000	12,500 (1)
Sungala	"	251,790	31-3-35	238,333	24,100	202,023	232,900 (10)
Sungei Duri	"	475,524	30-6-35	528,000	17,000	324,000	307,000 (7)
Tanah Merah (1916)	"	1,818,182	31-3-35	1,108,947	75,185	951,274	835,238 (9)
Tebong	"	559,441	31-1-35	1,360,000	90,000	1,360,900	1,160,000 (12)
Ziangbe	"	1,440,619	31-12-34	1,432,577	21,900	106,500	21,900 (1)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals

Rubber Prices

February	21st	22nd	24th	25th	26th	27th
London Spot	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.5/16d	7.5/16d	7.3/8d
March	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.5/16d	7.1/4d	7.3/8d
Apr./June	7.7/16d	7.7/16d	7.7/16d	7.3/8d	7.5/16d	7.7/16d
Market	Steady		Quietly steady	Small business done	Quiet	Steady
Singapore Spot	25.3/4	25.7/8	25.7/8	25.7/8	25.3/8	25.5/8
Apr./June	26.1/8	26.1/4	26.1/4	26.1/4	25.3/4	26
Market	Quiet steady	Steady	Quiet steady	Steady	Dull	Very steady
New York Futures						
March	15.68	CLOSED	15.60	15.51	15.41	15.59
May	15.81		15.72	15.63	15.53	15.70
July	15.90		15.82	15.74	15.62	15.77
September	15.99		15.95	15.83	15.75	15.91

Forward Settlements for 1936

March 24th, Tuesday
April 28th, Tuesday
May 26th, Tuesday
June 25th, Tuesday
July 27th, Monday
August 25th, Tuesday

Debentures

OPENING PRICES February 26th, 1936		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—Feb. 26: 1935	1936
Shanghai Municipal Council	6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	101	101	28-2-36	Tls. 5,600,000	June-Dec.	Tls. 6,900	Tls. 148,300
" " "	6% 1926 (") "	..	..	101	101	28-2-36	4,800,000	do.	3,500	43,300
" " "	7% 1927 (10) "	..	..	101	100½	8-2-36	2,187,500	do.	20,200	1,700
" " "	5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	94	95	28-2-36	$10,404,700	do.	355,600	11,400
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (") Tls.	..	..	99	93	31-7-35	304,900	May-Nov.	—	—
" " "	5½% 1914 (") "	..	..	97½	90	3-9-35	457,500	June-Dec.	—	—
" " "	5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	97½	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	—	—
" " "	8% 1921 (") "	..	..	101	100½	21-11-35	1,956,300	do.	—	—
" " "	6% 1923 (") "	..	..	99	93	16-7-35	800,000	May-Nov.	—	5,000
" " "	7% 1924 (") "	..	..	100½	100½	7-1-36	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	300	10,700
" " "	6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	99½	99½	24-2-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	500	1,000
" " "	6½% 1926 (") "	..	..	99½	100	27-2-36	1,000,000	Jan-July	3,500	—
" " "	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	99	93	3-9-35	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	—
" " "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	99	98	17-1-36	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	—	10,000
" " "	6% 1933 (10/30) "	..	..	99	99½	20-2-36	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	400	28,900
" " "	5% 1934 (") $	..	..	90	90	25-2-36	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	23,900	2,300
American Club	7% 1933 (5/20) Tls.	..	..	90	90	4-2-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	23,900	5,000
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	92½	93	25-2-36	1,000,000	June-Dec.	5,000	2,200
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	720,800	1/3-1/9	17,800	—
" "	6% 1930 (10/30)r "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20) "	..	..	82	80	31-1-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	10,000	5,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20) "	..	..	82	98	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	—	—
" " "	6% 1933 (") $	..	...	82	98	11-2-35	$1,500,000	do.	4,000	—
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10) "	..	..	90	90	28-2-36	$18,000,000	do.	18,000	38,000
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10) Tls.	..	..	35	35	21-2-36	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	76,900	39,800
" " "	8% 1931 (")	..	..	35	35	21-2-36	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) "	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) "	..	..	90	95	28-2-36	350,000	do.	—	11,900
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl) "	..	..	98	103	25-10-34	122,100	do.	—	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere	{6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	—	—
	{6% 1933 (10/15) "	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.		
" "	6% 1934 (") $	..	..	93	90	19-9-35	$2,000,000	do.	1,000	—
French Club	7% Tls.	80	..	..	80	26-2-36	500,000	do.	500	750
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	75	75	29-1-36	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	5,000	9,500
" " "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	75	75	29-1-36	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	93	93	7-2-36	500,000	June-Dec.	6,000	3,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	82	82	14-2-36	$2,000,000	do.	3,500	8,000
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25) "	..	..	93	93	7-2-36	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	102,400	2,400
Realty Investment Co.	6% 1934 (10/30) "	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	—	—
S'hai Land Investment Co.	6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	..	..	92	92	16-12-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	15,000	—
" " " "	5% 1930 (15) "	..	..	87	87	22-1-36	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	—	3,000
" " " "	6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	92	93	21-12-35	3,000,000	June-Dec.	84,000	—
" " " "	6% 1933 (5/20) "	..	..	92	92	16-12-35	1,000,000	do.	—	—
" " " "	5% 1934 (5/40) $	..	..	87	96	6-3-35	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	2,000	—
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) "	..	..	89½	89½	28-2-36	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	1,535,000	$99,800
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6% 1932 (10/25)c Tls.	..	..	95	95	21-2-36	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	51,000	14,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/25)r "	..	..	95	95	21-2-36		1/2-1/8		
" " "	6% 1933 (9/21)c $	..	..	95	95	26-2-36	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	387,800	82,500
" " "	6% 1933 (9/24)r "	..	..	95	95	26-2-36		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	90	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30) "	..	..	100	99	22-10-34	500,000	do.	—	—
" " "	6% 1932 (") "	..	..	101	101	11-2-36	2,800,000	do.	561,800	9,500

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 28th February, 1936
London £1 at Exch. 1/2¾ = Sh $16.70 New York G$100 at Exch. 29¾ = Sh $331.73 Hongkong $100 at Exch. 91 = Sh $109.89

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London Nominal Prices Feb. 20th	Feb. 26th
5	per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 92 10 0	£ 93 0 0
4½	" Gold " 1908	£ 98 0 0	£ 98 10 0
5	" Gold " 1912	£ 79 5 0	£ 81 0 0
5	" Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G$500)	£ 95 5 0	£ 95 10 0
5	" Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 69 0 0	£ 72 10 0
5	" Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 4[illegible] 0 0	£ 46 10 0
5	" Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 19 0 0	£ 28 0 0

Company's Notices

The Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.—The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 17th, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 3rd to 17th, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Race Club.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from February 22nd to 29th, both days inclusive.

Le Champ de Courses Francais.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at No. 9 Avenue Edward VII, on Thursday, March 19th, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 9th to 19th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report:—(Up to Friday noon). The news of the recent disturbance in Tokyo caused a definite lull in our market during the latter half of the week. The turnover in shares for the week totalled 123,276 as against 380,310 last week. Prices have been rather irregular, with about as many "ups" as "downs."

Shanghai Powers 6% Prefs. eased from $119 to $118.25. Trams, which opened @ $39.00 eased to $38.50 though recovered to $39.00. Shanghai Waterworks "A" continue @ $560.00 whilst a small parcel of 150 Waterworks 7% Prefs. were done at $15.00. Business was recorded in Hongkong Banks @ HK$1,535 and in Unions of Canton @ HK$555.00. Chosen Corporation were the medium of business @ $10.50. Two odd lots of Shanghai Cottons (Old) were placed @ $70 and $68.00.

The general uneasiness and uncertainty resulting from the Tokyo happenings had its repercussion in our Rubber market which, towards the close of the week, was on the dull side. The turnover in Rubbers amounted to 118,254 shares as against last week's total of 375,586. In comparison with last week's rates, advances were recorded in Almas from $12.25 to $12.75; in Butes from $2.10 to $2.20; in Chemors from 85 cts. to 86 cts.; in Kedahs from $3.90 to $4.20; in Senawangs from 63½ cts. to 65 cts.; in Serembans from $1.35 to $1.37½; in Sua Manggis from $1 to $1.05; in Sungalas from $2.37½ to $2.50; in Sungei Duri from $18 to $18.50 and in Ziangbes from $9.25 to $9.45.

As compared with last week's closing rates, Ayer Tawah have eased slightly from $4 to $3.90; Kroewoeks from 73 cts. to 70 cts.; Padangs from 80 cts. to 78 cts.; Repahs from 60 cts. to 58 cts.; Klebangs from 55 cts. to 54 cts.; Pahangs from $1.82½ to $1.75 and Tanah Merahs from $1.80 to $1.77½.

Other Rubber counters show no special fluctuations in prices, Anglo-Javas remaining steady around $9.35; Chengs @ 57 cts.; Consolidated @ $3.50; Dominions @ $1.25; Kelantans @ 29 cts. and Tebongs @ 59 cts.

In the Debenture market the turnover was $261,900 as against $129,300 for the preceding week. Shanghai Power 5½% have sellers @ $89.50. Anglo-French Lands changed hands @ 93. Columbia Country Club 7%'s (last reported at 90) show an improvement to Tls. 95. Shanghai Telephones continue unchanged @ 95.

In Municipals, S.M.C. 6%'s (for attractive parcels of Tls. 10/20,000) have fetched 101—the highest they have touched since February last year.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on February 22nd totalled 156,276 tons, showing a decrease of 3,283 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 4,824 tons compared with 3,118 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Apr./Jun.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Apr./Jun.	New York Futures March	May	July
Feb. 21st	7.5/16	7¼	25¼	25¼	15.55	15.70	15.77
Feb. 26th	7¼	7.7/16	25¼	26	15.59	15.70	15.77
	Steady		Very steady				

Chinese External Bonds:—have been definitely active in the London market during the week under review. Lunghais staged a protechnical rise from £19 to £32½—though at the close of the week dropped sharply on Thursday afternoon from £32½ to £28½. But for the Tokyo rioting which halted the general advance in prices, we might have witnessed a Chinese Government Bond double its price within the brief space of one week.

Tientsin-Pukows also rose from £38 to £45 overnight, at the start of the week, and continued their advance to £49 though have eased to £45.00.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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OLDEST INHABITANT OF THE P.H.D.

Mr. F. W. Ambrose Retires After 25 Years' Services

The Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council has lost, in the words of Dr. J. H. Jordan, its oldest inhabitant. He is Mr. F. W. Ambrose, who after some 25 years with the Department, is now retiring. He was the proud receiver on Saturday of a silver tea and coffee set. The presentation was made by Dr. Jordan in the presence of members of the Public Health Department. Engraved on one of the trays were the following words:—

"Presented to F. W. Ambrose, Superintendent, by Colleagues in the Public Health Department S.M.C. on the occasion of his retirement as a token of esteem and goodwill. February 25, 1936. Shanghai."

After reading a letter, signed by colleagues of Mr. Ambrose, which expressed appreciation of the work Mr. Ambrose had done, regret that he was leaving them, and the hope that the gift would remind him of many pleasant associations, Dr. Jordan briefly outlined Mr. Ambrose's career.

Mr. Ambrose had been with the Public Health Department, he said, for about 25 years, and had been in China very much longer. He first came out somewhere in 1900, when he was associated with railway work in North China. He obtained a very general knowledge of how to manage Chinese labour, and a very superior knowledge of the Chinese language both written and spoken. After that he went to South Africa and for a time worked on the Rand Mines and there again assisted with Chinese labour. A knowledge which was to prove so very useful when he decided to join the Department.

"I believe he spent a short time as king of an island some where," the speaker said amid laughter, "after he gave that up and eventually joined us."

Saw War Service

He was one of the first people to try and go to the war, Dr. Jordan said, but his services in Shanghai were too valuable. Finally, however, he succeeded and spent some years with the labour gangs, and resigned with the rank of major. He was made a chief inspector in the Department in 1926, and superintendent in 1935. During the trouble of 1932 he helped in the organization of food supplies.

Dr. Jordan said he was not going to speak of Mr. Ambrose's characteristics. They all knew them too well. He had been extremely helpful and willing to give anyone a helping hand. They were all very sorry that he was leaving, but there was one bright aspect—Mr. Ambrose was not going to leave the country, and he hoped they would all see him on many future occasions.

Replying to Dr. Jordan and his colleagues, Mr. Ambrose said it was indeed worth while to spend two and a half decades in the service to hear nice things said about oneself. The staff that he had worked with had always co-operated with him fully. Language he characterized as a bugbear of many of them, but he reminded them that the inspectorial staff was compelled to master Chinese, and that was very different from learning the language out of one's own volition. The satisfactory part was he said that 97 per cent. of the staff had always "made the grade." He concluded by thanking them all for the presentation they had made to him.

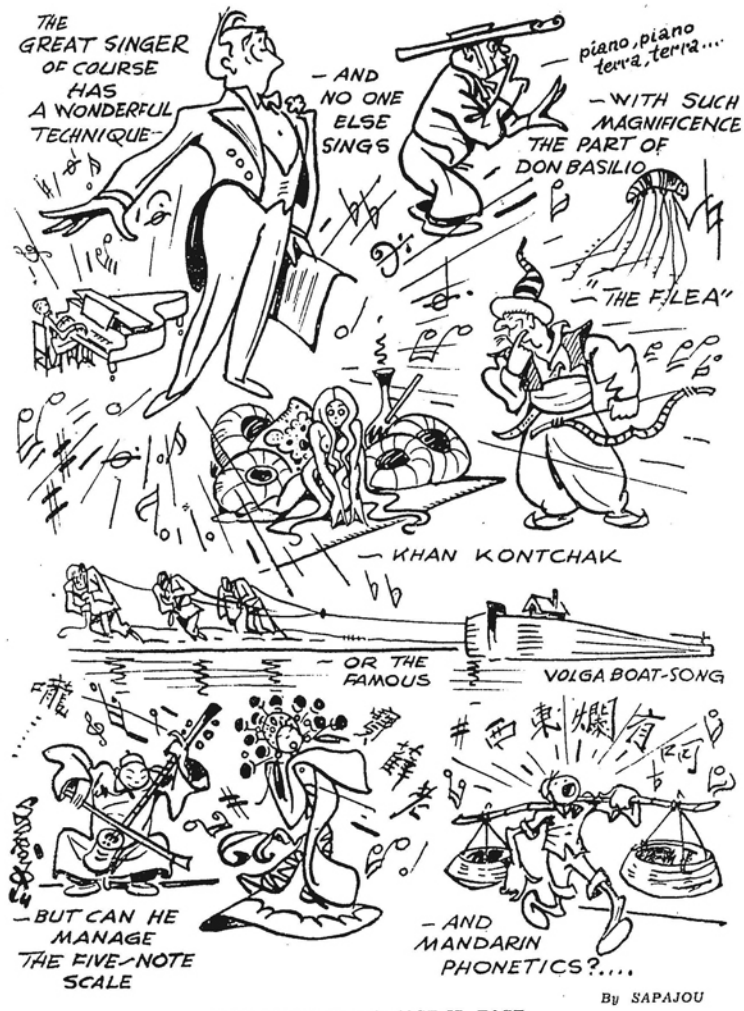
PROPOSED SALE OF CATHEDRAL LAWN

Subscribers to Receive Statement

It is understood that the subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral are receiving a statement based on the Architect's Report regarding the proposed sale of a portion of the land from the Cathedral compound at the corner of Kiangse Road. The land in question forms part of the Cathedral lawn and the Report considers the matter from the point of view (1) of the loss of amenities and dignity of the Cathedral, (2) the fair appraisal of the price offered (3), the disposal of the funds realized and (4) alternative methods of raising funds.

The natural corollary of the present suggested sale at Hankow Road corner, is the future sale of the other half of this slice of the Compound at the Kiukiang Road corner, of slightly larger area and greater value, than the site under present consideration.

In conjecturing the approximate lines on which development would probably take place, it may be taken for granted that a firm purchasing any of such land would erect upon it commercial buildings to as great a height as would be permitted by the Municipal authorities.



CHALIAPIN FINDS EAST IS EAST

BRITISH WIRELESS PLANT ORDERED

Will Probably Be Erected Near Nanking

Within a period of two years, China will have a broadcasting station capable of communicating with countries all over the world. It will be entirely of British manufacture. The present station near Nanking, XGOA, is of medium wave-length, and, though contact can be made with Japan and other neighbouring territories, interference is apt to spoil transmission. The new plant will be a short-wave wireless station more powerful than the present British Empire Broadcasting Station in Daventry. It is understood, however, that the station in Daventry is to be rebuilt in the near future.

Confirmation was given in Shanghai on Thursday of a Reuter telegram from Nanking stating that the Chinese Broadcasting Administration has placed an order with the British Marconi Company for a high-power short-wave wireless broadcasting station. It is not yet known definitely where it will be erected, but presumably it will be in the vicinity of XGOA, which belongs to the Chinese Broadcasting Administration.

Marconi Orders

A group of Chinese radio engineers are to proceed to the company's college and factory in Chelmsford, Essex, to inspect the plant during manufacture and also gain experience in modern radio technique. Experts from the company's home and local organizations will assist in the erection. As it will take about one year to manufacture and bring the equipment out here, and another year to erect, it is expected that the Chinese engineers will leave for England soon.

The transportation of equipment for the short-wave station, known as SWB 9, is not difficult. The largest parts, the boilers, weigh some ten tons and therefore no special arrangements have to be made.

This contract follows upon a series of important orders recently awarded to the Marconi Company through their local representative, notably the elaborate wireless beam plant which now serves the China to Great Britain radio circuit, and also a series of stations which are for use in connection with an extensive scheme for domestic telephone and telegraph communication, Reuter states.

ST. DAVID'S DAY CEREMONIAL

Annual Gathering Takes Place at Cenotaph

The simple but impressive ceremony which is held annually on St. David's Day at the cenotaph, in commemoration of those Welshmen who fell during the Great War took place on Sunday morning, and was attended by about 100 people, Welshmen from among the Lancashire Fusiliers were invited to attend, and about sixty members of the regiment formed up by the cenotaph shortly before the ceremonial began.

A wreath was placed on the cenotaph by the President of the Society, Judge P. Grant Jones, and the ceremony was concluded by two buglers from the Lancashire Fusiliers sounding the "Last Post" and the "Reveille." Those present included Mr. R. J. E. Price, Vice-President Mr. J. R. Jones, former President, and members of the committee, in addition to about 30 other members.

The service at Union Church was very impressive. The Union Jack and the Welsh National flag were crossed over the choir stalls, which were decorated with daffodils. Seated with the Committee of St. David's Society were noticed Mr. James Macbeth, ex-President of St. Andrew's Society; Mrs. Norman Macgregor (representing Mr. Macgregor, President of St. Andrew's Society, who is at present absent from Shanghai); Mr. S. C. Young, President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. M. Reader Harris, President of St. George's Society; detachment and members of various other organizations, in addition to a detachment from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The musical portion of the service included the hymns "Lord of Light, Whose Name Outshineth," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," and "Whom Ocean Part, O Lord, Unite," while a special feature was the solo "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," very effectively rendered by Pte. W. E. Gifford, R.A.M.C. The first lesson (Psalm 46) was read by Judge P. Grant Jones, and the second (Romans viii), the Welsh version, from the Bible of Dr. Griffith Johns, by Mr. O. G. R. Beynon.

The Rev. H. G. Newsham conducted the service and preached from the text "But when ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified; for these things must first come to pass."

AN ITALIAN SERVICE OF STILL MASS

Prayers for Soldiers who Fell in Abyssinia

At a special service of Mass held in the chapel of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary in the Shanghai General Hospital, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, special prayers were offered up for the repose of the souls of those Italian soldiers who have died in the Italo-Abyssinian War. A very large and representative section of the Italian community attended the service, including consular and diplomatic officials, while the forces were represented by a party of officers and men from the Ermano Carlotto, the only Italian gunboat in port at the moment.

A picturesque touch of colour was provided by a small party of girls and boys, some of the latter dressed in Fascist uniform, who paraded with a gaily coloured banner and, after being inspected on the lawn, marched into the chapel in pairs.

The Rev. Francis Ruffini, of the Agricultural Station of the Don Bosco Salesian Institute, officiated at the service, which consisted of still Mass, and appropriate prayers were offered. Favourable comment was heard at the end of the service with regard to the excellent singing of the female choir of ten voices, all sisters attached to the hospital, and the rendering of the hymns and music arranged for four parts.

Among passengers arriving in the Empress of Russia was General Sir William Edmund Ironside, K.C.B. C.M.G., D.S.C. until recently Quartermaster-General in India, and Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery. General Ironside is now on his way to England via Canada to take over the Eastern Command.

In his report to the Shanghai Municipal Council, Maestro M. Paci, Conductor of the Municipal Orchestra, points out that a well-attended season of symphony concerts started in October, 1934, and ended in May, 1935. Twenty-two concerts were given on Sundays at the Lyceum Theatre from January 6 and attendances were up to the level of previous years. At three of these concerts the attendance was nearly 700, whilst at three others the theatre was full.

VOLUNTEERS HONOUR LATE COMMANDER

Chinese Coy. Visit Grave of Major Grayrigge

Led by Capt. Z. Y. Chen and Lieut. D. K. Wong, a number of selected members of the Chinese Company, S.V.C., on Friday made the annual pilgrimage to the grave of Major G. Grayrigge, in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, where a wreath was laid. Major T. A. Zee, Corps Orderly Officer and former O.C. of the Chinese Company, also attended in mufti to pay his respects to his late colleague.

Major Grayrigge, who died on February 28, 1925, was in command of the Chinese Coy. for ten successive years, 1910 to 1920, during which period he spared no effort and used his best energy to bring the unit to a high standard of efficiency. As a mark of respect and in memory of their late Commanding Officer, the unit has made it a rule to pay an annual visit to his grave.

WEDDINGS

von Winterfeldt-Contag

In a quiet ceremony attended only by intimate friends, Dr. Victoria Contag, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Contag of Berlin, and Mr. S. R. von Winterfeldt, son of Gen. and Mrs. D. von Winterfeldt of Berlin, were united in marriage at the German Consulate-General on Saturday noon. Lt.-Colonel Hermann Kriebel, the German Consul-General, officiated at the wedding and the bride was attended by Gen. von Falkenhausen, adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, the groom by Mr. Wolf Kriebel. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served in the Consulate to the wedding party.

In the evening, a dinner was given at the New Royal Hotel, in Bubbling Well Road. Those present were the German Ambassador, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Trautmann, Gen. and Mrs. von Falkenhausen, the Consul-General and Mrs. Kriebel, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. W. Behrend, Mr. E. von Randow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buergers, Dr. W. Kempe, Mr. H. Gatjen, Mr. F. Corat, all of the German Consulate here, and Mr. Junker of the German Embassy, Nanking.

As the bride wishes to complete her studies in Chinese art, especially paintings, and the groom, formerly connected with the Bank of China, will take up his new appointment as Commercial Councillor to the German Embassy, Nanking, immediately, the honeymoon will be postponed until later when they will return to Germany. There the religious ceremony will be performed in the family chapel in the presence of the families of the couple.

Mrs. von Winterfeldt, who came out two years ago from Germany with Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Kriebel, has made many friends during her sojourn here and charmed all by her winning and cultured personality. She is a keen student of Chinese art and quite a scholar as far as the language is concerned. She was formerly assistant to the Museum of Eastern Art, Berlin, but was forced to relinquish the post on account of her forthcoming marriage. She will, however, continue her studies privately and expects shortly to publish in Germany her book on Chinese paintings.

Marco-Robinson

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bach in Jubilee Court provided the setting for the wedding of Mrs. Alma Jansen Robinson and Mr. Sidney Victor Marco, which took place on Saturday afternoon with the Rev. George Fitch officiating.

Mrs. Robinson, who was given away by her father, Mr. W. H. Jansen of New York and Shanghai, was attended by Mrs. Morris Bach as matron of honour and by Miss Hilda Solomon as bridesmaid.

Mr. Marco, the son of Mr. H. Marco of San Francisco, had Mr. Morris Bach as his best man.

Darters-Oatway

The wedding of Miss Mary Kathleen Oatway, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Oatway, and Mr. George Elton Darters, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Darters, took place on Saturday at 3.30 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Cathedral with Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiating.

The bride was given away by Mr. Manley C. Jensen and was attended by her matron of honour, Mrs. Charles Ashworth, and Miss Margaret C. Green, the bridesmaid.

Mr. S. J. D. Colterjohn was the best man and Mr. A. E. Colterjohn and Mr. E. R. Barker-Smith were the ushers. Mr. Darters is a sub-inspector in the S.M.P.

In response to a summons from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wunsz King, Chinese Minister to the Netherlands, has left The Hague and is expected to arrive in China about the middle of March.

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OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Frankie Vida

Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at Bubbling Well Chapel for the late Mr. Frank R. Vida who was accidentally killed while out hunting last Wednesday afternoon. The services (cremation) were conducted by Dean Trivett and at the conclusion "Aloha" was beautifully sung by Mrs. K. E. Graham accompanying herself on the organ. The chief mourners were the widow Mrs. Nina Vida and his two stepdaughters, Mrs. Eva Walton and Mrs. Melba Portrude. Messrs. W. R. McBain, H. G. Robinson, F. W. Reilly, A. W. Olsen, E. L. Elias and W. J. Gande acted as honorary pallbearers.

An Appreciation
By "Sutherlander"

For at least two hours on Wednesday evening, it was just one long succession of telephone calls, and all in about the same words—"Poor old Frank!" That is just about the tribute that would be paid by local sportsmen to one of the very greatest, amongst them, for Frankie Vida truly was a magnificent sportsman and one of the most kindly and in every way lovable characters it could be the lot of any man to know. The argument will continue for as long as two remain who knew them all as to who has been China's greatest jockey—C. R. Burkill, Johnstone, Norman Dallas, Hill, Li, Frank Dallas, and a half-dozen more, not excepting Frank Vida. It is an argument that never can be settled, but Vida always at least will be admitted to a claim.

That he was a magnificent horseman cannot be disputed, which partly may be explained that for a while in his varied life he was a cowboy. Whether he ever was thrown, or whether any pony ever bolted with him I cannot say, but I knew him for 24 years and never saw either happen. But I have seen him hold in ponies who had beaten every other jockey who had a leg over them, and particularly remember one of "Sir John's" who was counted a sure half-mile winner if anyone could get him to wait for the start. Frank came out of retirement when all others had failed, held the pony for the flag, romped off lengths ahead, and was beaten on the post. "Sir John" then took the pony out of racing, as hopeless. Frank was unexcelled at starts for sprints, and, as a matter of fact, usually rode distance races on the principle of Tod Sloan, which was "if you want to beat me come and catch me".

Some genius once thought out a "livener" for Kiangwan in the shape of a five-furlong race on yardage handicaps. The handicaps came out the night before and a certain owner with a no-use pony found he was placed almost in the straight. He scoured Shanghai for Vida, to ask him to ride, but the jockey said:—"No good; I am going shooting." The owner gave full details and Vida jumped to it. "Sure winner," said he. The moment the flag began to fall, Vida was off, with the others still gathering their mounts, and he won by a furlong.

To recount his Turf successes would be too lengthy a task. At one time or another he won almost everything there was to win, and his record at Hongkong must have been quite as formidable as at Shanghai. Even when he had given up race-riding, Sir Paul Chater used to get him down to the Colony's big meeting just as his mascot. His performances were the more remarkable because for many years, the result of a riding accident, he had a withered right hand. Despite this handicap, he was also an amazingly quick and accurate shot. In this latter connection, the multitude of his friends will be as ready with their sympathy for the two "Bills" who were his constant companions in up-country trips, as they will for Mrs. Vida and his stepdaughters. It was a great sporting partnership, as merry in habits as clever with the gun, and the bags of jokes they played on each other were serious rivals to their bags of game.

Frank Vida's profession notoriously is one of ups and downs, but that made little difference to him. Whether his pocketbook held tens or thousands, always it was at the disposal of those who needed help. There was a famous occasion during the War, after a British charity concert, when various fitments were auctioned further to swell the funds. One was a garish matchboard and papier-mache lion, of no value to anyone. "$1, $2, $5, $10," said the auctioneer. "Make it big," chipped in Frank Vida, and paid a sum that made the audience gasp. And he was not British, but an American.

There has passed on a very splendid sportsman, with a heart big enough for twenty of his size.

"Mr. Ching" writes:—

I cannot let the sad news of the fatal accident to my old and dear friend, Frank Vida, pass without some notice from me. My first acquaintance with Frank, the name so many of us knew and always will remember him by, was when he came to Amoy in the early years of this century, to ride for Mr. E. Thomas and other stables there at the annual race meeting. The year following he again returned for the races, but to act as my jockey, and from then on for about ten years he was kind enough to ride my ponies with considerable success at all meetings held at Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, and Hongkong.

He rode many winners for the "Tree" stable, including the Shanghai Champions on Persimmon Tree, the Foochow one on Cherry Tree, and three or four at Amoy, but in Hongkong he was never more successful in the stable colours, in either the Derby or the Champions, than to run into a place.

Frank Vida has died as he lived, giving little worry and trouble to anyone, and I feel sure he has had an ending more suitable to him in every way than a long illness with months on a bed of sickness. The touching loyalty of his dog, sitting and watching over his master's body, shows the feeling of friendship between the two, for Frank was a lover of animals and knew how to handle them, get their confidence, and retain it.

We may have seen better race riders on the Shanghai Course during the last 40 years, but few with better hands than Frank had, and none who could sit the good old-fashioned bucking raw griffin of the old days, as I have seen him do. May he rest in peace, as he truly deserves.

Mrs. Sophia Raeburn

A funeral service was held on Tuesday, Feb. 25, for the late Mrs. Sophia Raeburn. A Solemn Requiem High Mass with full choir was sung at the Church of the Sacred Heart in the morning and was celebrated by the Rev. Father J. A. Lennon, Father F. B. Chang and Father F. X. Farmer. The last rites were conducted at the Pahsienjao Cemetery by the Rev. Father F. MacDonald officiating. The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. L. Tweedie-Stodart, A. McL. Duncan, Tye Shao-lung, N. Sweeney, E. A. de Garcia, G. Cormack, T. Thurnheer and A. S. Hamilton. A beautiful cross of arum lillies and white sweet peas from "Laurie" was lowered with the casket.

Mr. Ambrose Kane

The remains of the late Mr. Ambrose Kane, whose death occurred at 427 Dixwell Road on Saturday morning, were interred in Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday, Feb. 25, in presence of many mourners. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown of the Cathedral. The casket was borne to the grave by Messrs. J. C. O'Kane, J. Withers, T. T. Walker, J. A. J. Johanssen, A. L. Biggs and R. A. Olsen.

Mrs. Xenia S. Walter

A funeral service was held on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at St. Nicholas Church for the late Mrs. Xenia Sergeevna Walter, followed by interment at the Hungjao Road Cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Nicholas, assisted by the Russian Choir.

Mr. A. H. Mancell

A funeral service was held last Wednesday at the Hungjao Road Cemetery for the late Mr. Alfred Hamilton Mancell, Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiating. The chief mourners were Mr. J. F. Millar and Miss Jane Millar. The casket was placed at the grave by Messrs. A. H. Samson, C. W. Rayden, H. A. White, F. Hinds, H. Roseman, A. G. L. Shuter, and M. G. Mary.

Mr. Arthur Huette Griffith

A funeral service was held last Wednesday, in the United States Naval Plot at Bubbling Well Cemetery, for the late Arthur Huette Griffith, a machinist's mate, who died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I., on February 1. The service was conducted by the Rev. Father F. X. Farmer. The casket, which was draped with the American flag, was removed from the hearse by six sailors from the U.S.S. Sacramento and carried to the grave, where a firing party and buglar from the U.S.S. Sacramento rendered military honours.

Mrs. Emelia C. F. Ward

A funeral service was conducted at the Hungjao Road Cemetery, last Wednesday, for the late Mrs. Emelia Carolina Fernandez Ward. The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. M. Pereira, M. Silva, Robert Kay, and M.P. Campos.

Dr. V. K. Zau

A funeral service was held at the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, last Wednesday, for the late Dr. V. K. Zau, father of Dr. Z. D. Zau. An Episcopalian service was conducted by the Very Rev. P. N. Tsu of the Church of Our Saviour. The service was very largely attended and more than one hundred wreaths were received. The burial is to take place in the near future at a private burial ground in Kiangwan.

Mrs. L. Souslova

Cremation services for the late Mrs. Lubov Souslova who was found gassed in a house in the French Concession on Sunday, Feb. 23, were held in Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel on Tuesday afternoon in presence of many mourners. Deceased was 60 years of age. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. A.C.S. Trivett of the Cathedral.

Captain P. H. Gifford

The remains of the late Captain Phineas Henry Gifford of the China Navigation Co., were interred in Hungjao Road Cemetery on Friday afternoon in presence of a large attendance of mourners, including Mr. W. Leckie, Mr. F. R. Lamb, Mr. J. A. Blackwood, Captain A. R. McEachran, Marine Superintendent, Mr. J. Watson, Secretary of the China Coast Officers Guild, etc. The Very Rev. A.C.S. Trivett of the Cathedral officiated in the Chapel and at the grave. The pallbearers were Captains D. C. Sim, W. Forrster, Morrison, N. Hardie, J. G. Smart and W. L. Shinn.

Miss Daisy Ling

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon in the C.I.M. Cemetery, Sung King Yuan Road, Chapel, of Miss Daisy Ling whose death occurred at the Margaret Williamson Hospital the previous day. Deceased who was 47 years of age, graduated from the Hwa Nan College, Foochow, and afterwards became Principal of the Girls Boarding School, Hantang, Foochow, but for several years has been an invalid. Services were held in the Chapel of the Margaret Williamson Hospital conducted by Brother James L. Wu, who also officiated at the grave, where favourite hymns of the deceased were sung. There was a large attendance of mourners who included Miss Bonafield and Dr. Ruth Wong.

Miss Margarita Simulson

A funeral service was held on Sunday, at the Hungjao Road Cemetery, for the late Miss Margarita Simulson, daughter of Mrs. M. I. Simulson. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. W. Krueger, of the German Lutheran Church. A beautiful cross of flowers was lowered into the grave with the casket, which was carried to the graveside by Messrs. G. J. Magyar, E. Skreitul, J. Findlay, and J. Hempsey.

Mr. George Oliver Olen

A funeral service was conducted by the Rev. E. W. Luccock, at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, on Sunday, for the late Mr. George Oliver Olen. The body is to be cremated and the ashes returned to America for interment. It had been requested that, in lieu of flowers, donations be sent to the American Civilian Relief, but the casket was surrounded with several beautiful pieces. The honorary pall-bearers were Messrs. K. B. Hill, F. C. Cleary, W. J. Fronk, W. B. Waddill, C. J. Breen, C. K. Carroll, K. Yearns, C. D. Culbertson. Mr. W. A. Sipprell sang "Abide With Me," accompanied by Mrs. R. M. Vanderburg.

PERSONAL NOTES

On the advice of his physician, Dr. W. W. Yen, Ambassador to Moscow, will return to China in March for convalescence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer on Sunday returned to Shanghai, after an absence of a year, and have taken up residence at 47 Tunsin Road.

Dr. Otto Kiep, head of the German Economic Mission, arrived from Nanking on Sunday, after completing his investigations in North China.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, returned here from Hongkong on Friday, aboard the Empress of Asia.

Sir Frederick and Lady Maze left in the Empress of Japan for Manila on the round trip. Lady Maze, who has been ill, was ordered to take a sea voyage to recuperate.

Mr. Oskar O'Neill Oxholm, the Danish envoy, was to leave Nanking for Shanghai on Tuesday night, Feb. 25, by train, to sail aboard the ss. Rawalpindi on March 3 on six months leave.

Mr. Robert E. Lewis, a former adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, left here on Tuesday, Feb. 25, aboard the President Hoover, on his way to America.

An arrival on Friday was Dr. A. C. V. Melbourne, of Queensland University, who is making a goodwill tour of China and Japan with the intention of visiting the universities of the two countries and encouraging the exchange of students. Dr. Melbourne says that it is now possible for Asiatic students to attend schools in Australia since a special provision has been made in the laws for this purpose.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

New Commander

Lieutenant-Commander W. M. Moses, who shortly will take over command of the U.S.S. Luzon. He arrived in Shanghai on Monday, Feb. 24, in the President Hoover.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the former Foreign Minister, who recently visited Canton and Hongkong, returned to Shanghai by aeroplane on Sunday.

Mr. Eric Linklater sailed for Vancouver in the ss. Empress of Russia on Friday night. Also included among the passengers were Mr. W. J. Bidgood and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rodger.

The German ethnologist, Dr. Hugo Adolf Bernatzik, will shortly leave for Indo-China to continue his investigations of the origin of the Polynesian tribes. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Harold Braham, of H.M. Consulate-General here, has been transferred to Canton and left Shanghai last Wednesday. A group of his friends said good-bye to him at a cocktail party on previous night.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Ambassador to China, will deliver an address before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan, on March 5, on "The Organization of His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Service."

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun entertained 20 guests to dinner on Thursday night in honour of Count and Countess de Courseulles, who are leaving Shanghai next month for Hongkong where Count de Courseulles has been transferred.

The Marquis G. Cittadini Cesi, Secretary to the Italian Embassy in China, left on Tuesday, Feb. 25, for Kobe in the Dollar ss. President Hoover. The Countess C. Vincenti Mareri was also a passenger in that vessel for Kobe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cumming Wynnes sailed in the Empress of Japan last Wednesday morning for Hongkong and Manila. They expect to be away from Shanghai for three to four weeks. Mr. Wynnes is H. M. Divisional Architect for the Far East.

Mr. Ernest H. Pickering, a former M.P. for West Leicester, is reported in the "Morning Post," London, to have left England on February 7 for Japan where he will take up the Professorship of English Literature in the University of Literature and Science and the Imperial University, Tokyo.

Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. Earl H. Cressy, Mr. A. E. Seidel, Mr. L. F. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Thomas, Mr. S. B. Dunlap and Mr. A. Dodd were among those who left for Hongkong on Saturday in the President Pierce.

Mr. Shutaro Muto, the newly appointed assistant manager of the local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has arrived in Shanghai. His predecessor, Mr. Chosaburo Ono, has been appointed assistant manager of the bank's branch in Osaka.

Mr. C. L. Folman, formerly of Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York, who is shortly proceeding to take up his new post with the Hangchow Central Aviation School, arrived here last Wednesday with Mrs. Folman and their infant son in the ss. President Polk.

Mr. Gerald G. McGeer, K.C., M.P., mayor of Vancouver, B.C., has invited the chairman and members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, officials, and all citizens of Shanghai to attend Vancouver's Golden Jubilee Celebrations which will begin on July 1 and continue until September 7, 1936.

Mr. Yasuzo Ikeda, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Shanghai Japanese Residents Corporation, and an expert attached to the Japanese Embassy, returned here last Wednesday, following an unsuccessful campaign as a Minseito candidate in the elections for the Japanese Diet.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, of Hongkong, on Saturday was invested at the French Consulate, by Admiral Esteva, Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Far East, with the Commandership of the Order of the Dragon of Annam. This is the ninth foreign decoration Sir Robert, who is aged 73 years, is entitled to wear.

Capt. F. F. Adey, the manager of Holts Wharf and Mr. Yang Wei-ping, the wharf compradore, were joint hosts at a Chinese dinner which they gave Thursday night at Sun Ya Restaurant for Major L. H. Cripps, C.B.E. Guests included 80 prominent Chinese business men and officials of Messrs Butterfield and Swire.

Mr. W. B. Walters, Director of the Chi Tung Tobacco Co., Ltd., Mukden, and Mrs. Walters, left on Tuesday, Feb. 25, for San Francisco in the President Hoover. Mr. Walters has been seriously ill for some time in the P.U.M.C. in Peiping with pneumonia and he is proceeding to consult a specialist in San Francisco.

The new Swedish Consul General in Shanghai, Baron Johan Hugo Beck-Friis, before his appointment to this post, was Counsellor of the Swedish Legation in Washington, D.C. According to word received from him he will arrive in Shanghai on April 6 in the ss. President Hoover and will be accompanied by Baroness Beck-Friis and their two children.

Mrs. Alexander Bater was re-elected to the office of president of the Union Church Women's Guild at a meeting of that organization on Thursday. Other officers and committee convenors elected for 1936 were:—Mrs. A. W. Sherriff, vice-president; Mrs. Gordon Stewart, secretary; Mrs. James Hay, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ronald Rees, programme chairman; Mrs. W. H. Train, tea chairman; Mrs. Frank Harmon, work chairman, and Mrs. H. G. Newsham, visiting committee chairman.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

Bar Silver	19½
Chi. dollars, per $100	¥71.50
Native interest per day on ¥1,000	¥07
Copper cash per $1	300

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer	1/2⅜
New York—tel. transfer	29⅞
Paris—demand	France 447
India—demand	Rupees 79⅛
Batavia—demand	Gulden 43⅛
Hongkong—demand	Dollars 91
Yokohama—demand	Yen 102⅞
Singapore—demand	Dollars 51

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 3/16	$ 16.62
U.S. $100 @ 30	$333.33

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 5/16	$16.481
U.S. $100 @ 30 5/16	$329.90
London—demand	1/2 3/16
4 months' sight credits	1/2⅝
4 months' sight docts	1/2¾
6 months' sight credits	1/2 11/16
6 months' sight docts	1/2 13/16
New York—demand	U.S. $30 5/16
4 months' sight credits	30⅛
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 465

CLOSING RATE

Sterling	1/2 7/16
U.S.	30 1/16

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29 13/16=C.$335.43

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.3403 Stg. £1=C.$16.696

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.2922 Stg. £1=C.$16.445

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.73=C.$1 Swiss F. 90¾=C.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.76=C.$1 Belgas 29.15=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. S.C. $100=Rm. 73.00

Domestic Exchange per $1,000

Peiping	$1,001	Kiukiang	$1,001
Tientsin	$1,001	Hangchow	$1,001
Hankow	$1,001	Foochow	$1,001
Changsha	$1,001	Amoy	$1,001
Chungking	$1,001	Canton	$ 630
Tsinanfu	$1,001	Swatow	$1,001
Tsingtao	$1,001	Mukden	$1,002
Chefoo	$1,001	Dairen	$1,002
Nanking	$1,000.50	Harbin	$1,002
Wuhu	$1,001		

Central Bank of China

Equalization percentage 2¼ per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	19½	44¾
Bar silver forward	19⅝	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.1.1½	U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis		$1,147.60
Native Interest		.07
Customs gold unit		$2.267

" " " versus £ Stg. 32.875 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 68.375 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London	1/2½	Berlin	74
New York	30	Japan	104
Paris	451	Hongkong	92

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 44 coppers=$1
25 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK APRIL DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 13/32	Lowest 1/2 11/32
U.S. G.$	30	29 13/32
Yen	103⅛	102⅝

MERCHANT CLOSING RATE

	Cash SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/2 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 5/16
G.$ T.T.	30 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	30 3/16
Fcs. T.T.	449	4 m/s.	460
Rs. T.T.	79⅝	7 d/s.	80¾

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19½	19⅝
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	48.13	48.11

Bombay offtake 350 bars. Market closed easy.

London silver was ¼ down ready and forward at 19½d for spot and 19⅝d forward. It was reported that India bought and sold, China sold, there was small support and the market was quiet. After the official fixing the market turned dull and there was small speculative re-selling at 1/16 below the rate. New York silver was unchanged at 44¾ cents and Bombay 13 annas down at Rs. 48.13.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2½ sterling, 30 3/16 U.S.$ and 103¾ yen. During the course of the morning the market turned easier on heavy buying, mainly by Chinese banks and speculators, which brought the rates down to 1/2 11/32, 30⅛ and 103¼ for cash. In the afternoon there was renewed selling and it was reported that sellers of yen during the last week were endeavouring to hedge in other currencies, with the result that there was a further decline in the market rates for all currencies. At the close the best sellers for cash were 1/2 7/16 30 and 103.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

At the close of business on the 27th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 110,000 and $233,990,000.

These figures include Tls. 50,000 and $217,200,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

There were no movements.

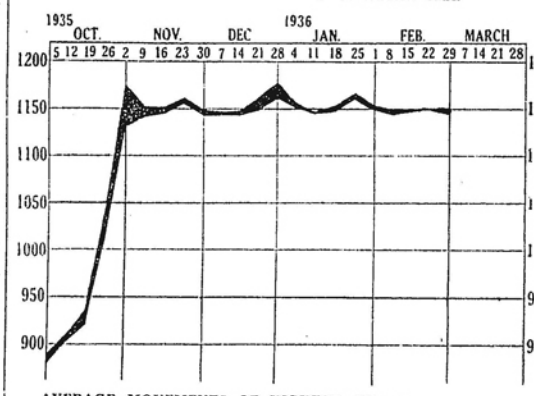
Silver

London quotations come to-day at 19¾d. for ready and 19 11/16d. for forward, a drop of ¼d. ready and ⅛d. forward as compared with last week. India bought and sold.

Exchange

The official T. T. rate remains unchanged from last week at 1/2⅜d.
Selling T.T. 1/2½d. U.S. $30 3/16.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2⅝d. U.S. $30 7/16.

GOLD BAR MARKET STIMULATED



AVERAGE MOVEMENTS OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGE

The graph shows the average highest and lowest prices for each week of the Shanghai Gold Bar market, the black area displaying the range of movements.—By courtesy Dah Fah Yung.

GOLD BAR WEEKLY REVIEW

By Courtesy Dah Fah Yung

Shanghai, Mar. 2.

News of developments of the military coup in Japan was the only oustanding influence stimulating an active market during the period under review. Business began to show some improvement, as proved by the daily turnovers during the past week. The market would have been lifted to a much higher level but for the fact that many overbought speculators took advantage of the situation, profit-taking at every high level.

During the first two days there was no special feature to induce even the slightest flurry. Trading was dull and fluctuations were confined to between $1146.80 and $1144.40.

Trouble news received from Japan toward the end of the mid-week session was responsible for the bullish tendency witnessed in the market on Wednesday, the price advancing sharply to $1149.50.

The market returned to normal again on the following day on account of the prevailing uncertain circumstances. Business was fairly active, although the market's movements were limited to within a narrow range, between $1145.70 and $1148.10.

On Friday morning the market continued to be quiet, remaining at about $1147, but in the afternoon news of fresh developments in the Japanese military coup created a panicky market. Fast and erratic fluctuations were seen, and the market shot sharply upward to $1154 on general heavy buying. The upward trend, however, could not be maintained as profit-taking commenced, and the price dropped back to $1149.90 by the end of the day's trading.

A fairly active but steady market was maintained during the week-end session with fluctuations between $1150.60 and $1147.90.

JAPAN COTTON MILLS TO CONTINUE RESTRICTION

Osaka, Mar. 2.

Decision to maintain the present restriction scheme, providing for a 20.2 per cent. curtailment of production, during April and May was reached yesterday by the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners.—Domei.

LOANS COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Personnel Announced in Nanking Mandate

Nanking, Feb. 29.

The following mandates were issued by the National Government yesterday in regard to the Committee for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans.

Dr. H. H. Kung (Minister of Finance) is hereby specially appointed Chairman of the Committee for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans.

The following are hereby specially appointed members of the Committee: Messrs. Yeh Chu-tsang (Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee), T. V. Soong (member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council), Chang Chun (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ku Meng-yu (Minister of Communications), Chang Kia-ngau (Minister of Railways), Wu Ting-chang (Minister of Industry), Wang Shih-chieh (Minister of Education), Chiang Ting-fu (Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan.—Kuo Min.

INVESTIGATING CHINA'S INDEBTEDNESS

Nanking, Mar. 1.

With reference to the recent reorganization of the Committee for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans, it is officially stated that the new appointments have been made with a view to strengthening the personnel of the Committee. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Committee, has left for Europe, while Mr. Tang Yu-jen, a member, is dead.

The Committee are now engaged in investigating and analysing the actual total amount of domestic and foreign indebtedness incurred by preceding governments. Since 1929, a sum of $5,000,000 has been set aside annually from the Customs revenue to form a sinking fund for the amortization of domestic and foreign loans. The fund now amounts to $30,000,000 and is deposited in the Central Bank of China. So far, this fund has not been touched.—Kuo Min.

NEW TAXES MAY LEAD TO CONGRESS REVOLT

Washington, Feb. 27.

On March 15 this year, the Government will borrow almost $800,000,000 worth of new money to pay the soldiers' bonus and other large Federal expenditures, the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, said to-day.

Rumblings of a possible revolt in Congress against raising of $500,000,000 worth of new taxes to finance the farm programme were heard in the capital to-day. Congressional leaders were represented as particularly disliking the proposal to re-enact processing taxes which would be applied to all crops instead of to a selected few, as under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.—United Press.

POLAND MAY PURCHASE CHINA ANTIMONY

London, Feb. 25.

It is learned that Poland is inviting tenders for a supply of 230 tons of antimony. Whereas high grade antimony was originally required, it is believed that Poland will be satisfied with Chinese 99.2 per cent. pure, since English antimony, 99.6 per cent. pure, is considered too expensive. Consequently, Chinese antimony now afloat is being offered against the tender.—Reuter.

NANKING RESUMING T.-P. BONDS SERVICE

London Committee Accepts New Offer: Over £6,000,000 Due: Coincident with Discussion in Commons

Nanking, Feb. 25.

The Ministers of Finance and Railways to-day announced the following offer concerning the resumption of service of bonds of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loans of 1908-10:—

1.—Interest to be paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum in 1936-38 inclusive, and 5 per cent. thereafter.

2.—Principal repayment to begin in 1940, the amount of annual instalments to be dependent upon gross cash esarnings, so that the loan would be liquidated within about 40 years from 1936. The Government, however, is to be entitled, upon reasonable notice and without premium, to increase the amount of principal retired on any payment date. The scheme of amortization provides for applying 1 per cent. of gross cash earnings for the years 1940-42 inclusive; 1½ per cent. in 1943; 2 per cent. in 1944, etc., increasing by ½ per cent. each year until the percentage reaches 10 per cent. in 1960; and 12½ per cent. thereafter until the loan is completely retired. Bonds drawn but not yet retired would be paid according to the order of drawings.

3.—Cancellation of four-fifths of interest in arrears and also four-fifths of the amount of interest due but not to be paid during 1936-38 (i.e., half the schedule interest). Non-interest-bearing scrip to be issued for the balance and to be paid beginning 1941, over approximately 20 years. The yearly instalments would be substantially equal, except that the Government would reserve the right of transferring to the last of the aforementioned approximately 20 years not over 50 per cent. of payments during the first three years.

4.—Payments to be made out of railway revenue, but, in pursuance of Article 9 of the original agreements, the Inspector-General of Customs will be instructed to make up any deficiencies in the sums required for interest as stated above.

The above offer, which is the outcome of consideration of the subject over the last two years and discussions between the Chinese Government and representatives of holders of the British and German issues of the Tientsin-Pukow Loans of 1908-10, applies to outstanding amount of about £6,150,000.

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, also announced that the railway authorities are taking steps to improve the condition of the railway and its administration, on the general lines contemplated in the loan agreements, with a view to benefiting both the Government interest and that of the bondholders.—Kuo Min.

Committee Accepts Offer

London, Feb. 24.

The Committee of Chinese Bondholders has recommended acceptance of the offer of the Chinese Government for resumption of the service bonds of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway loans of 1908-10. The offer, which applies to an outstanding amount of about £6,150,000, was announced here to-day by the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, and coincided with a discussion in the House of Commons on arrears in the service.

The Bond-holders Committee, of which Lord Alness (formerly the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland), is chairman, in recommending acceptance of the offer, expresses the opinion that the terms are the best that can be obtained in the circumstances. The committee, however, cannot accept responsibility so far as the contractual relations between bond-holders and the Chinese Government are concerned.

The discussion in the Commons was raised by Mr. A. C. Moreing, Conservative Member for Preston. Replying, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said that the special reserve fund which the Chinese Government had established for the purpose of paying monthly instalments to meet the arrears due to Tientsin-Pukow Railway bond-holders had been used for the services of the original and supplementary loan issues. Hitherto, payments had been made on coupons, which were eleven years in arrears.

Mr. Eden added that payment continued to be made into the fund.—Reuter.

HOW THE LOANS STAND

According to the latest issue of "The Foreign Loans of China," by Messrs E. Kann and J. Baylin, the position of the two loans is as follows:

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1908 and 1909, £5,000,000 total, British portion £1,850,000, German portion £3,150,000. Redemption by annual drawings commenced in 1918 and to terminate in 1938. Secured by the revenues of the railway. Besides first charge on certain likin and internal revenues of the provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu.

The balance outstanding on December 31, 1935, was:—British £1,156,250 and German £2,205,000. The principal of this loan has been in default since April, 1925, and the interest since October, 1925.

Tientsin-Pukow Supplementary Loan of 1910, £3,000,000 total, British portion £1,110,000, German £1,890,000. Redemption by annual drawings of £150,000, commenced in 1921 and ending in 1940; secured on revenues of the railway. Besides first charge upon certain provincial revenues to the aggregate amount of H'kwan Tls. 3,500,000. Second charge on other provinces revenues to the aggregate amount of H'kwan Tls. 3,800,000.

On December 31, 1935, the balance outstanding was:—British £880,000, and German £1,606,500. The principal of this loan has been outstanding since November, 1924, and the interest since May, 1925.

SCHEME EXPLAINED BY NANKING

An Attempt to Enhance the National Credit

Nanking, Feb. 26.

The Ministry of Finance has been doing its best to enhance the credit of the National Government and to readjust debt obligations, with a view to carrying out a policy of national rehabilitation, declared a Government spokesman to-day, when interviewed concerning the announcement of the settlement of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway loan.

While Chinese bonds secured on Customs revenue stood high in value, he said, loans made by the railways did not enjoy popularity, owing to failure to meet their obligations. Circumstances were extremely unfavourable to making a general settlement of defaulted railway loans, owing to the unprecedented flood disaster, the increasingly severe effects of the world economic depression, and the deterioration in China's rural economy, which had impaired the economic strength of the country.

"If a debt settlement is to be made," the spokesman continued, "it should be one which can and will be fully carried out. It is obvious that no considerable sum can be appropriated for the payment of these obligations so long as railways earnings are depleted and the financial situation is not stabilized."

Reorganization Efforts

During the last two years, he continued, the Ministry of Railways had exerted every effort with a view to reorganizing the administration of various lines and to improving their traffic. When Mr. Chang Kia-ngau assumed office as Minister of Railways, he had a definite programme for the rehabilitation of the railways, and the Ministry of Finance had been desirous of assisting in the matter. Definite efforts at a settlement of railway debts were attempted. Representatives of foreign bondholders of Tientsin-Railway loans were approached, and, after protracted negotiations in China and abroad, the terms of settlement, as announced yesterday, were agreed upon.

Considering that during recent years a great number of nations had been defaulting in their obligations, it was all the more creditable to China that during these years the Chinese Government had maintained payment of its obligations, and even taken definite steps towards a settlement of debt arrears. By this arrangement, it insured payment of the principal and interest on Tientsin-Pukow Railway loans, thereby enhancing the value of the bonds, while the Chinese Government would be benefitted by the savings derived from the cancellation of interest arrears and also of interest due but not to be paid during the years 1936 to 1938.

Improved Situation

The improved situation of Chinese credit was reflected in the prices of Chinese bonds in London. In 1929, the price of the 1898 loan varied between £75 and £70¾, and the price of the 1913 Reorganization Loan was between £59¼ and £69½. These loans were quoted on February 21 this year at £104 and £94, respectively.

The spokesman anticipated that considerable progress would be made with the settlement of railway debts in the near future.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Business Very Quiet: Chinese Cotton Supplies May Be Insufficient to Meet Mill Requirements

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

Business generally on the Shanghai Markets was very dull during the past week. Wheat, rice, silk, timber, produce, and paper markets all show little activity. The one exception was the Chinese cotton market, which reports a large volume of business done. It is feared that supplies will be insufficient to meet demand and therefore the future trend will depend largely on movements in foreign markets. Little reaction has occurred as yet owing to the Japanese situation, though some effect was noticed in the paper and Chinese cotton markets.

PIECE GOODS

Inquiry for stocks of cotton goods is maintained, but prices are very disappointing, and have not advanced as anticipated. A few lines of Bradford goods have been entered and there is also business offering in Meltons and Overcoatings.

Yuenfong Auctions

Fifty-seven packages were sold at the week's auction. Black Italians showed a very heavy decline all round, averaging 86 cents a piece down, due mostly to the off season tendency and to lack of credit. Venetians and Black Poplins also declined somewhat heavily, being 45 cents and 38 cents a piece lower respectively, whilst Velvets and Coating remained steady. White Goods showed a small advance. Deliveries continue satisfactory.

COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton:—During the past week spot demand improved considerably and a large volume of business was done both for immediate and forward deliveries at rates ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per picul higher than last week. Prices in the futures markets remained in a steady position but during the latter part of the week a drop of nearly $1.00 was recorded which was engendered by the renewed weakness in the foreign markets as well as the serious political disturbance in Japan. Soon after, however prices recovered their previous level due to firmer basis prevailing for spot cotton. Reports from different cotton centres indicate that desirable grades are showing signs of exhaustion and some of the dealers are closing their buying agencies in the interior owing to difficulties in securing stapled cotton at more reasonable rates. From a statistical view point it appears that domestic supplies are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the mills in China until the advent of the new crop. Spinners are already paying some attention to the Indian fibre, prices for which still range between $2 to $5 per picul higher than those current on the domestic staple of similar quality. Having the foregoing in view it seems that the future trend of the market will depend more and more on the movements in the foreign markets.

Yarn:—Demand has been normal and mostly from Szechuan and Northern ports. Stocks locally are estimated to be around 70,000 bales including about 28,000 bales in the warehouses of the Cotton Goods Exchange. Indications at the moment point to better demand arising in the not too distant future.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$46.50
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	$49.50
Shensi, Spot ex-mill	$49.50
Tientsin rough, Spot ex-mill	$43.50

Tone of the market: Steady.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets continue extremely steady, the main feature being the firmness of Australian wheat. Farmers are showing no inclination to sell.

There is no business to report in foreign wheat to China, the only likely wheat being Australian which has advanced well beyond buyers ideas. The Shanghai flour market is steady reflecting the state of wheat markets.

RICE

The market for Chinese rice was quiet owing to demands being small. Prices have therefore declined slightly. The present quotation for special quality Chinese White Rice is $9.70.

SILK.

The Raw Silk export market is at a complete standstill, local prices being completely out of line with prices contemplated by buyers in Europe and America. Foreign markets weakened further during the week but without appreciable repercussion on the Shanghai silk market.

TIMBER

The timber market was very quiet during the week, there being practically no inquiry. Prices on the Pacific Coast continue very firm, and if anything are advancing still further.

PRODUCE

There was again no interest shown on the part of buyers abroad in China produce during the week under review. The tone of the market is very dull.

PAPER

Trading in the paper market was on the slack side during the week, dealers particularly showing little interest in ordering new cargo. The militarist coup in Japan has already had its detrimental influence on the local market. The Scandinavian Kraft convention, according to a report just received, has again raised official prices by another 20/- per ton—the increase is apparently due to the large number of orders being placed. Otherwise prices remain unchanged with a firm tendency. Deliveries from local stocks have been below normal for the season.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$14,766,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,832,000.00
Total	$17,598,000.00
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$70,035,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$12,870,000.00
Total	$82,905,000.00
FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$31,172,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,270,000.00
Total:	$35,442,000.00
SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$63,629,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 7,247,000.00
Total	$70,876,000.00
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$23,458,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,454,000.00
Total	$28,912,000.00
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearing	$14,561,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,372,000.00
Total:	$17,933,000.00

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter

	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	106¾	106⅞
CHINESE BONDS		
5% Honan Railway	34	34
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	56½	57½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	78	80
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	88½	89½
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	36/3	36/9
Associated & Elec. Indus.	47/6	46/6
Austin Motors, Ord.	51/-	52/-
Boots Pure Drug	56/6	56/6
British-American Tob.	125/7½	124/4½
Cammell, Laird, ord.	10/6	11/3
Canadian Celanese	116/3	115/-
Courtaulds	53/6	53/-
Distillers	101/3	101/3
Dunlop Rubber	39/6	39/3
General Electric (England)	78/-	79/-
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	156/-	157/6
Hawker Aircraft	33/-	33/-
Imp. Chemical Industries	41/-	40/-
Imp. Tobacco	153/1½	153/9
Marks & Spencer, "A" ord.	96/10½	99/4½
O.K. Bazaars	49/4½	49/4½
Rolls-Royce	180/7½	180/-
Tate & Lyle	88/-	88/3
Turner & Newall	76/9	76/9
United Steel	34/6	34/6
Vickers, Ord.	26/-	26/6
Woolworths	121/3	121/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	28/9	28/6
Rubber Plantation Invest.	32/9	33/6
MINES		
Burma Corp.	10/-	10/1½
Commonwealth Mining	10/1½	10/1½
Marsman Investments	32/6	33/-
Randfontein Estates	52/6	52/6
Springs Mines	43/1½	43/9
Sub-Nigel	245/-	243/9
Tanami Gold Mining	2/3	2/3
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	92/6	92/6
Burmah	93/1½	94/4½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	88/9	88/9
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.		
4½% Bonds, 1898	104	102¾
4½% Loan, 1908	98½	98½
5% Loan, 1912	80½	81
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	93	93
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	95½	95½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	72½	72½
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	49	49
5% " "	—	43
5% " " (Supl. Loan)	46	46
5% " " (Supl. Loan)	—	42½
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	46½	46½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	25½	25
Union Insurance Soc. of Canton	—	36½
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	—	31½
S'hai Electric Construction	46/-	46/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	12/9	14/-
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	101½	101½
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	14½	14½
Chosen Corp.	12/-	11/9
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	28/3	28/3

NEW YORK STOCKS

Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Quotations by Reuters

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

The stock market reopened on Monday after the Washington's Birthday holiday on Saturday with a decidedly reactionary tone and during the next three trading sessions the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages lost most of their gains during the previous part of the month. The reduction in the daily turnovers to only slightly more than 2,000,000 shares was, however, reassuring and suggested that the setback was a technical reaction due more to an absence of eager buyers than because of any widespread liquidation. Most issues were well supported on the decline though some of the low priced stocks which have recently been speculated in rather heavily yielded ground easily. On Thursday prices rallied sharply on encouraging news from the steel industry and the resumption of dividends by Anaconda with a 25 cent payment.

Commodities continued dull. Cotton traders were still awaiting some announcement as to the Government's selling policy in connection with its holdings, but the speedy passage by the Senate and House of the new farm bill improved sentiment. Though the Canadian surplus is still a bearish influence, wheat was helped by unfavourable weather reports from the southwest which indicated possible damage to the growing crop. The strike situation in the tire factories was the dominating factor on the rubber market and the Restriction Committee at its monthly meeting dealt only with routine matters. The statistical position of this commodity is steadily improving.

The business news was generally favourable though activity in most lines will be slightly less for the month as a whole than in January. The possibility of inflationary legislation in Congress was lessened by the diminished support being given the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage bill and the Patman bill providing for the payment of the soldiers' bonus in greenbacks. The European situation remained quiet and the market paid little attention to the sensational developments in Japan.

The market in figures:

	Feb. 20	Thursday Feb. 27	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	154.43	152.64	off 1.79
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	51.27	50.16	off 1.11
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	32.30	32.44	up .14
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	103.02	102.74	off .28
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	56.61	57.02	up .41
Elec. Power & Light	8⅞	10⅛	up 1¼
Standard Gas & Elec.	7⅛	8¼	up 1⅛
Twentieth Century-Fox Film	25¾	30⅛	up 4⅜

Commodity prices:

	Feb. 20	Thursday Feb. 27
Chicago Wheat	88⅝	91¼
Winnipeg Wheat	83⅝	85⅛
Corn	61⅜	61⅛
Cotton	10.55	10.37
Rubber	15.78	15.77
Hides	11.51	11.55
Copper	8.30	8.29
Montreal Silver	45.05	44.90

Business:

	Previous	Latest
"N.Y. Times" Index	93.9	94.7
Steel operations (% of capacity)	51.7	52.9
Carloadings (carloads)	622,000	631,000
Electric power Produc. (k.w.hrs.)	*1,950,000	*1,942,000
Automobile output (cars)	75,170	62,813
Average daily oil production (bbls)	2,774,000	2,779,000

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook: The sharp setback experienced by stock prices during the past week naturally raised the question whether or not the recent upward trend has been reversed. From the long-term point of view there can be little doubt but that much higher quotations will yet be seen and the recession could have proceeded considerably further without constituting anything but a normal technical reaction after the advance which has occurred since last March. The reduction in the volume of trading on the decline indicated that no real liquidation was under way, and similarly the small turnover on Thursday's rally suggests bear covering rather than a fresh wave of good buying. A more decisive test of the market's strength will occur when it approaches its recent highs established on Feb. 20.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Feb. 29	Mar. 2
Adams Express	13¼	13⅝
Amer. Can	121½	125½
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34½	37¼
Amer. & For. Pwr.	8	8
" " $7 Pfd.	35½	36¾
Amer. Lt. & Traction	20½	20⅞
Amer. Locomotive	34⅛	34⅛
Amer. Radiator	23½	23¼
Amer. Smelting	68	69
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	172½	173
Amer. Tobacco "B"	97¾	97
Amer. Waterworks	23⅛	23⅛
Anaconda Copper	33⅛	35⅛
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	73⅛	74½
Atlas Corp.	14½	14⅛
Auburn	46	47½
Baltimore & Ohio	21¾	22½
Bethlehem Steel	56½	58⅛
Boeing Airplane Co.	23¾	23⅝
Borden Co.	29	28⅛
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	45⅛	45¼
" " $6 Cum. Pfd.	99¼	99
Case, J.I.	117	121½
Can. Pacific Rly.	14¼	14⅛
Chase Nat. Bank	39⅝	40⅛
Chesapeake Corp.	68½	68½
Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59
Chrysler	95	97½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	16⅛	18⅛
" " 6% "A" Pfd.	96½	96½
Coml. Solvents	23⅜	23¾
Comm. & Sthrn. (Ord.)	3¼	3¼
" " $6 Cum. Pfd.	65	65¼
Consolid. Gas of N.Y.	33⅛	34⅛
Consolid. Oil	14¼	14¼
Continental Oil	35⅝	36
Corn Products	76¼	75⅛
Curtiss Wright (Com.)	6	6¼
" " "A"	15¾	16⅜
Delaware & Hudson	47½	48¼
Delaware, Lackawanna	20¼	20½
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	29⅛	29¼
Douglas Aircraft	69	69½
Du Pont de Nemours	143¼	142
Elec. Bond & Sh.	17⅛	18¼
" " $5 Pfd.	66⅜	66⅜
" " $6 Pfd.	78¼	77⅜
Elec. Power & Lt.	10	10⅛
Gen. Cigar	55½	57⅛
Gen. Elec.	38¾	39¾
Gen. Foods	34	34
Gen. Motors	58⅛	60½
Gen. Rail. Signs	46½	46½
Gold Dust	20⅜	21
Goodyear Tire & R.	27	28
Great Northern Rly.	40¾	42
Humble Oil	68½	68½
Illinois Central Rly.	25	26
Int. Nickel	50½	52½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	18⅛	18¼
Amer. Sugar Ref.	—	59
Great Western Sugar.	—	35⅛
Kennecott	37⅜	37½
Life Savers Corp.	28¼	28
Loew's Inc.	48½	49½
Lorillard	23	23½
McCrory Stores "A"	13¾	—
Monsanto Chemical	97	98
Montgomery Ward	39	39½
Nat. City Bank	35¼	36⅛
Nat. Dairy Prods.	24¾	24¾
Nat. Distillers	30½	30¾
Nat. Power & Lt.	10⅜	10⅞
Natomas Co.	11⅛	12⅜
New York Central	37⅝	38¼
North American	26⅜	27⅜
Northern Pacific	33	33⅛
Pacific Gas & Elec.	34¼	34¼
Pacific Lighting	54	54¼
Packard Motors	11⅜	11⅛
Pennsylvanai R.R.	35½	35½
Phillips Petroleum	43	43¼
Public Serv. of N.J.	43¼	43¾
Radio Corp.	12¼	12⅛
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	56	56
Schenley	52	51
" 5½% Pfd.	99¼	99¼
Sears Roebuck	63½	63⅜
Socony-Vacuum	15¾	15⅛
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	26	25⅛
Sthrn. Pacific	35¼	36¾
Stand. Brands	16¾	17
Stand. Gas & Elec.	8	8½
Stand. Oil of N.J.	59⅞	60
Sterling Prods.	65¾	66⅛
Swift International	33	33
Technicolor	29¼	31¼
Texas Gulf Sulphur	37¼	37½
Transamerica	13⅜	14
Twentieth Cent. Fox	41	31¾
" " Pfd.	39¼	40¼
Un. Carbide & Carbon	82¾	84½
Un. Pacific	129¾	130
Un. Aircraft (New)	28¾	28⅛
Un. Airline Trans.	15½	15¼
Un. Corp.	7	7¼
" $3 Cum. Pfd.	43¾	43⅜
Un. Gas Improvement	17¼	17
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	42⅛	43¼
U. S. Rubber	19	19⅛
U. S. Steel	63⅛	65¼
Vanadium	24	25⅛
Warner Bros. Pict's	12¼	12⅜
Westinghouse Elec.	116	117¾
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	45½	46½
Amer. & For. Power	79⅜	80
Amer. Waterworks	106¼	106¼
Anaconda Copper	104½	104⅜
Columbia Gas & Elec.	101⅜	101⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	97	96¾
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91	90½
New England Gas & Elec.	75	73½
Peru 6s 1961	14½	14¾
Stand. Gas & Elec.	71	72⅛

CHINA'S JANUARY FOREIGN TRADE

Net Imports $60,950,296 ($90,012,240) Against Net Export $70,669,258 ($55,248,808)

According to the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns for China for the month of Jan. just issued, the total net imports of merchandise came to the value of Chinese $60,950,296 (as against the total for that month in 1935 of $90,012,240) against the net total exports of merchandise of $70,669,258 (against the total for the month in 1935 of $55,248,808) so that exports this year for January exceed the imports by $70,669,258 whereas January 1935 showed an excess of imports over exports of $34,763,332. This marks a complete reversal in the tendency of several years substantiated in the figures returned for bullion shipments noted below in full. The summary of totals of groups, so numbered in brackets, are given of merchandise as follows:—

Imports from Abroad (including Withdrawals from Bond)

	Jan. 1936 $	Jan. 1935 $
(I) Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	215,317	180,433
(II) Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	405,223	967,353
(III) Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	31,172	217,394
(IV) Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	65,918	195,024
(V) Cotton Raw; Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread	2,905,962	5,941,410
(VI) Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	105,060	178,808
(VII) Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures thereof	1,220,097	1,385,431
(VIII) Wool and Manufactures thereof	1,437,422	1,656,011
(IX) Silk (including Artificial Silk) and Manufactures thereof	309,583	825,700
(X) Metals and Ores	6,352,726	9,343,964
(XI) Machinery and Tools	4,861,035	5,712,046
(XII) Vehicles and Vessels	2,547,609	2,254,252
(XIII) Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures	2,744,595	3,566,317
(XIV) Fishery and Sea Products	1,751,705	2,206,380
(XV) Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries	1,018,845	1,148,800
(XVI) Cereals and Flour	2,061,566	15,709,686
(XVII) Fruits, Seeds and Vegetable	321,290	782,228
(XVIII) Medicinal Substances and Spices	874,566	737,686
(XIX) Sugar	2,129,617	3,071,385
(XX) Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	256,866	247,307
(XXI) Tobacco	1,177,995	1,100,905
(XXII) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	3,115,839	2,874,680
(XXIII) Dyes, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	3,685,945	3,444,969
(XXIV) Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums and Resins	7,250,678	7,148,100
(XXV) Books, Maps, Paper and Wood Pulp.	3,654,999	5,345,584
(XXVI) Hides, Leather, etc.	302,834	386,824
(XXVII) Timber	713,387	3,319,440
(XXVIII) Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manufactures thereof.	371,714	794,297
(XXIX) Coal, Fuel, Pitch and Tar.	771,499	1,211,802
(XXX) Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass etc.	352,876	659,174
(XXXI) Stone, Earth and Manufactures	307,325	414,790
(XXXII) Sundry	7,559,932	6,923,160
GRAND TOTAL	60,950,296	90,012,240

Exports Abroad

	Jan. 1936 $	Jan. 1935 $
(I) Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products,	6,371 705	6,365,456
(II) Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs)	4,917 895	2,629,278
(III) Fishery and Sea Products	273,465	374,073
(IV) Beans and Peas	589,666	590.167
(V) Cereals and Cereal Products	1,955 996	1,343,335
(VI) Dyestuffs, Vegetable	166,392	235,027
(VII) Fruits, Fresh, Dried and Preserved	1,094,734	1,014,331
(VIII) Medicinal Substances and Spices (not including Chem'cals)	682,516	876,375
(IX) Oils, Tallow and Wax	12,530,877	4,501 914
(X) Seeds	6,216,461	4,861,867
(XI) Spirituous Beverages	95,338	106,965
(XII) Sugar	218	792
(XIII) Tea	2,032,161	2,568,482
(XIV) Tobacco	1,226,016	1,035,083
(XV) Vegetable	693,214	904,357
(XVI) Other Vegetable Products	612,933	849 657
(XVII) Bamboo	296,782	327 108
(XVIII) Fuel	931,698	919,877
(XIX) Rattan	49,445	8,476
(XX) Timber, Wood and Manufactures	222,004	165,044
(XXI) Paper	514,239	528,799
(XXII) Textile Fibres	13,541,263	7,506,925
(XXIII) Yarn, Thread, Plaited and Knitted Goods	3,788,093	4,763,866
(XXIV) Piece Goods	1,026,692	2,264,197
(XXV) Other Textile Products	606,991	798,451
(XXVI) Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products	5,846,453	5,196,199
(XXVII) Glass and Glassware	16,010	24,912
(XXVIII) Stone, Earth, Sand and Manufactures thereof (including Chinaware and Enamelledware)	317,735	341,946
(XXIX) Chemicals and Chemical Products	435,136	531,680
(XXX) Printed Matter	170,691	265,399
(XXXI) Sundry	2,543,409	3,348,170
GRAND TOTAL	70,669,258	55,248,808

Gold and Silver Shipments

	Gold Jan. 1936 G.U.	Gold Jan. 1935 G.U.	Silver Jan. 1936 $	Silver Jan. 1935 $
IMPORTED FROM				
Britain	761,137	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	1,248,000	2,671,000
Japan	—	76,666	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	38,373
Total Imports	761,137	76,666	1,248,000*	2,709,373
EXPORTED TO				
Britain	—	7,729,100	661,961	—
U.S.A.	—	—	16,002,471	100
Total Exports	—	7,729,100	16,664,432†	100

*Not including Bank-notes, face value Chinese $314,000 and Hongkong $17,500.
†Not including Bank-notes, face value Chinese $2,002,700 and Piastres 37,310.

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Company Reports

THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

Annual Report for 1935 Shows Progress Despite Depression: Earned Surplus $9,460,544.35

The 1935 annual report of the Shanghai Power Company, which includes the audited balance sheet of the company at December 31, 1935, a statement of income and a summary of earned surplus for the twelve months ended that date has been submitted to stockholders. In addition, the report contains pertinent property, service and general statistics. All financial figures in this report are stated in terms of Chinese dollars, unless otherwise indicated. The statement reads:—

The results of the operations of the Company for the twelve months ended December 31, 1935, are as follows:—

Statement of Income

Operating Revenues		$25,086,376.98
Operating Expenses, with Taxes		12,211,208.79
Net Revenues from Operation		$12,875,168.19
Other Income (Net):		
Interest and Dividends from Subsidiary Company—Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A. ..	$ 269,749.92	
Less Miscellaneous (Net)	173,551.73	
		96,198.19
Gross Corporate Income		$12,971,366.38
Interest on First Mortgage Debentures	$4,716,316.41	
Interest on Deb. Notes	12,755.09	
Other Interest and Deductions	431,247.53	
Total ...	$5,160,319.03	
Less Interest Charged to Construction	9,821.91	
Net Interest and Other Deductions ..		5,150,497.12
Balance		$ 7,620,869.26
Property Retirement Reserve Appropriation ..		1,500,000.00
Balance Carried to Surplus		$ 6,320,869.26

Summary of Earned Surplus

Earned Surplus, January 1, 1935	$ 6,083,962.47
Add Balance from Statement of Income for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1935 (as above)	6,320,869.26
Total	$12,404,831.73
Deductions:	
Dividends on Silver Preferred Stock	$1,846,193.09
Dividends on U.S.$7 Second Pref. Stock	1,098,069.29
	2,944,287.38
Earned Surplus, December 31, 1935	$ 9,460,544.35

Dividend and Reserves

The dividends on the Company's Silver Preferred Stock have been regularly paid quarterly from date of issuance. Dividends on the U.S.$7 Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of the Company have been paid in full to December 31, 1935.

During 1935 sufficient funds were available from the Company's earnings to provide for necessary extensions and improvements so that new financing was not required.

The balance sheet shows that the Company had reserves amounting to $7,848,586.64, which is an increase of $1,712,226.11 over the total reserves as of December 31, 1934. These reserves are composed of the following: Property retirement reserve $6,070,499.24; reserve for uncollectible accounts $131,352.48; inventory adjustment reserve $86,734.92; casualty and insurance reserve $560,000; pension reserve $100,000. Earned surplus of the Company at the close of the year 1935 amounted to $9,460,544.35.

Property Additions and Changes

The policy of maintaining the Company's physical property in good operating condition was continued. During the year expenditures for maintenance and repairs amounting to approximately $1,284,700 were made, and, in addition, the Company appropriated $1,500,000 from current earnings for the property retirement reserve, which, after providing for property retirements during the year, increased the balance in the serve to $6,970,499.24.

Improvements and additions to the property to meet the new and increased business of the Company required the expenditure of approximately $782,400 during the year.

While no single large item of construction was necessary, a large number of extensions and enlargements were made during the year to the transmission and distribution systems for the purpose of serving new business.

Due to increased business of Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., it was necessary to install a new 22,000 volt underground cable from Connaught substation to the Settlement Boundary from where it was continued to Robison substation by Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A. Several extensions of 6,300 volt underground cables to take care of new industries were also installed. In all, a total of 10,300 feet of additional cable was completed during the year. Extensions to the overhead lines consisted of the addition of a total route length of 107,000 feet of wire and the erection of 4,330 services from the Company's low voltage lines to customers' premises.

Growth of Service

The Company continued its efforts throughout the year to secure additional business in all classes of service and in spite of the adverse business conditions a considerable amount of new business was connected to the system of Shanghai Power Company as well as to that of Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A. As a result of these efforts, and notwithstanding the fact that building activity was at a low rate during the greater part of the year, a total of 3,393 additional customers were connected to the spstems of these companies. At the close of 1935, a total of 83,607 customers was served by the two companies as compared with 80,214 served by the properties at the close of 1934. A total of 51,750 candle power of roadway lighting was added and consisted of the installation of 179 private lamps and 323 public lamps. In the residential service numerous cooking, refrigeration and other electrical energy consuming devices were connected. During 1935 more refrigeration units were added than in any previous year. Singeing machines were introduced to the cotton mill industry and several successful installations were connected during the year. In the commercial lighting section many of the customers' lighting installations were modernized, resulting in increased business.

Total generating station output in 1935 was 769,906,000 kilowatt-hours, a slight decrease from the previous year. This decrease was caused by industries finding it necessary to curtail the volume of industrial activities which in turn reduced power requirements. While a considerable amount of new business and new uses of electricity were added during the year, the additional business was not sufficient to offset the reduction of use by large industries.

Western District Power Co.

For some time prior to January 4, 1935, the Company had experienced difficulties in maintaining and extending its service to take care of the increasing demands for electrical supply in the territory south of the Soochow Creek and west of the International Settlement, described as Western Extra-Settlement Road District. A new company, Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., was, therefore, formed to serve that territory, under a franchise granted to the company on January 4, 1935, by the City Government of Greater Shanghai upon the authorization of the National Government of China, and the Shanghai Municipal Council released the Shanghai Company from its franchise obligations in such territory.

Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., purchased the property of Shanghai Power Company located within the Western Extra-Settlement Road District as of January 4, 1935, for $4,469,768.61, for which Shanghai Power Company accepted a five year note of the new company.

Chinese Interest

Shanghai Power Company also purchased at par 15,000 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock of $100 par value and 150,000 shares of common stock of $10 par value of the new company. The money so received was used by the new company to repay indebtedness which it had incurred to enable it to make the payment to the City Government of Greater Shanghai required by the franchise and for other corporate purposes.

The requisite steps for the allocation to Chinese interests of 49 per cent. of the voting stock of Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., have been carried out in accordance with the terms of the franchise.

On the balance sheet the item "Plant, Property, Franchise, etc." reflects the reduction in Plant caused by the sale of the Company's property in the Western Extra-Settlement Road District, and the item "Investments in Subsidiary Company" shows the securities of Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., held by Shanghai Power Company.

Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A., purchases its power from Shanghai Power Company under a bulk supply contract.

General Observations

During the year 1935, Shanghai experienced the most severe depression of recent years, differing from the last few depressions in that the causes were mostly economic. During the early part of the year the effects of tight money and high interest rates began to be experienced. As the year progressed, banking difficulties became aggravated, interest rates increased rapidly, credits tightened, commodity prices and real estate values fell and real estate mortgages became frozen assets. To these was added uncertainty concerning the currency, which was finally terminated on November 4, 1935, in the Chinese Government decree nationalizing silver and requiring general acceptance of the legal tender dollar. All of these items combined with decreased demand for goods made the profitable operation of industry most difficult, and caused a large number of enterprises to curtail production and to decrease their power requirements.

Due to the foregoing, the Operating Revenues in 1935 were 8.7 per cent. less than in 1934. Of this, 3.7 per cent. is due t the difference in retail rate formerly received from sales in the Western Extra-Settlement Road District and the bulk supply rates now received from Western District Power Company of Shanghai, Federal Inc. U.S.A. However, by reason of a material reduction of operating expenses the Gross Corporate Income for 1935 was but 2.9 per cent. below that for 1934.

The Directorate wishes to express its appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which the general management, the department heads and personnel of the Company have performed their duties.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS FITTINGS CO.

The annual report of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd., has been issued for the year ended December 31, 1935. It has been prepared for presentation to the annual shareholders' meeting in the office of the company, 484 Kiangse Road, on March 17, at noon. It is as follows:—

The net profit for the year is $50,663.95 as compared with $109,724.19 for the previous year. To the former must be added $16,022.49 brought forward from 1934 making a total of $66,686.44 available for distribution.

This amount the Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend for the year 1935 on 201,765 shares of 8 per cent.—Tls. 24,141.20 at 71.5 ..		$33,763.92
Place to Bonus to Staff Account		8,050.00
Pay to British Forces Recreation Fund		700.00
Carry forward to New Account		24,172.52
		$66,686.44

The subsidiary company referred to in the balance sheet is the China Brass & Iron Works, Ltd., in which the company has a controlling interest. The profits of the subsidiary company have not been included in the accounts of this Company.

Mr. C. D. Pearson resigned on his departure on leave on May 20, 1935, and Mr. W. P. Rial was appointed a director in his place on the nomination of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. Mr. Rial resigned on Mr. Pearson's return on November 19, 1935, and Mr. Pearson was reappointed.

Mr. M. Boniface was appointed a director on June 1, 1935, in place of Mr. C. F. Shackleton who resigned on his departure on leave. Mr. Shackleton was reappointed on his return to Shanghai in December, 1935, in place of Mr. Boniface who resigned.

Mr. Shackleton retires from the Board, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The present Auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire from office but offer themselves for re-election.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS

Sh'ai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.

The Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. at the annual meeting to be held on March 17, 1936, intend to recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year 1935.

MUKDEN BRANCH OF BANK OF CHINA PROFITS

Mukden, Mar. 1.

Net profit of the local branch of the Bank of China during 1935 totalled MY.360,000, according to an announcement issued here to-day.—Domei.

Company Meetings

SPLIT SHARES AND CHANGE IN CURRENCY

Suggestion Made to Permata Shareholders: Order in Council Awaited

A suggestion by Mr. D. Raphel, a shareholder, that the shares of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., should be split into seven shares of $1 each was noted down for further consideration at a special meeting of shareholders to be called at a later date, at the annual meeting of the shareholders held at the offices of Messrs Beck and Swann, 17 The Rund, on Friday.

Mr. Raphel said that about a year or two ago he was told that the management would consider favourably the question of splitting the shares. Splitting the shares would have the effect of making them more marketable, and also of making it easier for people to sell them. The shares were very hard to sell at the present time, and his suggestion would make it easier to handle them.

Mr. L. E. Canning, Chairman, said that the directors had been expecting an Order in Council to come out with regard to this question, particularly in view of the latter phase of the financial situation since November last. The Board were not averse to splitting the shares. If they changed the currency of the shares, however, they had to obtain the sanction of the British Supreme Court. If the change could be brought about without any charge to them they thought it better to wait for a short time. It was a question of expediency.

Another shareholder expressed the view that it did not matter what the change cost so long as it was effected. A long time had elapsed since the suggestion was first made that it would be advisable to carry out the change straight away. As the Order in Council had not appeared, it seemed that the change was something that the majority of shareholders would like to have effected.

A shareholder said that the other shareholders would approve of this step being taken whatever the cost.

No Opposition From Board

The chairman said that there was no difficulty over splitting the shares but the difficulty lay in changing over into dollars. There was no opposition from the Board whatever. They might take legal opinion and find out how much it would cost to convert the shares into a dollar currency.

Mr. Raphel is to put forward the suggestion at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders.

Mr. Raphel also put forward the opinion that the fees of the directorship and management were excessive, and asked whether there were any possibility of reducing these charges in view of the fact that the output of the firm was so small.

The chairman said that he did not think that these fees could be considered excessive in any way. The directors' fees were reduced in 1932, and put back in 1934.

Mr. Raphel said that the charges compared to the output were somewhat excessive. Something had to be done for the benefit of the shareholders.

The chairman reminded them of the fact that the directors' fees had been cut and put back again, while the secretaries' fees had been cut in 1928 and had not yet been put back.

A question was also asked about the figures for tapping in Singapore mentioned in the balance sheet.

The directors present at the meeting were Messrs. L. E. Canning, (chairman), J. Frost and Lloyd Bland, representing the secretaries. 11,791 shares were represented by the attendance at the meeting.

Chairman's Speech

In his speech, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The accounts now before you show a profit of $4,822.14 compared with a profit for 1934 of $12,306.32. This falling off is due to the fact that owing to the operation of the new restriction scheme now in force, the output for the year was only 116,668 lb. against 133,339 lb. for 1934, being a difference of 16,671 lb.

In addition to this, our general charges in Malacca are Straits $6,274.26 against Straits $4,927.27 for 1934, being an increase of Straits $1,347.00.

This increase is brought about by the fact that during the slump our agents voluntarily reduced their fees by 20 per cent., and these were reinstated on the old basis on July 1, 1934. Quit rent was increased from Straits $879.00 to Straits $1612.00, and as this is fixed by the Colonial Secretary, it is difficult to see how it can be reduced. Other expenses show only small differences and call for no particular comment.

The crop estimated for the year is 112,000 lb., but owing to the uncertainty of the quota percentage, it is impossible to predict what the output for the present year will be.

Our investments show no change, and the value to-day is $29,230 compared with $26,340 on October 31, 1935.

The year closes with a profit of $4,822.14 to which is added $3,325.84 brought forward, making a total of $8,147.98 from which we propose paying a dividend of 45 cents a share, which will be dealt with later as a special resolution.

The estate continues to be managed by our Agents, Messrs. Sime Darby & Co., Ltd., Malacca, and our thanks are due to them for the very excellent manner in which they have managed the property during the year.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1935, as printed and circulated be adopted: Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Mr. J. Frost.

That a dividend of 15 cents per share be paid. Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Mr. J. Frost.

That Mr. W. J. Monk be re-elected a director of the company: Proposed by Mr. J. Frost and seconded by Mr. W. Nation.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a fee of $300 for Shanghai and Malacca: Proposed by Mr. Lloyd Bland and seconded by Mr. E. S. Elliston.

MAJOR BROTHERS LTD.

Reduced Sales Reported for Past Year

Economic conditions prevailing and the keen competition from other concerns were mentioned by the chairman, Mr. W. Mellor, as the causes for the decrease in sales during the past year at the annual meeting of Major Brothers, Ltd., held on Tuesday, February 25, in the head office of the company, 20 Canton Road. Other directors present were Messrs. W. B. C. Middleton and G. H. Purcell, and there was a share representation of 2,242.

The report and accounts were taken as read and the chairman said:—

Sales are lower than our 1934 figure and the decrease can be attributed to the economic conditions prevailing during the past year and the keen competition that exists; therefore, under the circumstances the result of the year's work may be considered satisfactory.

During the past year no major repairs or renewals were necessary and the plant has been kept in good working order.

We are very fortunate in our staff, and I must again take this opportunity of expressing the directors' appreciation of the loyal services of our manager, Mr. Fisher, and his assistant, Mr. Zee.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were passed:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, as presented be accepted: proposed by Mr. W. Mellor and seconded by Mr. G. Harris Purcell.

That the recommendation as the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted: proposed by Mr. W. Mellor and seconded by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton.

That the appointment of Mr. W. Mellor as a director of the company be confirmed: proposed by Mr. G. Harris Purcell and seconded by Mr. A. J. Hughes.

That Mr. W. Mellor be re-elected a director of the company: proposed by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton and seconded by Mr. S. R. Owen.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 400: proposed by Mr. G. Harris Purcell and seconded by Mr. S. R. Owen.

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENTS OF RUBBER PRODUCTION

The following provisional assessments of standard production for the year 1936 have just been issued for the undernoted rubber companies. Those for other companies will be published when issued.

	lb.
Alma	662,831
Batu Anam	609,913
Chemor United	613,761
Cheng	609,039
Kapayang	231,620
Samagaga	354,130
Semambu	504,080
Shanghai Klebang	152,000
Shanghai Seremban	309,000
Tebong	1,636,210
Rubber Trust (2 Malayan Est)	931,035
Padang Rubber Co.	341,815
Consolidated Rubber (1914) ..	1,297,575
Shanghai Kedah Plant ..	not received
Bute Plant (1913)	796,143
Tanah Merah Est. (1916)	not received
Dominion Rubber Co.	830,338
Shanghai Pahang Rubber	not received
Sungei Duri Rubber Est.	695,400
Kota Bahroe Rubber (1921) ..	886,329

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RAILWAY FINANCE

A Bondholder's View

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Before discussing the settlement offered by the Chinese Government and accepted by the Bondholders London Committee please allow me to express my appreciation for the admirable letter by "L" published by you under the heading of "Railways in China." This is one of the few occasions when a Chinese writer, through the press, has publicly pleaded for justice to the bondholders and not, as others have done, harped upon the onerous terms exacted by the foreign financiers. Onerous terms forsoothl 5 per cent. per annum when at no time would Chinese bankers consider anything less than 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. with the best of security. I thank Mr. L. for his exceedingly fair and statesmanlike comments on the then apparent situation.

Anent the offer as accepted by the London Committee on behalf of the Tsin-Pu bondholders, there is, I find, a diversity of opinion. I, as a bondholder, feel grateful for a settlement of these outstanding defaults, and have no doubt that the London Committee has done the best possible under the circumstances at present obtaining in China. We have to take into consideration the fact that for a number of these defaults the Tsin-Pu line was not under the control of the present regime, and for still other years the proceeds went into the maws of the various military satraps who controlled the several regions through which this particular line ran. That money has disappeared and not until recently has Nanking been able to appoint a Minister of Railways with sufficient power and financial experience to assume control of this line's revenue.

Naturally we bondholders are aghast at having to lose four-fifths of those arrears of interest, interest which we have looked forward to receiving at some no distant date even though it were a non-interest-bearing debt. However, we must accept and be grateful for the settlement, and testify our appreciation to the members of the London Committee for what they have accomplished, believing they have done their utmost to place these loans on a more secure foundation than they hitherto had.

On the other hand, I find the investing public do not look upon the agreement as at all satisfactory and they are the people who actually count in the world of credit. However, they are not bondholders who have waited over ten years with a seasonal-like rise and fall between hope and despondency. This offer, they point out, though accepted, unfortunately does not cancel the moral obligation of the Chinese Government to pay as a first charge from the increased Customs revenue consequent upon the abolition of likin and, as they say, likin was abolished at the end of 1930, whereupon the Customs revenue increased by leaps and bounds.

That, however, is not a matter for the Minister of Railways, who can only deal with the conditions as they are. The credit of this country is solely the affair of the Government of China as a whole.

Tsin-Pu.

Shanghai, Mar. 2.

LEPER HOSPITALS

A Correction

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your own correspondent from Canton may be an expert in financial and political questions, but his knowledge of the leprosy situation leaves a good deal to be desired.

In your issue of February 29th, he states that there is a Government Leper Asylum at Sheklung, a hospital for lepers at Fongchuen, and that the authorities are erecting a hospital for six to seven thousand lepers at a cost of $300,000 on Honam Island.

I would point out that the leprosarium at Sheklung is not a Government Asylum, that there is no leper hospital at Fongchuen, and that the statement about the proposed leprosarium on Honam Island taxes one's imagination to the furthest limits.

It is difficult to believe that the authorities would appropriate the amount of land, which would have to run to several miles in extent for the accommodation of from six to seven thousand lepers, so close to the city of Canton. It is quite impossible to believe that they could build and equip a hospital to accommodate this number of persons for $300,000. There is no place in the whole world where six to seven thousand lepers are confined in a hospital.

James L. Maxwell.

Shanghai, Feb 29.

BRITISH STRAW VOTE

78 Per Cent. Poll

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The British Election Committee will be grateful if you will kindly publish as a news item in your issue of to-morrow the result of the British Straw Vote in connection with the forthcoming Municipal Elections according to the certificate of the Scrutineer, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, A.C.A. The five successful candidates with the number of votes recorded for each were as follows:

Brig. General E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O.	895
W. J. Keswick	787
H. Porter, C.M.G.	695
H. E. Arnhold	617
G. E Mitchell	554

The total number of voting papers sent out was 1,365, of which 1,074 were returned. Of these 7 were irregular, and therefore uncounted, leaving a total of 1,067, which is just over 78 per cent. of the number sent out.

In the event of any of the above candidates being prevented, through some unforeseen circumstances, from standing for election, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, the next in order on the list will take his place.

The Committee will also be grateful if you will express their thanks to Mr. Wilkinson for so kindly acting as scrutineer.

M. Reader-Harris,
Vice Chairman British Election Committee

Shanghai, March 2.

FAMINE RELIEF

Further Contributions

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The Income Production Department of the China International Famine Relief Commission at 505 Honan Road, Shanghai, wishes to acknowledge with sincere thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards its Kiang-Ho Flood Relief Fund, dating from February 1 to 29 inclusive:

Basel Mission, Hongkong	$ 496.50
Community Church of Shanghai	262.25
Mr. N. S. Wongling	200.00
I-Fung Piece Goods Co.	55.18
Anonymous (Receipt No. 32458)	40.00
Mr. Dong Tse-ven	25.00
Kuo Kwang Middle School	21.05
Anonymous (Receipt No. 32524)	20.00
Mrs. A W. Tucker	20.00
Chinese staff, Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. (In memory of Mr. W. C. V. Jones)	19.00
University of Shanghai	11.00
Anonymous (Receipt No. 32437)	10.00
Mr. Veng Kuo-jew	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Price	10.00
Yung Woo Industrial Co.	7.20
St. Joseph's Convent	7.00
Mrs. Francis Peterson	6.59
Sunday School Union	6.22
Mr. E. Luthy	5.00
Mr. Dung Yao-kien	5.00
Y.M.C.A. of Bai Chin Middle School	4.00
Mrs. Mau Chou Lum	3.29
Mrs. Mai Kai	3.29
Mr. Lau Seong	3.29
Mr. Chao	2.00
Anonymous (Receipt No. 32452)	1.65
Mr. Lee Yau	.82
Mrs. Lee Kai Chong	.82
Mr. Woo Kee-kong	.20
Dai Chung Coal Co. (Staff)	100.00
Staff, The Bank of China	73.50
Mr. John Lau	1.65
Total received	$ 1,451.50
Previously acknowledged	169,987.15
Grand Total as of February 29, 1936	$171,438.65

The above list does not include contributions received by our head office in Peiping, nor the donations given to the Robert Roy Service Memorial Fund.

Income Production Dept.,
C.I.F.R.C.

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

RAT CATCHING

Recipe Wanted

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Just recently we have had considerable success by using birdlime for catching rats. However, as a great deal has to be used and we were wondering if some reader of your paper could supply us with a recipe for the making of it.

Death on Rats.

Wuting, Yunnan, Feb. 17.

AYER TAWAH

Production Costs

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—At the annual Ayer Tawah meeting last December, a shareholder raised the question of the cost of production, which he said was not mentioned in the accounts and which he wished to know. The Chairman replied that up to a few years ago, each rubber company gave the cost of production, but in view of a fight going on between producer and user, rubber companies decided not to disclose the actual cost of production per lb. and it was eliminated from the accounts.

Exercising the rights and privileges of a shareholder of the Ayer Tawah Plantation Co., I recently addressed a request to the Secretaries, and now have their reply, stating that the total all-in cost of production, on the basis of the present release (60 per cent.), would be about Straits cents 12.35 per lb. This information, by your kind courtesy, I publish for the benefit of those shareholders who are either too lethargic to seek the knowledge for themselves, or are ignorant of their rights.

L. Soyka.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

S'HAI RUBBER COMPANIES

Agency Agreements

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It has been definitely recognized that the agreements entered into by directors who, acting in a dual capacity as general agents, secretaries and directors, are sometimes not even shareholders—which most of the Shanghai rubber companies have with their agents are one-sided and not based on mutuality, and are a burden to the companies, and it is therefore in the interests of the shareholders that wherever such agreements exist, they be brought to a termination as soon as possible.

This can best be accomplished if shareholders will entrust their voting powers to those who are working in their interests to bring about a reform in respect of these agency agreements.

A number of rubber shareholders have their share deposited with banks, or have their shares held in the name of their bankers. Such shareholders should immediately give instructions to their banks regarding the disposition of their proxies. This should be done in time for proxies to be registered before the annual meetings of the companies.

The undersigned will be pleased to answer all inquiries in regard to the matter.

L. Soyka,
c/o Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

TUNG WEN'S RUGGER

Tribute to S.R.U.F.C.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—When we, the lads of Tung Wen College, took up Rugby football, three years ago, we hardly knew what it was all about. But during this three-year-period we have made such a marvellous stride that we are able to play the final game of the Spunt Cup Match which is the highest peak of the local Rugby games.

The local papers have expounded that our great progress in this game was due to our combination, fitness, training, and determination. Of course, in the background of our sudden rise to this glorious level there has been a hard and strenuous training, which we have experienced almost every day, and noble stubborness and fighting spirit among our players. We fully deserve, let us say, to claim this. But we must not neglect one more element underlying our victory—the element which has always been the source of the stimulant to our players. We mean the warm sympathy and profound interest extended to us by the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club which has been patronizing us during these three years of our hard work. But for the patronage of the Club our success could not be properly accounted for.

For this reason let us express our hearty thanks to the Club whose kindness did much towards our progress and let us hope that the Club will continue to show the same old sympathy to us as well as to other Japanese and foreign fifteens, so as to bring all nations in this Wonderful City to a beautiful international friendship through this kind of sport.

It is needless to say that we will do our best both in training ourselves and in bringing mutual understanding among different nations through Rugby Football.

Tung Wen Ruggers
Prof. T. Hayashi, Chairman.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

PRINCES OF REUSS

A Curious Custom

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The following extract from your "Day by Day" column to-day arouses my curiosity, and I wonder if you would be kind enough to explain it.

The death in his forty-ninth year is announced of Prince Henry XXXV of Reuss, a former captain of Prussian Dragoons, who married first Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, and secondly Princess Marie Adelaide, the former wife of Prince Henry XXXII of Reuss and daughter of the late Prince Rudolf of Lippe. He was the son of the late Prince Henry VII and leaves a son, Prince Henry V, by his second wife.

You state that the late Prince Henry XXXV of Reuss was the son of Prince Henry VII. How did this happen?

You also state that he married as his second wife, the former wife of Prince Henry XXXII of Reuss, who would appear to be his great-grandmother. The result of this peculiar union was that they went still further up the family tree and produced Prince Henry V as their son.

A.T.

Shanghai, Mar. 2.

***The male members of both branches of the family all bear the name of Henry (Heinrich), the individuals being distinguished by numbers. In the elder line, according to an arrangement made in 1701, the enumeration continues until the number one hundred is reached when it begins again. In the younger line the first prince born in a new century is numbered I., and the numbers follow on until the end of the century when they begin again. Thus Henry XIV, of Reuss younger line, who was born in 1832, was the son of Henry LXVII, (1789-1867), the former being the fourteenth prince born in the 19th century and the latter the 67th Prince born in the 18th century. (*Encyc. Brit*).

COUNCIL MATTERS

Need for Bigger Committees

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I should like to associate myself with some of the views expressed in Mr. E. F. Harris' letter, appearing in your issue February 21 particularly the suggestion regarding formation of Council Committees.

As he rightly states, the Land Regulations allow only nine foreign Councilors but nowhere in the Regulations by which the City is governed does there appear any form of restriction as to Advisory Committees, or membership of same.

Final decisions on all Council matters must of course be left entirely with the Council but the quantity of "Council matters" and the enormous scope of same with all the detail cannot possibly be adequately attended to by nine men, and especially nine men who also have other duties to attend to.

I have always been a great admirer of the nine good men who come forward each year to shoulder the enormous burden of running our Model Settlement and particularly for the remarkably efficient manner in which they have always handled it, but I think the work involved has now become so vast that assistance such as could be obtained from others outside the Council has now become very desirable if not almost essential.

Committees for every branch of municipal activities, to thresh out in detail any matter under review and to submit their recommendations to the Council for final attention and decision, should surely be very much welcomed by members of the Council.

Then of course there is that further point indicated in Mr. Harris' letter that it would give an opportunity for a much larger number to share in some of the work connected with the administration of this city.

I am divided in mind at the moment whether or not it would be better to leave the Finance Committee constituted as hitherto—entirely of Council Members—but certainly the Public Works, Public Utilities and Watch Committees could stand much bigger committees than they have at present.

It is to be hoped that the incoming Council will adopt Mr. Harris' suggestion and call for names of ratepayers willing to assist on the above committees, as soon as it comes into power.

H. G. Robinson.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

A NAUTICAL POINT

Rule of Road Wanted

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The writer would be interested to have the opinion of your nautical readers on the following point:

A sailing vessel is hove to with sails furled, and riding to a sea-anchor. What navigation lights should she carry?

In this case the conditions would be, that the vessel is making no headway through the water, is drifting head to sea and wind, and is not under command.

Should she carry the side lights perscribed for sailing vessels under way in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, or should she exhibit the lights called for in the above rules for a steam vessel not under command, namely two red lights hoisted vertically the one above the other and 6 feet apart, in lieu of the white light?. The Rule of the Road apparently gives no definite instructions as to what lights a sailing vessel not under command should carry.

She obviously could not exhibit a riding light as she has no anchor out which touches the bottom.

Mariner.

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

CATHEDRAL LAWN

Some History

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Gradually but surely different generations are whittling and dispersing the heritage which God-fearing, generous and far-sighted Britons in the early days of this Settlement provided for us and for those who follow us.

About 1848 the plot of land bounded by Hankow, Kiukiang, Kiangsi and Honan Roads was presented and the first Protestant Episcopal Church opened. The Cathedral as we now know it was opened on Trinity Sunday 1862.

First blunder. In 1909 the strip of land measuring about 2 mow fronting Honan Road was leased for 35 years at an annual rent of $10,500. Those representing the Cathedral who put the deal through assumed responsibility for the Ground rent and the amount now paid to the S.M.C. is $3,579.04 per annum, giving the Cathedral a return of $6,920.96. During the 8 remaining years of the lease the Ground Rent is likely to go higher, reducing still further the rent received by the Cathedral.

The astute lessee erected the row of shops which stands on the piece of land and receives $37,468. per annum in rents.

Second blunder. The Cathedral Boys' School was built on the strip of land along Kiukiang Road. It is felt that if the Trustees had gone to the British Court, pointing out the undesirability of a school on that site for so many reasons, permission would have been granted to acquire land and build in a more desirable and suitable locality. If that had been done it is likely that instead of a gradually dwindling number of scholars the school would have been in a flourishing condition. Third blunder. (????) The suggested sale of the piece of land fronting Kiangsi Road. Let us try and visualize what will happen if the sale is made:

(a) The whole piece of land would not be under the control of the Cathedral and therefore the value of the remainder decreases. At some future date it may be found necessary to remove the Cathedral to some other spot.

(b) The purchaser of the piece of land would develop it to produce the utmost in rentals. There would be no consideration for the Cathedral.

(c) The frontage of the portion proposed to be sold is on Kiangsi, Hankow and Kiukiang Roads. The fronts of the building to be erected would be on those Roads and the back would be near to and overlooking the front of the Cathedral. It is only necessary to remember that this is Shanghai and go and inspect the back quarters of buildings to realize to what those who go to church would be subjected. Caretakers and servants taking an airing, cats, radios blaring away Chinese music, lines of washing and so on.

For 88 years it has been possible for the Cathedral to carry on. Why not now? It seems that the expenses have gone up in the same ratio as the size of the buildings on the Bund. I have not heard of any serious attempt to raise funds to meet any special needs. Why is it necessary to resort to an easy method of getting out of a financial difficulty in this way?

Through the world men are striving for beauty. There is very little of it in Shanghai. The Trustees of the Cathedral not only contemplate selling our birthright but propose to do away with a beautiful spot in this crowded city.

A Subscriber.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

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Some Pertinent Questions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Although I am not a regular church-goer I cannot help feeling that the proposed sale is against the spirit of the intention of those who originally purchased the site and dedicated it for the purpose of building a Cathedral. Surely it would be in the interests of the subscribers and of the community in general if the trustees obtained temporary financial assistance to enable them to adopt one of the following alternatives:

(1) Sale of the Honan Road frontage;

(2) Sale of the Kiukiang Road frontage.

As regards the first alternative, it is rumcured that there is a lease on the Honan Road site which has nine years to run and which might make the sale of the same difficult, but this would not preclude obtaining a loan on this property.

As regards the second alternative, it has been claimed that the Cathedral School is handicapped by being situated right down town. The school provides educational facilities mainly for children resident in the Western district, and it has been contended that the school would probably be self-supporting if located in the Western district. It is rumoured that the sale of the lawn in front of the Cathedral will be to a bank. It would take the latter nearly two years to erect a suitable bank building, and as Kiukiang Road is the Lombard Street or Wall Street of Shanghai would it not be possible to sell the Cathedral School site to the bank in question with a right of continued occupation for 1½ years by the School to enable the latter to erect a new building in the Western district? The school building could in all probability be converted into bank offices at no very great expense. Has any attempt been made to negotiate on these lines with the bank in question?

It has been stated that there is a suitable site for a new Cathedral in the neighbourhood of Tifeng Road, which site belongs to the S.M.C. Have any steps been taken to ascertain whether the Council would be willing to sell this site, and if so would it not be equally suitable for the Boys' School?

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

Financial "Bogey"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Again the question of selling the Cathedral lawn has arisen and disgusted Britishers are asking themselves if this is the only way of bringing to the public notice that the Church is in need of funds. This bogey has been resurrected before and quietly laid to rest after the desired end has been attained.

Is not this a cheap way of going on? If funds are required why cannot they be obtained as at Home by personal appeals; and by the organization of bazaars, sales of work and, if needs be, lotteries? (Although the latter are objectionable to most churchgoers, they appeal to many). If the Cathedral Trustees had no land to sell they would have to obtain funds by means similar to those employed by other foreign churches in Shanghai. By comparison with their methods, the proposal to sell the Cathedral lawn appears, to say the least, lazy.

If another church is wanted in the Western District, let those who want it subscribe. If there are insufficient subscribers, the church is not necessary. To sell the Cathedral lawn can hardly be called honest.

The site of the Cathedral and the building were bought by those pioneers of Shanghai—of whom we are justly proud—who were few in number and apt to be regarded as adventurers and traders without souls. But in spite of this, such was their sentiment that all the material of which the church was built was brought from Home in sailing ships. Surely such sentiment deserves respect—which I am sure it receives from the average Britisher in this city. We didn't buy the lawn, therefore, as Christians, why profit by selling it? This little breath of fresh air in the heart of Shanghai is a tribute to our generosity and appreciated by all nationalities.

As regards the "sentiment" you mention, Sir, in to-day's leaderette, surely you will agree that it needs a little encouragement in a city like this where money predominates. We are British and have a soul somewhere which it is not dishonourable to bare occasionally. To those of our countrymen with whom I have discussed this question the issue appears to be one of honour. Is the lawn really ours to sell?

We can obtain the money for a new church in the Western District if the right people are approached in the right way. The parsons should come down to the small man: not in a begging spirit but a friendly one. The Dean and his assistants are personal friends of mine and I have a great respect for them as men; but am of the opinion they are working in the wrong direction. They are monopolized by a certain clique who are probably of great assistance to them and the church. That is all to the good as far as it goes, but other people would also like to help. What about the small man who would like to feel that the Cathedral is his and the parsons are his friends? It is astonishing how many Britishers, regular churchgoers at Home, there are who are not sure where the Cathedral is or who the parsons are. As at Home, so here, a parson who tackles his job in the right way can get the congregation and the money. Let them visit the small man and take an interest in him and he will reciprocate by taking an interest in the church.

YORKSHIRE.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

A "Drastic" Scheme

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with great interest your article on 'Proposed Sale of Lawn of Cathedral' but fail to find any reason which would justify the drastic step contemplated by the Trustees. Two main points seem to be brought forward (1) the building of a Church in the Western area. (2) the present financial situation.

With regard to (1) while a Church in the West would certainly be desirable, is the matter of such urgency as to justify the sale of the lawn (or part of it)?

With regard to (2) a very strong case must be made out if a great number of people are to be convinced that the only remedy is the drastic one proposed. In this connection the Freewill Offering Scheme, which has just been started, promises to add greatly to the Cathedral income.

One further point, if it is necessary to sell part of the compound, is not the obvious piece for sale the part along Kiukiang Road i.e. the ground on which at present there is the School and Church House. I do not know whether this is feasible or not, but if it is practicable it would seem that the Cathedral finances could then be put on a satisfactory basis and at the same time the School moved to a more suitable situation.

E. K. QUICK.

Shanghai, February 25.

Mr. Cumine's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Looking at the sale of the Cathedral Lawn from an economic point of view, it does not appear sound. The various expenses which would be incurred in connection with the new No. 2 Church, e.g., salary of an extra Parson, taxes, lighting, heating etc., surely would exceed the outgoings on S.M.C. taxes to be saved. This last, amounts to some $5,300 per annum on the 3½ mow in question. The Trustees hope to realize about 7½ lakhs on the Lawn of which sum, I assure you more than half would be spent on the realization of a No. 2 Church. Granted there will be a surplus which could be invested to meet the deficit, but invested in what? In the new building for the Lawn?

Anyone purchasing the Lawn would no doubt erect something from which adequate returns are ensured and this would mean a tall building. So far as I can see this would inevitably play havoc with the foundations of the tower and large sums would eventually be spent in propping it up. There would be a public howl about the mistake made by the present Trustees in allowing the purchasers to unsettle the foundations of the Church and nothing could be done about it but to pour good money into some difficult engineering work. Think of what the London traffic did to St. Paul's.

If it is urgent that the financial problems of the Cathedral must be solved, I propose the following scheme which I think will satisfy everybody:—As the Trustees have in mind a site for the new Church on Great Western Road, and the S. M. C. now own 24 mow opposite the Country Hospital for which they have no apparent use, while the public needs more parking space in the central district, I suggest that an exchange of the Lawn for the S.M.C. Great Western Road property would be a sound solution. Portions of the Great Western Road lot could be then disposed of in order to raise a Building Fund. Then, the public will still have their open space and the beauty and stability of the Cathedral will be preserved; in fact, the scheme will conform to the best ideas in modern town planning by having an open space fronting a cathedral. The two lots, in my opinion, are of very nearly the same value, although there is a vast difference in area. The exchange, therefore, is quite equitable.

E. B. CUMINE.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

Mr. Cumine's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Mr. Cumine's practical suggestion in to-day's issue of the "North-China Daily News" for solving the present financial problem of the Cathedral authorities, while preserving this valuable open space, appears to me worthy of the earnest attention of the authorities concerned as well as all lovers of the beautiful.

During nearly 30 years coming and going in China, and visiting Shanghai from time to time, Holy Trinity Cathedral and all it stands for has always seemed to me one of the most valuable of this city's possession—to be preserved intact both for present residents and as a sacred trust to those who will come after.

If on investigation the proposed exchange property is approved and carried out, I hope that in the development of the Cathedral compound as an open space for parking cars, some at least of the existing fine trees will be preserved—as is done in some similar situations at Home—which add so much to the beauty of this area and to its value as a lung in this crowded down-town neighbourhood.

CHINA HAND.

Shanghai, Feb. 27.

"Pandering to Indolence"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Regarding the proposed sale of the front lawn in the Cathederal grounds, there can be no doubt that the Trustees concerned have strong reasons for suggesting the realization of 7½ lakhs on it. However, I noticed that besides giving as a reason the financial stringency experienced now in the Vestry, they pointed out that funds were needed for the building of a new Church in the Western district.

I should like to know what grounds the Trustees have for suggesting such a project. At present the Bubbling Well Chapel adequately fills the need of those who attend Holy Communion on Sunday mornings. For Evensong the Chapel is quite large enough. The Cathedral has an average attendance both early and late on Sunday mornings; but in the evenings the congregations are pitifully small. Where are these people bursting with eagerness to fill a new Church to its fullest capacity? Are they in the Western district, as the Trustees suggest? I doubt it.

Admittedly most of those who attend the Cathedral services live in the Western district. I suppose the Trustees believe that by building a Church nearer their doors they will see larger congregations. Yes, perhaps to the extent of an additional ten persons who have found it easier to "drop in" on a service. Surely, Sir, this is a disgraceful way of pandering to those too indolent to travel a matter of four miles or so for what they are supposed to look forward to every week? And in any case, the building of a new Church would take away the few that attend the Cathedral. Personally I prefer travelling the four miles by 'bus (as I frequently do) to spend a peaceful hour within precincts that even for my sinful soul bear pleasant memories. Further, I feel I am not the only one who will travel quite a distance for a simple well-arranged service: the idea of walking a few hundred yards to enter a modern building fills me with disgust.

The increase in the size of a congregation by the addition of ten persons does not warrant the erection of a Church to seat 300-350 people, let alone the cost of upkeep of such a place. The majority of people flock to listen to a good preacher—others prefer giving the benefit of the doubt to the nearest place of worship. But I can assure the Trustees that the latter are mercifully in the minority; and further, that by erecting a second Church in the Western district they will be merely supplying the needs of this minority. Indolence, let it be noted, is one of Religion's greatest enemies.

Shanghai is proud of the lay-out of its Cathedral. On this lawn many ceremonies of note have been performed, and many an overflow from the congregation within has been accommodated. We are told that the funds derived from the sale of the lawn will be used for the erection of another Church. Is there any urgency for such a building? As for the financial stringency of the Vestry, Shanghai has made itself famous for the good response it shows towards deserving cases. I suggest that the preservation of an heritage is a deserving case, and that the erection of an unwanted Church is a foolish project.

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Feb. 27.

More Facts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a long-standing acquaintance of all the three Trustees, I happen to know something of the events which have led up to the suggested sale of the Cathedral Lawn: and the letters published in your issue of the 26th appear to me so inconsistent with the facts and exhibiting such distorted views that I feel I must in fairness express an opinion which I know is at least based on facts.

To begin with, it does not seem to be understood that the Cathedral has no endowment (other than income derived from the Honan Road property and Municipal Council for road widening, amounting to some $12,300 nett) and, when built, served a British population of about 500 persons. To-day there are 10,000 British persons in Shanghai and naturally the expenses increase with the numbers to be served. Undoubtedly, in 1909, the Honan Road property was leased to bring in income because the position then was much the same as it is to-day.

As to the Cathedral Boys' School, SUBSCRIBER seems to think that a coach and four can be driven through a specific clause in a will. Furthermore, the late Henry Lester left money for a School Building only: where does SUBSCRIBER think that the money for his purchase of school grounds is to come from?

With regard to the removal of the Cathedral to some other spot, surely that idea stultifies the whole argument against selling the Cathedral Lawn and the "striving for beauty" etc. I may here add that I am assured that in no circumstances whatever would the present Trustees consider the sale of any of the consecrated ground.

SUBSCRIBER is quite wrong in his statement that there would be no consideration for the Cathedral: The Trustees will assuredly see to that.

If SUBSCRIBER has not heard of any serious effort to raise funds he must be a hermit.

With regard to OLD RESIDENT's suggestion of selling the Honan Road site: does he realize the enormous discount that would have to be accepted—even if a purchaser could be found who would invest a large sum of money in purchase of land, and buildings at present values bearing little or no interest for 9 years, and chance its value at the end of that period—not to mention that the buildings would then possibly be liable to condemnation.

The sale of the Kiukiang Road property cannot be made without the consent of the Lester Trustees. The Cathedral Trustees have been working hard for the past two years to formulate some scheme to this end: its use as a bank has been considered over and over again.

As to his question regarding a proposed new site for a Western Church; surely this is futile and unnecessary?

With regard to YORKSHIRE's "financial bogey": this was met in 1930. Many of the public insisted that the money would be forthcoming; and for a few weeks when enthusiasm was at its height it was: but only a small sum was realized. I should not like to say what I think about the suggestion of lotteries. The site of the Cathedral was given as stated in the original Trusts "To be used for the worship of Almighty God according to the forms of worship and discipline of the Church of England."

It seems to me that the exchange of part of the Lawn for a Church in the West End is more in accordance with the terms of the original Trust than maintaining it for a breath of fresh air in the heart of Shanghai: particularly as there are, according to his own statement, many British, regular church-goers at home, who who are not even sure where the Cathedral is. The sale of the Lawn can hardly affect these.

I cannot agree with the statement that the Clergy are working in the wrong direction. The trouble is that they are much overworked. For a community of the size there should be double the number. We have three clergy for 10,000 people.

YORKSHIRE makes a definite statement that the money for a new Church will be forthcoming. The Cathedral authorities would surely welcome further details.

Mr. QUICK has referred to the Freewill Offering Scheme, which has been the result of an intensive campaign in which letters have been addressed to all Churchmen in Shanghai: and in addition to this, subscriptions have also been asked from those who were here and are now in England.

To cap the futility of these suggestions, which shew a lack of understanding of the situation, we have the suggestion in this week's "Finance & Commerce," in an otherwise excellent and understanding article, that the Cathedral Trustees should sell B. C. Lot No. 178 in Siking Road, a piece of property which does not even belong to the Cathedral.

HERMES.

Shanghai, February 27.

Trustees' Statement

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As some misapprehension seems to exist with regard to the meeting of subscribers to the Cathedral, and the reasons for its cancellation, we think it well to elucidate the situation.

A certain amount of doubt has been cast on the interpretation of some of the clauses of the Trust Deed and until these are cleared up the Trustees think it would be better to defer asking the subscribers to decide whether they wish to dispose of some of the Trust's property or not. It may be emphasized that the power of sale lies entirely with the subscribers subject to the consent of the Trustees. The latter, finding their income seriously diminishing, and not wishing to go on piling up debt, even presuming they are able to get the necessary accommodation from their Bankers, feel that they must submit to the subscribers any reasonable scheme which promises to overcome their difficulties and thus at any rate promote ventilation of the whole problem.

As one of the uses which the acquirement of a considerable capital sum would be put to is the building of a new church in the Western District to act as an auxiliary to the present Cathedral, it is necessary for the subscribers first to decide whether they wish such new Church to be provided. It would be futile asking them to decide this question until it has been definitely established that the proceeds of any sale of land could be used for such a purpose and as doubt, which it was not realized before could exist, has been cast on this point, a ruling on the interpretation of the Trust Deed must first be obtained before the meeting of subscribers can usefully take place.

W. S. KING
R. CALDER MARSHALL
P. W. MASSEY
Trustees
Holy Trinity Cathedral

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

Sale of Entire Site

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have been reading from day to day letters written by various people regarding the proposed sale of the Cathedral lawn.

They all seem to oppose the sale of the Church site, but few that of the School. May I suggest that a sale of the entire property, School, Church and Lawn, based on a similar line to that laid down in Mr. Cumine's letter, would be better food for thought.

DISGUSTED talks of the man who would not go four miles to Church, but may go a half mile or so, and he dislikes the thought, but I feel he should not let that worry him in these modern days, for any man who thought of going to Church would not be deterred by the idea of a four mile journey which he makes four times daily.

Then, again, he speaks of the destruction of beautiful surroundings. May I point out that modern buildings have already destroyed any beauty that originally surrounded the Church, and suggest that a more pleasant environment might be found in the Western District, one which may appeal more to his taste of beauty than even the present Lawn.

No! sentimentality is all very well in its place, but when the suggested removal would benefit the health of all concerned, improve the surroundings of this religious house, and at the same time assist the Church financially, I feel people should be more broad-minded and instead of putting obstacles in the path of the persons responsible, should assist them to carry the project through with the minimum trouble.

MODERN.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

Another Objection

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With all deference to Mr. E. B. CUMINE and CHINA HAND, I cannot see that concentrated heat, smell, noise and disturbance, plus intrusion of innumerable chauffeurs attendant upon conversion of the Cathedral lawn into a parking space for cars, could possibly be less obnoxious than the "caretakers and servants taking an airing, cats, radios blaring . . . . lines of washing and so on" of a proposed building thereon (whether by sale or by lease).

At such a time as this I envy with all my heart and with all my soul the sturdy capability of the Non-Conformists which puts to shame the futility of the "spoon-fed" Anglicans—an independence which, in addition, can still find an outlet "Twenty Years After" for substantial remembrance of the War-wounded.

Are there no songsters, no musicians, no organizing ability among the Anglican Body for putting these with other sustained efforts to good purpose? The many, alas, less gifted can still prepare or cause to be prepared the trifling accessories which go to swell funds. Helpers await only the call.

Ten years ago (it seems a million) during one of those epidemic upheavals when the fate of the foreigner in China seemed to hang in the balance, the late Dean of the Cathederal, The Very Reverend Charles J. Fitz-Symons Symons, human saint and English gentleman, gazing with sad eyes upon the edifice he so loved, said in that particularly moving voice of his, "I'd rather see

(Continued on page 420)

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI SOCCER

SKOTTOWE CUP, FINAL

Tung Hwa 3, Clube Lusitano 1

TSZ LING CUP, 3RD ROUND

Three Cultures 7, Tung Hwa 2

TSZ LING CUP, SEMI-FINAL

S.F.X. 4, S.R.C. 1

JUNIOR CUP, SEMI-FINAL

Lancashire Fusiliers 5, R.A.M.C. 2

1ST DIVISION

J.R.C. 4, Sokol 2
S.R.C. 8, S.F.C. 5
A.S.F. 5, S.M.P. 4
Three Cultures 3, Lancashire Fus. 1

3RD DIVISION

Aurora 2, Russian Regt. 1
Ching Hwa 2, Area Details 2

4TH DIVISION

Parks United 3, Sing Kwang 1
Savoia v. S.M.P., Savoia walk-over

5TH DIVISION

Russian A.A. 3, Kwang Lou 1
Fee Kung 4, S.M.C. Chinese 0
A.P.C. Chinese 4, Abteilung 1
Power Co. 3, Betar 1

UTILITIES LEAGUE

Telephones 2, S. P. Co. 0
Water and Trams, postponed.

Jews Beat Sokol

Although playing a poor brand of football against a team which was definitely superior in every phase of the game, the Jewish Recreation Club managed to scramble the ball into the Sokol net on four occasions, against their opponents' twice, to win their first division encounter, played on Saturday afternoon at the Canidrome, by four goals to two. Gaberman, the Jewish goalkeeper, was responsible in no little degree for keeping down the Sokol score, while Tuttleman, on the Jewish right wing, was the main instrument in providing his team's inside-forwards with three of the four opportunities to score.

J.R.C.—Gaberman; Horenstein, G. Greenberg; Caplan, M. Greenberg, Wilholt; Tuttleman, Ponchak, Belinky, S. Greenberg, Cunlo.

Sokol.—Bocevitch; Agapitoff, Sevruk; Malenovsky, Hvoroff, Ishenko; Sishkin, Aprelkoff, Burenin, Antipleff, Levchenko.

Referee.—Mr. F. C. Hale.

Tung Hwa's Good Win

At the Canidrome on Sunday afternoon, a record number of soccer enthusiasts, amounting to nearly 10,000, were thrilled to see Tung Hwa, giving one of the finest displays of soccer seen locally during the current season, win the Skottowe Cup by defeating Clube Lusitano by three goals to one.

K. S. Suen, to judge by the ovation he received from the huge crowd of enthusiastic Chinese spectators after the match, proved the hero, and although Tia, at centre-forward, played a fine game, Suen by a long way dominated the forward line, using his intelligence to great effect. That N. Z. Lee should ever have played as a centre-forward is hard to understand, for yesterday he played almost perfectly in his one-time position at right fullback. He proved a veritable rock in defence, upon which Lusitano continually foundered.

Tung Hwa.—T. U. Loh; N. Z. Lee, N. Lee; K. T. Chow, Y. Y. Feng, S. S. Koo; Y. L. Chin, K. H. Chang, L. K. Tai, K. S. Suen, C. D. Tsao.

Clube Lusitano.—Marques; L. Victal, C. Gonsalves; A. Victal, A. Costa, Sequeira; O. Costa, J. Rozario, L. Gonsalves, L. Rozario, Endaya.

Referee.—Mr. S. E. Burt.

Linesmen.—A. Sinclair; J. Chang.

Three Cultures Win

With three of their players reserve men, the Lancashire Fusiliers were unable to make any headway against Three Cultures on Sunday afternoon at the Stadium, losing their first division encounter by three goals to one. Were it not for Bridgeman in the soldiers' goal, the score against them might have been increased considerably. As it was, the Chinese lost the services of their centre-forward through injury during the second half, after they had led by one goal to nil. Teams were as follow:

Three Cultures.—Y. Chang; C. Kiang, Y. Chang; S. D. Liang, T. Z. Chen, D. Yung; Y. Chung, C. Yee, Y. Z. Chung, D. Chen, K. S. Hsu.

Lancashire Fusiliers. — Bridgeman; Parry, Dale; Holker, Berry, Baron, Turner, Howard, Dando, Shorrock, Wrigley.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY

1ST DIVISION

Lancashire Fusi. "A" 3, S.H.C. "A" 2
German "A" 2, Sikh Police 0
United "A" 0, Lancashire Fusi. "B" 0

2ND DIVISION

Area Details 1, Lanc. Fusi. "C" 0
S.H.C. "C" 4, J.A.C. "B" 2
German Juniors 2, United "B" 1
Municipal Jail forfeited to German "B".

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Rowing Club 10, J.A.C. "B" 0
German "A" 10, German "B" 0
J.A.C. "A" 16, S.A.S. "B" 0
Sportsgirls 5, Erin Villa 0
In Uno 3, Amazons 1
Sokols forfeited to S.A.S. "A."

S.H.C. "B" v. Army "A"

Fielding a very strong team the Shanghai Hockey Club "B" beat the Lancashire Fusiliers "A" by 1-0 at Hongkew Park. The soldiers were at their usual strength but, although they had most of the game, they were unable to score. McGary on the right wing, was easily outstanding for the soldiers, and sent in a number of centres that should have been taken advantage of by the insides. Poor marksmanship and a tendency to hesitate whenever play reached the Club circle spoiled many chances for the soldiers and accounted for their inability to score. Berry, centre-forward, was the principal offender, throwing away good opportunities by shooting wide.

Club "B."—H. G. Reed, G. E. Barker, W. J. Silvey; G. B. Broadbent, T. Parker, R. d'Anjou; J. F. R. Loutit, J. Pote-Hunt, H. F. B. Gardner, J. C. Boldero, C. J. H. Spraggett.

Lancashire Fusiliers "A."—Judge, Stamford, Payne; Lecky, Carter, Chadwicke; Hircox, Phillips, Berry, Deasy, McGary.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

The following are the results of the week's games:—

F. A. CUP, FIFTH ROUND

Fulham 3, Chelsea 2

F. A. CUP, SIXTH ROUND

Fulham 3, Derby C. 0
Sheffield U. 3, Tottenham Hotspur 1
Grimsby Town 3, Middlesbrough 1
Arsenal 4, Barnsley 1

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aston Villa 3, Liverpool 0
Bolton W. 1, Stoke City 2
Brentford 0, Birmingham 1
Everton 2, Manchester C. 2
Huddersfield T. 1, Blackburn R. 1
Portsmouth 3, West Brom. A. 1
W'hampton W. 3, Leeds United 0
Preston N. E. 3, Sunderland 2

2ND DIVISION

Bradford 3, Doncester 1
Bradford City 2, Southampton 1
Burnley 1, West Ham U. 0
Charlton 4, Newcastle 2
Charlton A. 4, Swansea Town 1
Hull City 3, Leicester C. 3
Manchester U. 3, Blackpool 2
Newcastle U. 1, Norwich City 1
Port Vale 2, Doncaster R. 0

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Bournemouth 0, Queen's Park R. 1
Bristol Rovers 2, Millwall 0
Cardiff City 5, Exeter City 2
Clapton O. 1, Crytal P. 0
Clapton Orient 1, Torquay U. 1
Crystal Palace 3, Coventry C. 1
Gillingham 1, Brighton & H.A. 2
Luton Town 2, Watford 1
Northampton T. 0, Swindon T. 0
Notts County 1, Bristol City 1
Reading 2, Newport C. 1
Southend U. 2, Aldershot 2

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington S. 3, Tranmere R. 1
Barrow 2, Wrexham 1
Chester 3, Carlisle U. 2
Chesterfield 3, Halifax Town 1
Crewe Alex. 2, Gateshead 4
Lincoln City v. Hartlepools U. postponed, ground unfit.
New Brighton 1, Oldham A. 3
Rochdale 3, Mansfield T. 1
Southport 1, Walsall 0
Stockport C. 2, Darlington 0
York City 2, Rotherham U. 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 1, Arbroath 2
Albion Rovers 0, Hibernian 1
Clyde 0, Celtic 4
Hamilton A. 6, Dunfermline A. 1
Hearts 2, Motherwell 2
Kilmarnock 4, Dundee 1
Queen's Park 1, Partick T. 1
Queen of South 3, Airdrieonians 3
Rangers 4, Third Lanark 2
St. Johnstone 2, Ayr United 3

SCOTTISH CUP, 3RD ROUND

Clyde 3, Dundee 0
Aberdeen 1, St. Johnstone 0

—Reuter.

League Standings

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Sunderland	31	21	4	6	86	47	46
Huddersfield T.	31	15	8	8	48	44	38
Derby County	30	14	9	7	44	29	37

2ND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield U.	31	17	6	8	63	27	40
West Ham U.	31	17	6	8	68	47	40
Charlton A.	31	16	8	7	60	42	40

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Luton Town	29	17	6	6	55	33	40
Coventry City	30	17	5	8	78	36	39
Queen's Park R.	30	16	6	8	63	43	38

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Tranmere Rovers	29	18	7	4	75	38	43
Chesterfield	29	17	8	4	71	33	42
Chester	31	15	10	6	77	33	40

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Celtic	30	24	2	4	88	28	50
Rangers	29	21	6	2	89	34	48
Aberdeen	31	20	8	3	78	44	48

Royal Yacht Britannia to be Saved

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 29.

Britannia, the famous yacht of the late King George, will not be broken up, according to an official statement issued to-day from Buckingham Palace. A decision will be made later as to whether she will be raced during the coming season.—Reuter.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

WINNERS OF THE SPUNT CUP

The Lancashire Fusiliers rugger side, who on Sunday won the Spunt Cup from Tung Wen College, are shown above as they appeared just before the game. Standing, left to right.—Willis, Bowen, Corbyn, Wootten, Sharman, Lawler, Atherton, Keen. Sitting, left to right.—Ashcroft, Ashurst, Galvin, J. G. K. Carter, G. M. Carter, Secreton, Duffy.

PAPER HUNT CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING

BY "KEPT-OUT"

Maitland, a steward of the Club, and, taking into consideration hunting, flat racing, and steeplechasing, probably the best all-round rider in Shanghai to-day, put up a fine performance at Saturday's annual Race Meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, by riding four winners—two on the flat, and two "over the sticks"—and also running into a place.

The meeting, despite a biting wind that literally went "right through you", was largely attended by hunting people, although the weather was cold enough to keep many luke-warm sportsmen at home. It was unique in that it was the first occasion on which riders in the Challenge Cup had worn pink, and it also produced a record field, no less than 23 facing the starter in the Jorrocks Cup.

1.—THE BEEF STAKES. ¾ mile.
Grayoo (Z) (F. W. Sutterle) 195 F. E. Sutterle 1
Glen Falloch (Z) (The Farmers') 190 R. N. Harris 2
Barkis (Z) (C. S. Franklin) 190 C. S. Franklin 3
Also ran:—Sail Away (Z) (Chester Fritz), Shanghai 4 (A. Hayes), Ace of Spades (Z) (Comte J. du Rivau), Papyrus (Z) (D. Ward-Smith), Follow Me (C. J. Lemeke).
Won by 2 lengths; many lengths.
Time, 1.38⅘ sec.
Win, $15.60. Places, $7.60, $7, $13.

2.—THE JORROCKS CUP. From Loong-Fei Gate, Once Round and In.
White Rajah (M. Pulford) 154 M. C. Pulford 1
Wan Hsiang (E. H. Browne) 155 E. H. Browne 2
White Sphinx (A. V. White) 152 A. A. White 3
Also ran:—Sandylight (H. E. Clark), Royal-ribbon (P. Welch), White Trooper (H. Maitland), Comera (H. M. R. Hodgman), Knotze (A. Ferguson), Bombay (K. F. Carter), Fairy Plover (W. R. Johnson), Gold Medal (John Sparke), Economic Life (M. S. L. Brierley), Piccadilly (R. H. Robertson), Addington (Y. H. Chou), Cloudy Morn (H. W. Keep), Baby Harp (F. Hille), Zapotec (A. J. Corot), Military Plane (M. Bolton), Wemyss Castle (H. Gale-Duncan), Gold Cup (L. H. Wade), Julius Caesar (P. B. Pforden), Steve Brodie (W. C. Watson), Admiralship II (L. Riggio).
Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.
Win, $293.80. Places, $89.20, $21.80, $22.80.

3.—THE STEWARDS CUP. Twice round
Whisky Tansan (Z) Souths) 160 H. Maitland 1
Walnut (Z) (Siwel) 164 L. H. Wade 2
HK/17 (Z) (Sirrah) 167 R. N. Harris 3
Also ran:—Bull Run (Z) (M. Bolton), Clearwater (J. A. Hayes), Candlelight (Z) (H. W. Keep), Prestylight (Z) (C. R. Moller), Rosilio (Y. H. Chou), Platypus (Z) (E. H. Browne), Tempest (Z) (John Sparke), Star of Argyll (Z) (A C. Yuan).
Won by many lengths; many lengths.
Win, $8. Places, $6.60, $9.60, $10.

4.—THE PAWN SHOP SELLING RACE. 1 mile.
Five Aces (Inverkeithing) 152 H. Maitland 1
Prince of Pessimists (N. L. Sparke) 152 John Sparke 2
Ashdown Forest (A. S. Henchman) 155 A. F. Clark 3
Also ran:—Cinema Morn (L. H. Wade), Punjabi (H. W. Keep), March (G. W Lacks), Theatre Eve (R. Morgan).
Won by 1 length; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.14⅘ sec.
Win, $14. Places, $5.80, $6, $6.

5.—THE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP. Over Morriss' Water Jump. Twice Round and In.
Lucky Moon (Sirrah) 155 H. Maitland 1
Cossack Blue (H. Gale Duncan) 155 H. Gale-Duncan 2
New Major (Diniz) 153 K. F. Carter 3
Also ran:—Silver Tip (A. A. White), Merry Pilot (M. Bolton).
Won by many lengths; many lengths.
Win, $9.40. Places, $7.40, $13.

6.—THE PLEASANT QUARTERS HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
White Scamp (A. V. White) 155 A. A. White 1
Navylight (Cire) 144 H. W. Keep 2
King's Property (The Farmers) 149 R. H. Robertson 3
Also ran:—Bran Mash (L. H. Wade), Barrister (W. C. Watson), Atabey (P. B. Pforden).
Won by 2 lengths; short head.
Time, 2.49⅘ sec.
Win, $11.80. Places, $6.80, $9.60, $13.

7.—THE HUNGJAO PLATE. 2 miles.
Le Farceur (Marshall Bolton) 152 L. H. Wade 1
Mightylight (Cire) 150 G. B. Moller 2
Stolzenfels (Hardi) 154 H. Maitland 3
Also ran:—Portmarnock (A. F. Clark), Don Asterre (R. Morgan), White Rebel (E. H. Browne), Danvil (H. W. Keep), Cheery Morn (W. B. Hughes), Hobo (W C. Watson).
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 4.32. sec.
Win, $10.60. Places, $6.60, $8.60, $7.80.

8.—THE TUNSIN PLATE. ½ mile.
Sandwach (P. G. C.) 152 A. F. Clark 1
White Crusader (A. V. White) 155 A. A. White 2
Spareneck (C. J. Chancellor) 155 P. B. Pforden 3
Also ran:—Coffee Bean (M. S. L. Brierley), Comera (W. C. Watson), White Sultan (W. R. Johnston), Manchu Boy (R. H. Robertson), Blue Streak (A. J Corot), Garth (P. Welch), Steel King (W. B. Hughes).
Won by 4 lengths; 4 lengths.
Time, 1.03⅘ sec.
Win, $16.80. Places, $6.80, $6, $6.80.

9.—THE "Z" CLASS CHAMPIONS. 1¼ mile.
Ras Abdul (C. J. Knipschildt) 164 H. Maitland 1
Sunlight (Cire) 155 E. B. Moller 2
Gold Vogel (Reinbek) 164 A. E. Tiefenbacher 3
Also ran:—Clown (R. N. Harris), Paddy (L. H. Wade), Barkis (W. C Watson).
Won by many lengths; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.42⅘ sec.
Win, $22.80. Places, $7.60, $9.20, $6.40.

10.—THE TALLY HO CUP. ¾ mile.
Prince of Statesmen (N. L. Sparke and E. Hayim) 152 L. H. Wade 1
Wakeful Morn (Brierley) 158 M. S. L. Brierley 2
Shanghai 4 (Hayes) 147 H. E. Clark 3
Also ran:—Salute Morn (H. Maitland), Theatre Eve (R. Morgan), Neckar (H. W. Keep), Sweet Morn (W. R. Johnston), Tournament (P. B. Pforden), Barrister (W. C. Watson), Rainylight (W B. Hughes), Hattageo (R. H. Robertson).
Won by 4 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.35 sec.
Win, $10.40. Places, $8, $29.80, $43.80.

GAINES GOLF CUP PAIRS AT KIANGWAN

Despite the bitterly cold weather conditions, J. A. Williamson and A. Germ put up an excellent performance to win the Gaines Cup, with two up at Kiangwan on Sunday. J. W. Grieve and H. E. Page the runners-up finished all square. The biting north-westerly wind was all against good golf, the players being literally frozen and it says much for their enthusiasm that, with one exception and that owing to illness, the 56 entrants turned up and faced the arctic conditions.

The two handsome trophies for the Gaines Cup were presented by Mrs. J. D. Gaines in 1921 to the Shanghai Golf Club to be competed for annually. The winners to-date are:—

1922 C. J. G. Hill and C. T. Heath; 1923 N. H. L. Smith and E. A. Mills; 1924 F. G. Harrison and W. S. Elliot; 1925 C. Richards and J. P. Stalker; 1926 D. Ward-Smith and D. D. MacGregor; 1927 J. P. De Berry and D. L. Anderson; 1928 P. H. Prevot and R. T. Denison; 1929 W. H. C. Huggett and C. B. Morrison; 1930 E. A. Meyerink and J. H. Wilson; 1931 F. E. Vincent and L. L. Farnsworth; 1933 R. A. Henningsen and A. P. Henningson; 1934 A. J. Hall and J. F. G. Harris; 1935 N. J. Deegan and W. Wright and 1936 J. A. Williamson and A. Germ.

J. A. Williamson/A. Germ..	2 up
J. W. Grieve/H. E. Page ..	All square
P. A. Corbett/H. Grubb	2 down
A. V. Sennitt/T. Y. C. Lee	2 down
A. Pratt/R. S. Duff	3 down
H. N. Wienberg/G. D. Nicholl	3 down
H. H. Cameron/D. W. Ross	3 down
P. S. Widdup/G. Haynes..	3 down
R. D. Bell/T. G. Baillie..	4 down
A. Henderson/W. H. C. Huggett	5 down
A. M. Gerrard/E. Jacobs...	5 down
W. C. Foster/C. C. Kench..	5 down
W. C. Walker/C. A. Pratt..	5 down
J. M. Tan/B. Kan	5 down
W. B. Bryden/F. C. Warburton	5 down
N. A. Brown/J. M. Venters	5 down
P. B. Havens/W. N. Gray..	6 down
J. F. McMunn/H. A. Mitchell	8 down
B. W. Smith/H. W. Brooke	9 down
N. J. Deegan/W. Wright ..	9 down

There were no returns for the following:—E. T. Jones/G. W. Bowler; C. M. Wentworth/L. L. Fransworth; T. S. Parry/A. J. Clark; Dr. W. E. O'Hara/P. A. Bryan; J. B. Davies/W. P. Willson and C. R. Clements/H. Wallace.

SPUNT CUP FINAL

The Lancashire Fusiliers gave full proof of their superiority when they defeated the Tung Wen XV by a goal and three tries (14 points) to nothing in the final of the Spunt Cup rugger series, which was completed on Sunday afternoon. The newly arrived British Army XV have yet to be beaten in competition here, and climaxed their season's record by taking possession of the Spunt Cup.

Tung Wen were never given time to settle down to their usual game, and hence were playing on the defensive for the better part of the match. They did not gain possession of the ball from the set scrums, and Okijima was bottled by Ashurst, who smothered his every attempt to give out passes to Omote when the Japanese pack did heel the ball back. Tokinori was the best player on the side and again kicked convincingly, but the threes were not nearly as impressive as seen hitherto. The teams were:

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Keen, J. P. K. Carter, Galvin, G. M. Carter, Duffy, Ashcroft, Ashurst, Corbyn, Bowen, Wootten, Willis, Secreton, Sharman, Lawler, Atherton.

Tung Wen.—Tokinori, Takahashi, Saiki, Tada, Muroya, Omote, Okijima, Wakita, Kondo, Yamasaki, Motomura, Tohata, Toyosaki, Matsubara, Iida.

Referee: M. J. E. Moir.

Scottish v. A.C.C.

The Shanghai Scottish sprang a mild surprise by defeating the Armoured Cars by a penalty goal and a try (6 points) to nothing, in the Wilson-Newton tankard match, the A.C.C. having been favoured to do the trick, but failing to play at all up to form. This victory, makes it one-all in the tankard series, the Armoured Cars having won the rowing in the Autumn. The other three legs to the series have yet to be played, these being, soccer, cricket, and water polo.

Shanghai Scottish.—F. G. Findlay, G. S. McGill, D. H. Stewart, J. Stewart Smith, A. N. Grossert, R. N. McGregor, W. D. Neil, D. McI. Wheeler, G. Cowe, A. L. A. Bonbernard, F. C. Hutchison, R. P. J. Stewart, S. A. Wallace, W. R. Richmond, J. G. B. Dewar.

Armoured Cars.—G. M. Mills, G. S. O. Mayne, R. H. Roe, J. W. M. Martin, A. D. Sayle, J. Bowerman, J. P. C. Master, F. P. Morphew, R. G. Geer, W. D. Pearson, G. J. P. Carey, H. W. Carter, J. D. Sayle, C. A. Sterrey, G. M. Bateman.

Referee: Mr. T. W. Gubb.

The King's Horse Wins Saltley Chase

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 25.

Marconi, owned by the King, but leased to the Earl of Derby while the Court is in mourning, won the Saltley Chase at Birmingham to-day in his first appearance in a steeplechase.

A four-year-old, Marconi started at odds of 8-1 and won by a distance from a field of 31 amid great cheering.

Sweet Berry, the favourite for the race, which was over a distance of two miles, fell at the the last fence when holding a commanding lead.

Marconi was entered for the Derby last year, but was subsequently scratched.—Reuter.

Election of Shanghai Race Club Stewards

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, on Thursday, Messrs. C. H. Arnhold, J. K. Brand, A. S. Henchman, W. R. Lemarchand, H. G. Robinson, N. L. Sparke, and W. N. Wells-Henderson were elected Stewards for the ensuing year. Mr. Wells-Henderson, a very well-known and successful owner, who also had a brilliant first year as a jockey, fills the seat vacated by Mr. J. H. Liddell, who is going on Home leave. Mr. C. H. Arnhold was re-elected Chairman of the Stewards.

HOME RUGBY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 29.

Bath 3, Bristol 3
Bedford 14, Northampton 11
Cardiff 17, Blackheath 3
Coventry 17, Royal Air Force 3
Devonport Services 10, Camborne 5
Gloucester 16, Richmond 3
Harlequins 12, London Welsh 14
Leicester 6, O.M.T. 3
London Scottish 18, London Irish 7
Rosslyn Park 3, St. Thomas's Hosp. 3
Aberavon 13, Pontypool 0
Llanelly 16, Bridgend 9
Newport 3, Neath 8
Swansea 17, Crosskeys 3
Sale 8, Waterloo 0
Heriotonians 17, Glasgow Acad. 0
Stewartonians 24, Edinburgh Wand. 3
Navy 0, Portsmouth Services 0
Army 32, Civil Service 6.—Reuter.

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J. R. C. RACE MEETING

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1936

1.—THE SPRING NOVICES RACE. 1 mile.
Silent Morn (Success) 154 T. H. Wong 1
Tournament (F. S.) 152 E. P. Cumine 2
Merry Host (C. S. Mao) 144 P. Y. Vong 3
Won by a neck; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.13 sec.
Win, $23.20. Places, $9.20, $15, $18.

2.—THE EASTERN PLATE. ¾ mile.
Prince of Statesmen (Messrs. N. L. Sparke & E. Hayim) 152 L. H. Wade 1
Prizeleg (Leg) 149 P. K. Ting 2
Sootylight (Cire) 155 C. B. Moller 3
Won by 1½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.32⅘ sec.
Win, $24.20. Places, $11, $9.80, $21.40.

3.—THE PORTMOND PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Region (L. Q. Woo) 152 H. P. Chanson 1
Ruddy Morn (T. K. L.) 152 J. B. Lok 2
Prince of Pessimists (Messrs. N. L. Sparke & E. Hayim) 152 L. H. Wade 3
Won by ¾ length; a neck.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, $117.20. Places, $24.80, $11.60, $7.20.

Army Beats Navy in Hockey Final

London, Feb. 20.

The Army to-day won the inter-Services Hockey championship by defeating the Navy in the final. The score was three goals to nil.—Reuter.

4.—THE MARCH SELLING PLATE. 1 mile.
Graceful Sun (Ment) 155 S. Y. Sung 1
Hogmanay (Charming) 145 Peter K. T. Ho 2
Navsari (Messrs. Feng & Co.) 147 S. Suen 3
Won by 1½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.12 sec.
Win, $17.60. Places, $8.60, $9.20.

5.—THE VALENTINE PLATE. Five furlongs.
High Power (High) 165 P. F. Chey 1
Bolero (A. S. K.) 155 J. B. Lok 2
Frestylight (Cire) 160 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by 1½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.14⅘ sec.
Win, $9. Places, $5.20, $5.40, $5.20.

6.—THE COUNTRY HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
Duke of Kent (Fairy) 160 J. B. Lok 1
Mefistofele (Lewis) 157 V. G. Sung 2
Charming Swallow (Charming) 151 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by 1 length; 1 length.
Time, 2.41 sec.
Win, $7.60. Places, $6.40, $8, $15.60.

7.—THE OPEN SELLING PLATE. ¾ mile.
Duke of Norfolk (Hall) 145 H. P. Chanson 1
Cavalcade (C. P. Chang) 158 P. F. Chey 2
White Dawn (H. T. Van) 144 P. Y. Vong 3
Won by 1 length; 1 length.
Time, 1.32 sec.
Win, $18. Places, $9, $81, $25.20.

8.—THE COLUMBIA HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
The Golden Eagle (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 155 Y. S. Chang 1
Tyrant Knight (Messrs. So & So) 156 Y. K. Tu 2
Honeymoon Gift (China) 148 Billey Zung 3
Won by 1 length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.38 sec.
Win, $40.60. Places, $9.40, $16, $16.60.

9.—THE REPUBLICAN STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Scramble Morn (Morn) 160 R. D. Parkin 1
Houston King Cotton (D. K. Chant) S. Suen 2
Voyage Morn (J. J. Palmer) 155 J. J. Palmer 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length.
Time, 2.25 sec.
Win, $78. Places, $26.60, $9.20, $28.40.

10.—THE YANGTSZE STAKES. 11 furlongs.
American-ribbon (Sutterle) 161 Y. S. Chang 1
Record Mark (Shan) 152 S. L. Sung 2
Hwangchow (V. M. H.) 158 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by a head; a head.
Time, 3.00⅘ sec.
Win, $67.20. Places, $15.20, $6.40, $11.60.

SEMI-FINAL ROUNDS OF CUP TIE ANNOUNCED

London, Mar. 2.

A Second Division team will appear in the Cup Final at Wembley this year as a result of the draw for the semi-finals announced to-day. The matches, which will be played on March 21, bring together the two First Division teams in one half and the two Second division sides in the other half. Grimsby will meet Arsenal at Huddersfield, while Fulham will play Sheffield United at Wolverhampton.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S MOVE CLAIMED ILLEGAL

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 26.

A number of Northern clubs threaten to seek an injunction to restrain the Football League delaying the publication of fixtures.

This development follows the second bombshell dropped into the ranks of football pool promoters by the intimation that Saturday fixtures are not likely to be announced until late Friday night.

The action of the Football League was taken to circumvent "betting pools," which the League regards as a menace to the game.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

"Plot to Give Fake Evidence"

GEHAL SINGH *v.* PUVAN SINGH

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

Alleging that there was a plot amongst five witnesses to give false evidence and get him into trouble, Puvan Singh, who was the defendant in a case heard before Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, February 24, was awarded judgment. His Lordship stating that there was "Something behind this case that has not been brought to the notice of the court." The claim was for $500, the plaintiff in the action, represented by Mr. E. T. Maitland, being Gehal Singh.

Mr. Maitland said that the $500 was due as defendant's share of a business that he had been carrying on with plaintiff and an agreement had been drawn up whereby the partnership was dissolved, the document being witnessed and signed by five others. Defendant did not admit owing the money, and stated that the five men made him sign a blank slip of paper when he went into a store, known as the New Sikh Store, to purchase some goods.

With regard to the translation of the alleged agreement, His Lordship said that there was a sum mentioned on the original which did not appear in the translation. Addressing the interpreter who had translated the document, he said that either his translation or his evidence, possibly both, was worthless.

Evidence was given by the five men who were said to have signed the alleged agreement, which was referred to by His Lordship as a "highly suspicious document." One witness, after being unable to identify the mark which he placed on the agreement as his signature, named a date on which the document was supposed to have been signed which differed from that given by the previous witnesses. It turned out that each witness had some connection with the New Sikh Store.

In evidence, defendant stated that on January 10 this year he went to the New Sikh Store to purchase some goods, and was told that if he had not sufficient money he had better sign a slip of paper. He admitted that he had no money with him, and accordingly attached his signature to a blank sheet of paper which was provided. This, he alleged, was the paper which eventually formed the agreement. He denied that he had ever been in business with plaintiff, or had any business dealings with him.

When told to sign his name on a blank sheet of paper, defendant put his signature in the same place as his signature appeared on the alleged agreement, and His Lordship remarked that this supported defendant's contention that he had been made to sign on a blank sheet of paper which was subsequently made into the alleged agreement.

Giving judgment, His Lordship said that there was a serious difference between the witnesses for the plaintiff as to the date of the agreement, and defendant absolutely denied the story told by them. He was not satisfied that this story was true, and he therefore entered judgment for the defendant.

Plumber Sues for His Wages

ALBERT HOPE *v.* MRS. A. M. CHALMERS

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

A dispute as to the efficiency of a hot water system installed in the boarding house of Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, 310 Hart Road, by Mr. Albert Hope, a plumber, was heard by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Thursday morning. The plaintiff, Mr. Hope, is claiming $272 being the balance due to him for installing a 100 gallon tank capable of supplying four baths with hot water within an hour. Mrs. Chalmers disputes the claim on the grounds that the verbal contract between herself and the plaintiff was for a system to supply hot water for eight baths; further that the whole hot water system installed by the defendant was unsatisfactory. The defendant said that he wished to call a Mr. Hart-Baker to give expert evidence that the hot water system was satisfactorily installed, and Judge P. Grant Jones adjourned the case until Thursday, March 5, to enable him to do so. The plaintiff said that the whole cost of the job was $542. Of this the defendant had paid him $270, and there was still a balance of $272 owing. The defendant said that the plaintiff had quoted to her $491 for the whole job. She suggested that Mr. Hart-Baker put the system in order and that his fees be deducted from the amount still owing to the plaintiff. The defendant denied the suggestion of the plaintiff that she was to arrange for some of her boarders to take their baths in the morning, and some on the night previous.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Indians in Assault Case

MUNSHI CHARAGH DIN *v.* JAMAL DIN

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

The case brought by Munshi Charagh Din against Jamal Din for an alleged assault at Shanghai on February 17, causing actual bodily harm, was again adjourned by Mr. C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court last Wednesday. Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. G. Livingstone, who is representing the defendant, did not appear. Another defendant, Jagat Singh, appeared in court having been arrested the previous day. The complainant appeared in court with a bandaged eye.

Mr. Maitland applied for leave to add a charge of the larceny of $500 against the two defendants, and this was added, together with another charge alleging that Jagat Din took part in the alleged assault. Both defendants pleaded not guilty to both charges, and the second accused applied for an adjournment of the case in order to obtain legal aid.

Evidence was given of Jagat Singh having been arrested and having stated that he did not assault complainant, but was in his room together with seven other men at the time of the occurrence. He knew nothing of the case, but heard that Jamal Din assaulted Munshi Charagh Din and ran away. Bail had been previously granted to Jamal Din on a personal surety of $250 and another surety of $250, and the same bail was granted to Jagat Din.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Suicide by Gunshot Wound

VERDICT AT INQUEST ON MR. G. O. OLEN

Before Mr. W. T. Collins, acting Coroner

A verdict of suicide caused by a gunshot wound, self-inflicted, was returned by Mr. W. T. Collins, U.S. Commissioner acting as Coroner, on the body of Mr. George Oliver Olen, an American insurance broker, at the inquest held in the U.S. Court for China. Mr. Olen was found fatally wounded in the head in the hallway of his apartment, Number 706 Wayfoong House, at about 9.15 a.m. on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25. He died shortly afterwards in the General Hospital.

Mr. Felthan Watson, U.S. District Attorney, was present at the inquest on behalf of the U.S. Government.

In evidence, Dr. S. G. Kirkby-Gomes said that he examined deceased at about 9.30 a.m. on the morning of the occurrence, after a Chinese boy had called at his consulting room and told him that his master was lying in the hall as a result of an injury. He found deceased fully attired in his outdoor clothes, including his overcoat and cap, and lying on the floor in a pool of blood, unconscious and breathing heavily. He noticed that he had a wound on the side of the head, from which blood was welling out.

Deceased was struggling a bit, and witness told him to sit up. He was still semi-conscious, and witness told him that he was about to die, and asked whether he had anything to say with regard to his injuries. He did not think deceased understood him. Witness later saw him on the operating table in the General Hospital, and noted that the wound was that of the entrance of a missile. Whilst on the operating table, deceased regained semi-consciousness temporarily, but was not sufficiently conscious to answer anything rationally.

Witness saw deceased again at about 12 noon in the ward room of the hospital, and he died at about 12.15 p.m. He diagnosed his death as being due to haemorrhage and shock. He saw a Colt automatic lying underneath the body when it was removed from the apartment.

Pool of Blood

Detective-Sergeant S. Nancarrow, attached to the S.M.P., said that immediately after being informed of the occurrence he proceeded to the scene, and, on examining the flat, found a pool of blood behind the main door. On further examination, he found in a cupboard to the left of the door an empty cartridge case, and also a magazine containing two live rounds of ammunition, and a pistol lying on the floor round the corner of the passageway.

The pistol and magazine were sent by him to the arms identification department, and, after being tested, it was found that the empty cartridge case had been fired from the pistol. His opinion was that death was the result of bullet wounds.

Detective-Sergeant F. A. Ewins, attached to the S.M.P., said that he had examined the pistol, and found that it was in working order, with residue from recent firing still present in the barrel. He fired several test shots from the pistol, and the markings on the tests were identical with those on the empty cartridge case.

Sun King-sun, the deceased's room boy, said that at 7.45 on Tuesday morning he took a newspaper into deceased's room, and at 8 he took him in a glass of orange juice. At 8.45 deceased rang the bell for some coffee, and when he took the coffee into the room deceased was dressing. He waited some time outside the room in order to get his master's hat and coat for him when he came out. Shortly after 9 he heard a shot, and, thinking that it was from outside, went to investigate. Seeing nothing outside, he went back into the room and found his master lying on the floor, bleeding from the head. The pistol was lying under deceased's fist.

Mr. E. W. A. Clements, resident engineer at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that deceased owed the Bank some money.

Sick for Several Days

Mr. W. B. Waddill, of the Miller Tobacco Co., said that he had known deceased since 1931, and he last saw him on the night of February 24, when deceased was a guest at his house for dinner. Deceased told him that he had been sick for several days, and was not feeling well, but he did not seem at all depressed. At approximately 10.30 p.m., he called up the American Club, and asked the library boy whether he had any new detective novels. Deceased was going to pick up one of these novels on his way home. Deceased had told witness that he found it very difficult to sleep, and had made a point of having a book at hand to occupy the time when he was awake during the night. Witness had never seen the Colt automatic before, but deceased had in his compartment a basket with a number of old guns in it.

Deceased had never told him that he would take his life, and he had never heard that he was financially embarrassed. He had discussed with him the recent death of his mother, which upset him badly, and about a month ago he received a letter giving accounts of her death. As far as he knew, deceased had always been cheerful.

Sportsman's Accidental Death

VERDICT AT INQUEST ON MR. F. R. VIDA

Before Mr. W. T. Collins, acting Coroner

A verdict of accidental death by a gun-shot wound, self inflicted, was returned by Mr. W. T. Collins, U.S. Commissioner acting as Coroner, at the inquest held in the U.S. Court for China on Thursday on the body of Mr. F. R. Vida, who met his death while shooting in the Hungjao district on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Felthan Watson, U.S. District Attorney, was present at the inquest on behalf of the U.S. Government.

In evidence, Dr. A. C. Bryson said that he had been deceased's doctor for more than 10 years. On Wednesday evening at about 9.15 he was summoned to examine deceased and went out to MacLeod Road. He saw the body lying on its back in a creek, and, on examination, found a hole in the left side of the chin, the left ear being badly torn, and also a deep cut right through the cheek. All the bones of the face were shattered. The cause of death, in his opinion, was a gun shot wound in the head. It seemed that deceased had slid down the bank, and he must have tried to catch hold of an adjoining fence. He slipped and fell, and in so doing accidentally discharged the gun. Death, in his opinion, was absolutely accidental, and he could not conceive of it being otherwise.

Finding of Body

Detective-Inspector A. J. Toon, attached to the S.M.P., said he was called to MacLeod Road at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesday, and on arrival found the body lying face downwards about 300 yards west of MacLeod Road. Detective-Inspector Macluersky, who had also been summoned to the scene, met a lady by the name of Mrs. Watton who made enquiries as to deceased's whereabouts, and later identified the body as that of her stepfather. Members of the finger-print bureau were summoned, and photographs were taken.

Witness examined the ground in the vicinity and came to the conclusion that deceased had been trying to get round the fence, the only possible method being to hold on to the fence and pull himself round. The fence extended right down to the creek. A 20 gauge Winchester repeating rifle was found lying over deceased's left arm, and there was blood streaming from the left ear. There also appeared to be a wound under the chin. His opinion was that deceased was trying to get from one side of the fence to the other, but the ground being muddy he slipped, and in so doing the gun went off.

A Very Keen Shot

Mr. W. J. Gande, of Gande, Price, Ltd., said he had known deceased for 20 years. He was a very keen shot and made a practice of coming out to the neighbourhood once or twice a week. He had no reason to believe that deceased would take his life intentionally. Answering the Coroner, he said that there was no possibility of deceased having become involved in an argument with the landowner of the ground over which he was shooting. In his opinion, death was accidental.

The Chinese fireman of the Tuberculosis Hospital also gave evidence of having seen the body, and Mr. L. T. Kenake, Assistant Clerk in the U.S. Court, gave evidence of having identified the body that morning as that of Mr. Vida. Mr. Watson made a recommendation that a verdict of accidental death be returned, and this verdict was accordingly returned by the Coroner.

Action for Payment of Rent

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. *v.* R. L. FONG

Before Mr. W. T. Collins, Commissioner

Judgment was entered for plaintiffs with interest and costs, by Mr. W. T. Collins, Commissioner, in the United States Court, on Friday, in the sum of $1,008, on a claim brought by the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuen Road, against Mr. R. L. Fong, carrying on business as the Diamond Knitting Mill, or the Diamond Company, for rent due for six months from September, 1935, to February, 1936. In addition, the attachment of the premises now in force was sustained. Dr. H. C. Mei appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. B. Davies for the defendant. Defendant pleaded that he was not the owner of the mill, and therefore was not responsible for the rent.

Mr. I. H. Young, assistant general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., said that from April 1, 1932, for eight months, defendant did not pay rent on the premises. He applied for a rent reduction, which was not granted. Defendant complained that, after the Shanghai hostilities of 1932, there was no business, and plaintiffs should therefore grant a rent reduction. Defendant lived rent free for two or three months, and as a result was able to pay up the eight months rent which he owed at that time.

Last December, witness went to the Diamond Shop to collect rent due, and he saw the shop assistant, who said he could not do anything for him. He received no rent from the shop assistant.

Cross-examined, witness said he had not received any rent from defendant since April, 1932.

Reduction Asked For

Mr. Y. K. Sung, one of the assistant secretaries at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., said that, during December last year, he went to the Diamond Shop to collect rent, and each time he saw the proprietor, and not the defendant. The proprietor said that he would have to ask the "boss," Mr. Fong, before he could pay the rent. Defendant asked him for a 10 per cent. reduction shortly before Christmas, and said that, if he would not give a bigger discount than this he would not pay the rent.

Cross-examined, witness said he never went to defendant and asked him for rent.

Dr. Fong F. Sec, foreign secretary of the Y.M.C.A., said that he had no reason to believe the defendant was not the owner of the premises. About China New Year, he went to see defendant about the rent, and the result was a proposal that defendant should put down in writing suggestions for a settlement before a certain date. Defendant had not communicated with the Y.M.C.A. with regard to the rent. He had complained of the high rent, and felt that the Y.M.C.A. were charging him more than other shops in the vicinity.

Paid No Rent

In evidence, defendant stated that his full-time employment was as compradore to Messrs. Dodge & Seymour, but previous to 1932 he had been manager of the Diamond Knitting Mill. Later, he only held shares in the concern, but it was now in liquidation. He had sold his interests in the Diamond Company. Since April, 1932, he had not paid any rent, and nobody had attempted to collect any rent from him.

Mr. Chang Tai-young, the present proprietor of the Diamond Company, testified that he was the owner of the concern. Mr. Fong being the proprietor previous to April 1, 1932. He bought the business from defendant, and had paid the rent up to September 1, 1935.

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KIANGSU 2nd HIGH COURT

Insult to Foreign State Alleged

Like V. D. Elshin, a Russian shroff who was charged with insulting a foreign state after being arrested for smashing the Soviet emblems of the local U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, Dmitry Petrovitch Listzoff, a 48-year old Russian, was brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on Tuesday, Feb. 25, to face a similar charge. Listzoff was arrested by Hongkew police on Feb. 19 for throwing stones at the Soviet emblem at 20 Whangpoo Road. He was originally charged with malicious damage.

Listzoff, who admitted having stoned the Soviet emblem in the Lower court, stated yesterday that he used to live in a local charitable organization, but was told to leave on February 17. Finding himself without a home, Listzoff said, he wandered aimlessly on the streets on February 19 and came to the Soviet Consulate. When he saw the Soviet Consulate, Listzoff said, the recollections of his own experience, the Soviet conditions, the case against Elshin, etc., came suddenly to his mind, and he picked up two stones from the road side and threw them at the Consulate building. The accused said the matter was not premeditated.

After a claim for damages had been filed against the accused by Mr. Kraslavsky, representing the Soviet authorities, the hearing was adjourned since die.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

A.O.B.C. Manager Examined

S. M. P. v. J. KLEFFEL

Before Judge Tsien

Fresh allegations under the charge of breach of confidence were made by the prosecution against J. Kleffel, formerly vice-president and manager of the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation, when he appeared before the First Special District Court, on Thursday, to answer charges of misappropriation, fraud, and breach of confidence, which centred on two sums of money totalling $32,000 put into the A.O.B.C. for safe-keeping before it closed, but which were alleged to have been transferred to "call deposit" account without their owners' consent or knowledge.

The accused, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, told the Judge, in his own interests, but in utter disregard of the interests of the A.O.B.C., had, when he was the manager of that bank, given loans from the bank to firms and individuals without considering whether the security for such loans was good or not. The lack of such guarantees had contributed to the closing of the bank.

Liquidator's Evidence

Called by the defence, Mr. Frank L. Hough, liquidator of the A.O.B.C., said he had not found anything wrong in the accounts of the A.O.B.C., nor did the accused owe any money to the A.O.B.C. Shown a copy of the complaint filed with the S. M. Police by Mr. Henry Young, whose money was alleged to have been unlawfully transferred from the safe-keeping account to the call deposit account by the A.O.B.C., Mr. Hough said he signed that copy, but, when he signed, he was not under the impression that he was bringing any charges against the accused, but that the information was found in the bank.

Upon the Judge mentioning that the copy complained that Mr. Henry Young had deposited $20,000 with the A.O.B.C. for safe-keeping, and that the money was missing from the bank vault, Mr. Hough said he knew this sum was missing only on June 5, 1935. It was some time afterwards that he found this sum was a safe-keeping account, and he was notified of this by Mr. Young about the end of June. The accused did not give any explanation as to why the money was missing.

Asked whether, when an amount for safe-keeping had been unlawfully transferred to the call deposit account, the manager of the bank should be held responsible, Mr. Hough replied that the manager should not be held responsible unless he actually handled the money.

Loan Collections

The Judge said that, according to evidence, the accused had given loans from the bank, some of these being with security, but some with very little security. Was this in accordance with proper procedure?

Mr. Hough replied that it was the bank's policy, and added that it was hard for him to give his opinions. He collected nothing in regard to a loan of C.$6,000 and another of $29,000, given by the bank.

Dr. A. Grossmann, counsel for defence, asked Mr. Hough who might have had the advantage as a result of the transfer of the $20,000 of Mr. Young's from safe-keeping to the call deposit account. Mr. Hough replied that the compradore of the Bank, Mr. Wang, received the money from Mr. Young and he put the sum in his own bank. That money should be put in the vault of the A.O.B.C. The compradore was a debtor of the bank.

Ex-Cashier Testifies

Mr. L. Feingold, a Russian, formerly chief cashier of the A.O.B.C., said that all money received by the bank over the counter by the receiving teller was given to the bank's compradore. Part of the money received was deposited with local banks, another part with native banks, and still another part was kept in the A.O.B.C. The money would be deposited in other banks in the name of the A.O.B.C., but in the native banks it was deposited in the compradore's name. When money was drawn by the compradore from other banks, it was necessary for the compradore to get the signatures of officers of the A.O.B.C. The bank had a list of officers who were authorized to sign by Mr. Raven, the president of the Bank.

Mr. W. F. Raven, formerly assistant manager of the A.O.B.C., after telling what he knew about the Export transaction, was asked whether he had lost any money on gold bar transactions. This witness admitted and said that, when he lost, he paid cheques to the compradore, Wang.

The accused said he brought the compradore, Wang, to the A.O.B.C. after Wang had worked in the Asia Banking Corporation.

Asked whether he had asked the compradore to secure a loan with $82,000 worth of debentures of the Shanghai Power Co. and $40,000 worth of Government bonds as security, the accused replied that he talked with the compradore about several real estate lots and the use of these as security for the loan. When he learned that the Power Company debentures and bonds had been misused as securities, he immediately took steps to take them back to the vault. The debentures and bonds belonged to the Shanghai American School and some foreigners in Ningpo, and they were for safe-keeping. On May 23, the compradore told him that he had secured a loan, but when he told the compradore the bank was going to close, the compradore said he had obtained the loan with securities. Accused admitted he did gold bar transactions through the compradore, but said he did not owe the compradore a single cent. He had over $27,000 in the bank, more than sufficient to cover his loss on gold bars.

Counsel Sum Up

Counsel for both the prosecution and defence summed up on Saturday but owing to the limited time, however, only one of the two lawyers for the defence, Mr. D. S. Chen, completed his address.

Describing Kleffel as the master mind who pulled the strings, and the compradore, Wang Yeh-zai, and the clerk, Tsu Yu-soong, as the puppets in the play of the failure of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, Mr. Robert T. Bryan, jr., the Municipal Advocate and counsel for the prosecution, in the course of his address before the Chinese Judge, asked for the conviction of the former manager of the defunct bank, whose criminal negligence, Mr. Bryan stated, had resulted in the failure of his bank.

The A.-O.B.C., Mr. Bryan stated, was not a limited company according to the Chinese law, but a partnership. Since the defendant was the manager and a stockholder in the partnership, he was responsible for all the liabilities according to Chinese law. All the prosecution had to prove in the case were that the defendant was the manager of the bank, that there was a wrongful act, and that the defendant had knowledge of the wrongful act. The defendant had admitted he was the general manager of the bank and he could not defend himself by saying that he did not know certain things in the bank because he was the general manager. The bank was benefitted by the wrongful act.

Talk With Compradore

Regarding evidence in the case, Mr. Bryan stated that the witnesses for the prosecution were Henry Young, the Chinese complainant, the compradore, Wang Yeh-zai, and the clerk, Tsu Yu-soong. Young had testified how he talked with the compradore about his intention of putting $20,000 in the bank for safe-keeping, and how the compradore, after consulting the defendant, came back and suggested to him to put his money in call deposit account. There was no suggestion that what Young had said was untrue. The compradore had corroborated Young's statement in every important detail. The defendant and the compradore had been on good terms until the prosecution was instituted. Before that, the defendant wanted and needed the compradore to do what he desired. The compradore, therefore, was the puppet and the defendant was the master mind who pulled the strings behind the scenes. Tsu, the clerk, had testified that he was authorized by the defendant to put the money of Young and Epport in the call deposit account.

Testimony Open to Suspicion

Dealing with Mr. Walter F. Raven's testimony for the defence, Mr. Bryan stated that Mr. Raven's testimony was open to grave suspicion because he was involved himself, he overdrew his account in the bank, and he was not telling the truth as a witness. Mr. Raven told the court he did not see the $20,000 of Mr. Young and yet he issued a receipt for it. If anyone would take $20,000 and not ascertain whether the money were there, he was guilty of the worst kind of negligence. Mr. Raven overdrew his account to pay his losses on gold bar transactions. Laws of most of the states of the United States prohibited banks from lending money to their officers. While there was no such law in China, it was most irregular. This witness said on direct examination that to accept Chinese silver in safe-keeping was most unusual. He denied this on cross-examination, and then he was forced to admit it. This witness said he never consulted the defendant about the Young transaction and yet he said he consulted the defendant about the Epport transaction.

In regard to the defendant himself, Mr. Bryan stated that, according to the Banking Law, a bank was not allowed to lend more than ten per cent. of its capital. The capital of the A.-O.B.C. was over $2,500,000, but the bank gave one loan to the Harking Company in the amount of $2,500,000, practically the entire capital of the bank. Mr. Walter F. Raven was a director of the Harking Company. Again, according to law, a bank was not allowed to lend on real estate, but the defendant gave loans not only on real estate, but even on second mortgage. The defendant also gave loans to relatives without even having securities. The defendant speculated in gold bars on the credit of the bank. Of course the defendant would say he did not owe the bank any money, but at one time he did owe the bank money and the bank advanced loans to him.

Remarks About Liquidator

Before concluding his address, Mr. Bryan said he would mention the act of Dr. A. Grossmann, one of the lawyers for defence, in approaching the compradore to ask Young to withdraw the case. Dr. Grossmann, Mr. Bryan said, acted on instructions of the defendant who must have told his lawyer to go and settle the thing with the complainant so that the defendant would not have to go to the court. This was virtually an admission of guilt on the part of the defendant, Mr. Bryan stated.

Mr. Bryan then said it was with regret that he had to make some caustic remarks about Mr. Frank L. Hough, liquidator of the A.-O.B.C. The remarks about the liquidator, briefly, were that the liquidator was working against the object for which he had been appointed. Mr. Bryan said that what the liquidator had said—that the defendant was not guilty—was unbelievable.

Many people had been paralyzed by the failure of the A.-O.B.C., one of them having committed suicide. The court was asked to find the defendant guilty. The evidence in this case had made public a nefarious story of criminality, embezzlement, fraud, negligence, mismanagement, breach of confidence, deception, falsehood, and prevarication, and the court could not believe the defendant when he proclaimed his innocence, Mr. Bryan concluded.

Arguments for Defence

It took nearly an hour for Mr. Bryan to complete his address. Mr. D. S. Chen then rose and said that, for the defence, he wanted first of all to make clear the following points mentioned by the prosecution, namely, that criminal negligence on part of the defendant had been responsible for the failure of the A.-O.B.C., that two heads of the bank, Raven and Brown, had been convicted and sentenced by the U.S. Court for China, in connection with the same case, and that the defendant had tried, through others, to reach a compromise with Henry Young, the complainant, out of the court. Mr. Chen stated that the failure of the bank was one thing, that whether the defendant was guilty or not was another, and that these two should not be mixed up. The present case should be dealt with in accordance with the facts and evidence found and the decision should not be influenced by that in the other court. With regard to the efforts to reach a compromise with the complainant out of the court, this did not mean an admission of guilt on part of the defendant. The efforts were made to find out whether there was any civil liability.

Dealing with the documentary evidence, Mr. Chen said that neither of the two receipts produced had the defendant's initials or signature. The conversion of the money from safe-keeping to call deposit also did not have the defendant's initials. Tsu Yu-soong, a witness for prosecution, had not so far proved that he had been authorized by the defendant to transfer the money from safe-keeping to call deposit. As to the witness, the compradore, he was the beneficiary in the Young transaction and he alone did the transaction, Mr. Chen contended.

The court then adjourned.

FROM THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

POLICE REPORT FOR JANUARY

The Commissioner of Police reports:—

The total crime recorded is contained in the following table:—

Nature of offence	No. reported during the month	No. reported during previous month	No. reported during corresponding period last year
Murder	3	2	3
Attempted murder	1	1	2
Manslaughter	Nil	2	1
Armed kidnapping	1	2	1
Abduction	7	10	7
Armed robberies	58	65	39
Other robberies	14	19	17
Being member of a criminal gang	1	Nil	Nil
House, office, shop-breaking, etc.	63	59	76
Burglary	38	48	40
Thefts	853	935	892
Receiving stolen property	7	9	7
Snatching	65	61	35
Opium offences	85	94	184
Gambling offences	33	18	26
Other crimes	239	246	195
Total	1,468	1,571	1,525

The total of 1,468 cases of reported crime shows a decrease of 103 in comparison with that for December and a decrease of 57 as compared with the figure for the corresponding month of last year. "A" Division shows a decrease of 86, "B" Division an increase of 20, "C" Division a decrease of 33 and "D" Division a decrease of four.

There was a decrease of nine in opium offences.

The Headquarters Narcotic Section carried out 18 raids and arrested 73 persons. Police Station Staffs dealt with 67 narcotic cases and arrested 189 persons. 148 were sentenced to imprisonment and six were in addition fined. 33 were fined only. 67 were discharged and 14 are on remand. Of five persons who were on remand from December, one was discharged and four were still on remand at the end of January. The four persons on remand from April, 1935, were discharged. 52 13/16 ozs. of opium, 44 1/16 ozs. of opium substitutes, 3 3/8 ozs. of morphine, 29 9/16 ozs. of heroin, 103 pipes and 14 syringes were seized. The fines inflicted in connection with the above offences totalled $1,750.

The number of gambling offences increased from 18 to 33.

Other forms of crime show a decrease of seven.

Stolen property.—Property valued at $199,810.53 was alleged to have been stolen as against property valued at $125,633.28 in December.

"A" Division	$92,189.03
"B" "	43,278.12
"C" "	52,580.45
"D" "	11,762.93

Property valued at $61,110.72 was recovered.

Suicides.—13 Chinese males, four Chinese females and two foreigners came to the notice of the Police as having committed suicide.

Amnesty.—The number of prisoners released under Government amnesty was 7

Number of habitual criminals released	Nil
Number of prisoners released having previous convictions but who are not habitual criminals	1
First offenders released	6

Classification of offences for which prisoners released were serving sentences:—Armed robbery 7.

Since the commencement of the Amnesty 2,846 prisoners have been released under the scheme, 1,033 of these ex-convicts have been re-arrested for offences committed since their release.

Conditional Release.—Since the commencement of the Conditional Release scheme 247 persons have been liberated under the new order, 50 prisoners having been released during January. Five have been re-arrested and another has since died.

Communism. — There were no arrests of persons for communist offences and no raids on communist bases during the month. Communist propaganda disseminated consisted of copies of three different kinds of handbills which dealt mainly with the anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai (January 28), and the anniversaries of the deaths of Lenin, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburgh.

Strikes.—Two strikes occurred in the Settlement. The statistics of strikes for January are as follows:—

Area	No. of strikes.	No. of hands affected.	No. of working days lost.
Settlement	2	132	483
Figures for the corresponding month of 1935. (Settlement).	3	123	71

Safety First.—The two professional story-tellers visited and gave 132 addresses in teashops, mills, etc., on "Safety-First" themes. Their audience roughly totalled 6,465 persons.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents involving injury to person and/or damage to property was 751, classified as follows:

1. Damage to property and injury to person (including two fatal)	68
2. Damage to property only	488
3. Injury to person only (including six fatal)	195
Total	751

A Counterfeiter of New Coins

Wei Hai-zung, who was arrested by Pootoo Road police on charges of manufacturing and circulating counterfeits of the new subsidiary coins issued by the Finance Ministry this month, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge Liu in the First Special District Court last Wednesday. Two others, Tsang Yue-zian and Tsang Pau-sen, arrested during a raid on House No. 6, Lane No. 455, Route Conty, were ordered to be handed over to the Second Special District Court to be dealt with.

Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who prosecuted, told the Court that the second accused had demonstrated to the police during his period of detention the manufacture of false coins. All the trio admitted the charges. One hundred and thirty counterfeit coins were seized by the police.

Money Collected Fraudulently

Convicted on a charge of fraud, M. N. Stahanoff, Russian, aged 43, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge Yang in the First Special District Court last Wednesday. Some documents of a Russian school, said to have been forged by the accused, were confiscated.

The accused was arrested by Det. Sub-Inspr. Ovsiannikoff of the Settlement Police at 10.50 a.m. on February 18 on the receipt of a complaint that he had been fraudulently posing as an official collector for the Russian Schools' Friends Society by using forged documents and thereby collected from various local foreign firms donations to the institution, which he misappropriated.

Judge Yang was informed by the prosecution that the accused had, as far as it was known to the Police, collected a total of $162 between December 4 last year and February 18 this year. The Judge sentenced him to three months' imprisonment for successively causing others to deliver money to him by means of fraud.

Mason Died from Injuries

That Moo Ah-dau, a mason, died from injuries received in an assault and that Takashi Miyasono and other Japanese who assaulted him be sent to the Japanese consulate by the police to be dealt with according to law, was the verdict returned by Procurator Tsang Tsoong-sz, of the First Special District Court, at the conclusion of an inquest held at the Public Mortuary last Wednesday. The Procurator granted a request made through the police for an autopsy by a doctor from the Foo Ming Hospital in conjunction with a Council doctor and a judicial doctor.

It was stated that the six Japanese had been charged with assault causing the death of the mason.

Ex-Police Officer's Suicide

Sun Zong-li, a former Chinese sub-inspector of the S. M. Police, was found dead with a gunshot wound in his heart in his house off Connaught Road last Wednesday. His body was removed to the Public Mortuary where an inquest was conducted on Thursday morning by the Chinese Procurator. According to deceased's daughter, the deceased asked her to go out of his room that day and, after she had left, deceased shot himself. Medical evidence was to the effect that the deceased had suffered before his death from tuberculosis. A verdict of death due to a gunshot wound was returned. The deceased left the S. M. Police about a year ago.

Russian Salesman Fined

Alexei A. Anoroff, a 28-year old Russian salesman, was charged in the First Special District Court on Tuesday, Feb. 25, with misappropriating three "Waska" stoves valued at $24, and was fined $20. The complainant was Mr. A. Brown.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITAIN FORCED TO INCREASE DEFENCES

International Outlook Surveyed by Mr. Anthony Eden in House of Commons Speech

London, Feb. 25.

A WIDE survey of the international outlook was made by Mr. Anthony Eden last evening in his first important speech in the House of Commons since becoming Foreign Secretary.

The speech, which was made before a crowded House during a debate on foreign affairs, fell into three parts. The first dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian question, in the second part Mr. Eden offered observations on certain subjects not directly related to this dispute, and the address closed with a review of the international situation as a whole, during which the Foreign Secretary expressed regret that Britain had been forced to increase her expenditure on armaments.

The Opposition speaker, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, a member of the Labour Cabinet in 1931, opened the debate by complaining of the Government's lukewarmness on the subject of sanctions. He urged the Government to endeavour to promote an immediate oil embargo and to cease helping the aggressor by supplying him with cotton, animals, etc.

Mr. Lees-Smith was supported by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Samuelite Liberals, who urged the imposition of an oil embargo even without the participation of the United States. Sir Archibald also suggested the application of coal, iron and steel sanctions, and the most complete severance of economic relations with Italy.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Conservative member for the Sparkbrook division of Birmingham and former First Lord of the Admiralty, struck a different note when he urged the Government to extricate themselves from the blind alley of sanctions and find a solution based on the merits of the case and not on the idea that Italy must be punished.

Mr. Eden, who was given encouraging applause by the House when he rose to speak, commenced his address by recalling that, within ten days of the outbreak of war, Italy had been declared the aggressor by a number of states on the League Council and the decision had been ratified and approved by 50 states members of the Assembly.

A committee had been set up which proposed four measures to be applied against Italy. What was remarkable about that record was its rapidity rather than its dilatoriness.

Mr. Anthony Eden

An Unwelcome Task

The Co-ordination Committee and sub-committee, the Foreign Secretary declared, had the unwelcome task of organizing those sanctions. It was clear that financial sanctions and refusal to accept Italian exports by states members of the League could not be made immediately effective. Their object was gradually to replace the purchasing powers of the aggressor state.

The normal exports of Italy to nations of the League amounted to 70 per cent. of her export trade, and the power of the aggressor to purchase abroad must be seriously diminished in consequence of such sanctions.

A nation in such a position could, of course, continue to purchase in gold so long as her reserves of gold and foreign exchange allowed, but, in such conditions, the resources of any nation must be steadily depleted, and there must come a time when her power to purchase must be exhausted altogether.

It was surely clear from the efforts which had been made in Italy that the significance of these sanctions was fully realized there.

Cessation of Hostilities the Aim

The effect of them was, in fact, continuous and cumulative, and must ultimately have an important influence in achieving what was the main objective of the League, namely, the cessation of hostilities.

The League was now considering sanctions involving commodities, the supply of which was, to a great extent, in the hands of non-members of the League.

"To my mind," declared Mr. Eden, "oil is a sanction like any other, and must be judged by the same criterion—whether its imposition will help to stop war, for that is the object which every nation at Geneva has before it.

"It is in that spirit that governments must examine it and come to their decision. I can say no more about that decision, since governments have not yet completed their examination of the Experts' Report, the implications of which are being carefully studied by the governments of members of the League."

Steady Resistance to Aggression

H.M. Government, Mr. Eden proceeded, had done what it could to expedite a meeting of the Committee. The sooner a decision was reached by the Committee the better.

Meanwhile, the Government had departed neither from their original decision, in principle, concerning an oil embargo nor from their resolve to take their full part with others in such collective action as the League may decide upon in this dispute.

Moreover, it remained the policy of the Government to maintain steady, collective resistance to aggression. They would be guided in every decision by the spirit of the Covenant itself.

"There can be neither weakness nor wavering in this course until peace is signed."

The Foreign Secretary declared that the fact that the League was not omnipotent should not "make us weaken in our support of it. Though it cannot achieve everything, it can achieve much. In the past twelve months, it has grown in authority and prestige, and with prestige comes power. There are still those who regard the League as dangerous, but nobody who knows anything of foreign affairs would regard it to-day as negligible."

Continuing, Mr. Eden referred to the constructive aspect of the League as distinct from its negative aspect as a policeman—its task as conciliator and peace-maker. All desired most to see a satisfactory settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

He recalled the report of the Committee of Five appointed by the Council last September to examine a possible basis of settlement satisfactory to all members of the League.

Unfortunately, the Foreign Secretary said, its terms were not at that time accepted by the Italian Government, but, in the view of the British Government, that report still represented the basis upon which any further attempts at conciliation should be made.

Sanctions Means to an End

"I think it is important that we should make it clear what kind of objective the League should, in our judgment, have in mind while it persists with sanctions. Sanctions, unwelcome as they are to all of us, are nothing more than the means to an end. In this case, the end is a settlement, in accordance with League principles, which will establish normal relations between parties on a lasting basis."

"I hope," Mr. Eden proceeded, "that the report of the Committee of Five will be neither forgotten nor set aside. In the view of H. M. Government, the proper place for the resumption of any peace discussion is at Geneva, where the atmosphere is always favourable to members of the League who wish to avail themselves of the machinery which is there at their disposal.

"When I return to Geneva to resume discussion of further sanctions, I wish to say, with the full approval of this House, clearly and unequivocally, that H.M. Government and this country, whilst taking their full part with others in the imposition of sanctions, desire first and foremost to see peace re-established on a just basis between Italy and Abyssinia."

Referring to suggestions for a reform of the League Covenant, the Foreign Secretary said this was not the time to undertake its amendment.

Passing on to the question of access to raw materials, he declared that the Government were perfectly willing, at any time, to examine the question of Colonial raw materials mentioned by Sir Samuel Hoare, but uttered a warning that it would not be a magic touchstone for all ills. The issues, he said, were far more complex.

Dealing with the international situation, Mr. Eden asserted that it was no great tribute to the world's collective wisdom that eighteen years after the War, they found themselves confronted with problems dreadfully similar to those before 1914.

Indispensable Conditions

The most urgent task of statesmanship, he proceeded, was to find efficient wisdom to prevent the recurrence of war. If Britain were to play her part in collective security, two conditions were indispensable:

The system should be truly collective and so powerful as to deter any wouldbe aggressor; and

Britain should be strong and determined enough in policy and arms to play her full part in it.

The Foreign Secretary then added:

"It is essential, in re-affirming our attachment to the League and collective security, we should distinguish clearly between that policy and the policy of encirclement. The British Government will take a full share in collective security, but they will have no lot or part in encirclement."

Mr. Eden expressed regret that an increased expenditure in armaments had become inevitable, but there was this measure of comfort—rearmament to strengthen collective security was the cheapest form of rearmament.

"We are obliged to re-arm," he concluded, "because of the lack of confidence in the goodwill of nations and the obsession of fear. The fear of unprovoked aggression can only be eliminated by the gradual strengthening of collective security, until every nation is convinced that, in no circumstances, can aggression pay."

Labour Disappointed

Major C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labour Party, expressed great disappointment with Mr. Eden's speech.

He said the Government were not going to get a united country by blowing hot and cold on League affairs.

A case for more armaments had yet to be made out, he added. Whatever arms were required were only for League purposes, and members of the Labour Opposition would not be a party to the piling up of arms and a policy of imperialism and alliances.

Viscount Cranborne, Foreign Under-Secretary, in winding up for the Government, stated that sanctions were becoming increasingly effective. Many Italian export trades had been affected.

Mediterranean Action Defended

He emphasized that British action in the Mediterranean was purely defensive. He declared that Britain's good name was pledged to collective security, and the fact that Britain's word was her bond was the greatest security on which peace rested.

The outlook was sombre, Viscount Cranborne added, and there was a feeling of restless insecurity in the world. Britain alone stood like a rock between shifting sands, "and it should be our prime purpose to make that rock as strong and stable as we could." That was the supreme, and possibly the only, justification for a reconsideration of British armaments.—Reuter.

Defence Credits Passed

London, Feb. 25.

The House of Commons last night adopted a bill for the allotment of more than £7,800,000 for Britain's rearmament.

Of the total sum, $4,850,000 goes to the development of the land forces, the proposal being passed by 286 votes for to 95 against. Aviation credits of £1,611,000 were passed by 268 votes against 82; and naval credits of £1,350,000 were passed by 266 votes to 88.—Havas.

New Defence Minister

London, Feb. 27.

The appointment of a Minister, probably a whole-time one, to assist the Prime Minister in the co-ordination of the defence services, was announced by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons to-day.

The Minister, he said, will act as deputy-chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee.

Although the Prime Minister will retain final responsibility, the new Minister will exercise, on behalf of the Prime Minister, general supervision over the whole activity of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

His duties, Mr. Baldwin said, would include:

Day to day supervision and control, on the Prime Minister's behalf, of the whole organization and activity of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the co-ordination of executive action and of the monthly progress reports to the Cabinet, or to any committee appointed by them, on the execution of the reconditioning plan;

In the Prime Minister's absence, taking the chair at the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee;

Personal consultation with the chiefs-of-staff of the services, including the right to convene, under his chairmanship, the chiefs-of-staff committee, whenever he or they might think desirable; and

Presiding over the principal supply committees, and making recommendations for improving the organization of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Mr. Baldwn then explained the position of the chiefs-of-staff committee to the House.

Mr. Baldwin said he was unable to announce yet the name of the co-ordinating minister.—Reuter.

Parliament Sits for 21 Hours

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 28.

A brush between Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Labour Opposition, resulted in the House of Commons sitting throughout the night and finally adjourning after being in session for 21 hours and 40 minutes.

At eleven o'clock this morning, Friday's sitting of the House was automatically killed.

The Labourites, objecting to replies made by Mr. Thomas, declined to pass seven outstanding supplementary estimates in time, and suggested that the Government had made a series of obstructive speeches.

This resulted in the sitting being the longest in several years.

When the House ultimately rose, it was agreed that the committee stage of the Bill for the continuance of the shipping subsidy and certain other Government business should stand adjourned until Monday.—Reuter.

British Re-armament Endorsed

Birmingham, Feb. 24.

Great Britain's race for top position among the heavily-armed nations of the world was endorsed to-day by Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Foreign Secretary, in an address here.

"The increased armaments of the United States cause us no alarm," he declared. "We shall never go to war with America. But everywhere in Europe we see the same thing—even in Switzerland and the Netherlands. Everywhere there are fear and suspicion," he said in approving British enterprise to keep pace with the world trend.—United Press.

FORMALITY RELAXED BY KING EDWARD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 29.

Signs are not wanting that King Edward is relaxing much of the formality that has always surrounded the Court.

His Majesty has made it known that a frock coat is no longer necessary at formal functions when uniform is not worn, but a morning coat is permissible.

There was a touch of informality in the King's visit to the British Industries Fair when he wore a bowler, which he carried most of the time.

There will be no formality when he visits Glasgow next week to inspect the Queen Mary. He will travel in a coach attached to the ordinary night train to Scotland.

Pedestrians were pleasantly surprised to see the King walking in the street the other evening, when His Majesty proceeded on foot from the Palace to Buckingham Gate to attend a meeting of Duchy of Cornwall workmen.

Buckingham Palace is soon installing a squash court and a swimming bath to enable the King to indulge in exercise on which he has always been so keen.

Meanwhile, arrangements for his coronation are proceeding apace. It is understood that several dates in June, 1937, have been suggested.—Reuter.

NAVAL PARLEYS NOW ON THREE-POWER BASIS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Mar. 1.

Herr Adolf Hitler, the Reichsfuehrer, has approved the beginning of negotiations in London for the conclusion of a qualitative naval agreement between Britain and Germany to supplement the existing quantitative naval treaty between the two nations.

Instructions to this effect have been received at the German Embassy in London.

They are in reply to a suggestion made by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, to the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, that if a naval treaty were successfully concluded at the London Naval Conference, Germany and Britain should sign an identical instrument, *mutatis mutandis*, bilaterally.

This procedure, first suggested by the French, is designed to meet French objections to signing a general treaty including Germany and thereby condoning a breach of the Versailles Treaty.

The only difference between this procedure and a general treaty including Germany is that under the bilateral scheme, Germany would communicate her building programme only to Britain and receive from Britain only information about the British programme and not the programmes of other Powers.—Reuter.

New French Instructions

London, Feb. 29.

Following the decision of Italy not to sign a naval treaty at the present time, the French Delegation to the Naval Conference received new instructions to-day from Paris.

It is understood that they authorize the delegation to continue discussions for a naval agreement on a three-Power basis, but add that France's signature would be subject to certain reservations.—Reuter.

Mussolini's Terms

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Paris, Feb. 26.

Signor Mussolini has intimated that Italy will be unable to sign a naval treaty as long as British naval reinforcements remain in the Mediterranean, according to reports received to-day in certain French circles.

It is stated that France is willing to sign with the reservation that the agreement will be only implemented when the question of air security is settled with Germany.—Reuter.

FUHRER OFFERS ENTENTE TO FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 28.

M. Bertrand de Jouvenal, Paris publicist, writing in the "Midi," to-day quoted the Reichsführer, Herr Adolf Hitler, as saying "You would do well to consider my offer of an entente. Never has a German leader made such advances. The offer is not from a pacifist charlatan, but from as firm a nationalist as Germany ever had. I bring you an entente which ninety per cent. of the German nation approves. France can, if she desires, end for ever, the German peril to your children for generations. You have before you a Germany nine-tenths of which supports its chief, who says, 'Let us be friends.'"—United Press.

A Warning Also

London, Feb. 29.

France and Germany are intensely pre-occupied over an interview with Herr Hitler published as a copyright despatch in two Paris and London newspapers.

In it, the Reichsführer directly offers a rapprochement with France and warns that there will be serious consequences if the gesture is unheeded.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris interprets French press reaction to the offer as "general scepticism, at least regarding the conditions to which Herr Hitler subordinates a real rapprochement."

It is reported that France will require, as a condition for pursuing Herr Hitler's overture:

Germany's return to the League of Nations;

Limitation of her armaments; and

Integral respect for the *status quo* in Central Europe.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that the German hope of reaching a permanent understanding with France continues despite the Franco-Soviet pact.—Reuter.

Senate to Ratify Pact?

Paris, Feb. 28.

The French Senate will ratify the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance prior to its adjournment, it was predicted to-day by M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, the Foreign Minister.

The ratification, he said, would be effected in spite of the opposition of the nationalist press.—United Press.

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ITALIAN FORCES OCCUPY MT. AMBA ALAGI

Rome, Feb. 29.

Marshal Badoglio says that his forces occupied Amba Alagi without serious opposition.

The Italian flag planted on the summit of Mt. Amba Alagi is flying there on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Italian defeat at Adowa.

The flag is one recently sent from Italy to be planted on the peak by the aged father of an officer who died while leading a battalion of Askaris in 1896.

While the 1st Army Corps of Black Shirts occupied Mt. Amba Alagi itself, the Sanauda Division took Col Falaga, lying east on the edge of the Ethiopian plateau, while an Alpine Division reached Col Togora, to the west.

The Italians now hold the whole of a 20-mile ridge which constituted a formidable obstacle to them in their invasion of Abyssinia from the north.

No resistance was encountered anywhere during the whole occupation, which called for many mountaineering feats.

The Italian success is felt to have decided the whole campaign in favour of Il Duce's forces.

The capture of Amba Alagi is of threefold importance:—

Historically for Italy;

Politically as throwing the door open to a time-honoured barrier to the south, with the consequent effect on the morale of the Abyssinians and their allegiance to the Negus; and

A military objective easy to hold, it commands all approaches to the Tigre and Tembien districts from the south.

The 3rd Army Corps and an Eritrean corps have begun a movement to encircle the forces of Ras Seyoum and Ras Kassa in the Tembien district. They started from Aksum and Gaola and are attempting to get round the Abyssinians' left flank.

A communique from Marshal Badoglio states that a great battle has been raging since dawn on Feb. 28. The two corps are attacking Ras Kassa's forces from the north and south.—Reuter.

Ethiopians Cornered

Rome, Mar. 1.

The two most powerful Ethiopian armies on the northern front are faced with extinction as the result of an encircling movement, designed to extinguish the Tembien salient, carried out by the 3rd. Italian Army Corps and the Second Native Corps.

According to Italian reports, the troops of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum, the two leading Ethiopian commanders in the northern sector, have been "caught in a pincer grip" by the Italian columns and face either surrender or annihilation.

Meanwhile, it is clear that Amba Alagi, a position situated 9,000 feet high and considered the gateway to Ethiopia, was occupied without bloodshed.

Its capture caused rejoicings throughout Italy, and Signor Mussolini has ordered that flags be flown everywhere on Sunday.

This Italian success is felt to have decided the whole campaign in favour of Il Duce's troops.—Reuter.

Ras Kassa's Army Defeated

Rome, Mar. 1.

An official bulletin issued here to-day claims that the army of Ras Kassa on the Eritrean front has been severely beaten and is breaking up. —Reuter.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

Addis Ababa, Mar. 1.

A desperate battle is proceeding along the River Samre, about twenty miles west of the Antalo-Aaba Alagi road, according to unofficial reports received here to-day.

It is stated that Italian troops, advancing from the east, are encountering fierce resistance from the armies of Ras Kassa and Ras Mulugheta, the Ethiopian Minister of War.

Hundreds of Italians and Ethiopians are reported to have perished in hand-to-hand fighting at Muggia, twelve miles northwest of Amba Alagi.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO RAISE DEFENCE LOANS

London, Feb. 25.

First evidence of the Government's intention to raise money through defence loans was furnished to-day by the Secretary of State for War, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, in addressing the Westminster Savings Association.

Mr. Duff Cooper said that the defence department may make great demands on savings in the years lying ahead.—Reuter.

GOLD SHIRTS BANNED IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Feb. 28.

President Cardenas to-day ordered the dissolution of Gold Shirts, an association of Fascist tendencies.—Havas.

NEW YORK ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION

Washington, Mar. 1.

A pledge that peace in the Pacific would not be disturbed by the Tokyo rising was given by the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, in a broadcast yesterday evening in which he attacked militarists as menaces to their country.

Mr. Saito declared that should they gain control of the Japanese Government it would be a disaster for Japan, but he pointed out that neither the majority nor the best Japanese military men were "militarists" and while military men were benefactors militarists were menaces to the country.

Recent events would not alter Japan's policies either at home or abroad, except that the statesmen responsible for government would have their sense of patriotic devotion quickened and would endeavour to exercise even more care in purifying politics.

Terming the uprising a terrible occurrence, Mr. Saito held that a redeeming feature was that the insurgent subalterns were patriots sincere in their motives and genuine in their loyalty, but, he declared, they were only misguided.

Discussing the possible motives of the rebels, he referred to the general suspicion—a misdirected one—among the young generation in Japan, as in many other countries, that the Government was greatly influenced by "Big Business" and other private interests and was, therefore, corrupt. —Reuter.

New York Demonstration

New York, Feb. 29.

Two hundred mounted and foot police were to-day posted outside the Japanese Consulate here, which is located in a skyscraper in Fifth Avenue, to deal with a demonstration against Japan's national policy sponsored by five American organizations.

Two members of the American League against war and Fascism were allowed to enter the Consulate to present a resolution warning "Japanese warlords that their aggressive action against Outer Mongolia, the U.S.S.R. and China will arouse millions in support of the invaded peoples."—Reuter.

New Suspected Sabotage at Chatham Dockyard

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 25.

The Admiralty announced today that it was investigating another case of suspected sabotage at the Chatham dockyard. The latest ship involved is the destroyer Velox.

This is the fourth incident of a similar nature within three months. The warships involved in previous cases were the cruiser Cumberland, the battleship Royal Oak and the submarine Oberon.

The Cumberland was formerly attached to the China Station, and is at present being refitted at Chatham.—Reuter.

NURSE WADDINGHAM FOUND GUILTY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 28.

At the Nottinghamshire Assizes today, Nurse Dorothea Nancy Waddingham was found guilty of the murder of Miss Ada Baguley. The jury, however, strongly recommended her to mercy. Mr. Justice Goddard passed sentence of death.

Mr. Ronald Sullivan, Miss Waddingham's companion, was acquitted of the same charge yesterday and was discharged.—Reuter.

£25,000 FOR FUNERAL OF LATE KING GEORGE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 25.

The Supplementary Estimates, which were made public to-day, provide for £25,000 for the funeral of the late King George V., including £7,000 for entertaining Royal and other Overseas guests, and an allowance for servants and the hire of cars.—Reuter.

FURTHER DELAY IN GORTZ TRIAL REFUSED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 28.

The application of the defence for a postponement of the trial until the next sessions of the German novelist, Dr. Hermann Gortz, on charges of espionage, was refused to-day. The trial will open on Monday or Tuesday.—Reuter.

ITALY REPLIES ON HELP IN MEDITERRANEAN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, Feb. 26.

Italy reserves the right to bring up the matter in a place and manner she deems most appropriate—this was the gist of a reply sent to-day by Italy to the British Note of February 17 concerning mutual assistance in the Mediterranean.

The latter, which was very brief, was to the effect that the British position remained as outlined in the memorandum sent to the League Co-ordinating Committee and that no useful purpose would be served by prolonging the correspondence.

The memorandum referred to showed that, in addition to an agreement reached by Britain and France to stand together if attacked, assurances were also received from the governments of Greece, Turkey, Spain and Yugoslavia which "left no doubt of their readiness faithfully to apply all obligations devolving upon them under the Covenant in consequence of measures taken in application of Article XVI."—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF IRISH PEOPLE MUST BE RECOGNIZED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Dublin, Feb. 24.

As a step towards lasting Anglo-Irish friendship, it is essential that the British people recognize the right of the Irish to determine not only their form of government, but their relations with Britain. This declaration was made to-day by Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, in an interview with Reuter's political correspondent.

The question, Mr. de Valera continued, was whether the British people were prepared to face that fundamental issue. "If the land annuities dispute is settled," he stated, "we are prepared to make comprehensive trade agreements provided they do not interfere with the industrial development of Ireland.

"One of the tasks of the near future will be to make the Constitution conform to the wishes of the Irish people. Independent Ireland will never allow itself to be used as a base of attack against Great Britain if major Anglo-Irish questions are settled."

Mr. de Valera anticipated that there would be no difficulty in reaching an agreement concerning defence.

"We regard the unity of Ireland as the foundation of any real Anglo-Irish co-operation," he said. In complete settlement, some way must be found whereby the unity of the country can be resumed. "If the inhabitants of Northern Ireland had been consulted, only one-third of the area would have shown an Unionist majority."

He concluded by stating that "everything depends on the attitude of the British Government. There has been no lack of good-will on the Irish side."—Reuter.

DENSER CROWDS AT SHOW OF CHINESE ART

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 28.

With the approach of the end of the Chinese Art Exhibition at the Burlington House, which will close on March 3, the crowds are denser than ever. Yesterday, 12,700 persons visited the exhibition, eclipsing all records for daily attendances at the Royal Academy.

At the end of its 13th week, the exhibition has attracted 327,000 visitors, and it is expected that the total of 340,000 who visited the French Exhibition will be easily beaten.

Packing of the treasures will begin the instant the exhibition closes and will continue day and night. Three weeks only have been allowed for the prodigious labour involving distribution of the treasures to their owners all over the world.

It is not expected that a British cruiser will carry back the Chinese treasures to China, but a naval escort is certain.

Efforts of certain American enthusiasts to have the exhibition transferred to New York have failed owing to the American Government being unable to provide the requisite naval transport.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND TURNS DOWN NAZI NOTE

Berne, Feb. 28.

A reply to the recent note in which the German Government protested against the suppression of Nazi organizations in Switzerland was handed to the German Minister here to-day by the Swiss Foreign Office.

The Note states that the Federal Council cannot reverse the decision and expresses the hope that the German Government will prove its understanding of the situation and avoid any erroneous interpretations to German public opinion.—Reuter.

U.S. NEUTRALITY BILL SIGNED

Washington, Feb. 29.

President Roosevelt to-day signed the Bill, passed last week by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, extending the Neutrality Law until May 1, 1937.

The measure, which is designed to ensure the neutrality of the United States in the event of a European conflict, prohibits loans to warring nations and renders it mandatory on the President to declare an embargo on shipments of arms and munitions to belligerents in case of an outbreak of war.

It also forbids American citizens to travel in ships belonging to belligerents, and denies American ports to warships belonging to belligerents.

U.S. Annexes Pacific Islands

London, Mar. 1.

Great Britain to-day admitted that the United States had Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands in the South Pacific.

The Foreign Office said that the title to the islands appeared to have never been very clear. A spokesman said, "We thought we had a claim to these islands, but, if the United States has formally annexed them and established a claim in international law, Great Britain will not dispute their ownership.

It was recalled that Great Britain had once leased the three islands to an Australian company, but that they had never been inhabited.—United Press.

By barring loans to warring nations, the new Neutrality Law is a new definite step towards preserving the neutrality of the United States, declared President Roosevelt in a statement.

The Chief Executive recalled that under the original law the shipments of arms to Italy and Ethiopia were prohibited.

He said he had now issued a new proclamation in order to meet the requirements of the new enactment.

The policies originally announced by himself and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, concerning neutrality would be maintained in effect.—Reuter.

FRENCH PARTY LEAVES FOR HIMALAYAS

Venice, Feb. 29.

Many members of the French Himalayan Expedition are embarking from here on the ss. Victoria to-day. They include M. Jean Escarra, president of the French Alpine Club, M. de Segogne, Mme. Jean Carle, Mme. and Mlle de la Rochevernet, and M. Jacques Azemar.—Havas.

OBITUARY

Lt.-Comm. Cornelius Dugan

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.

Lt.-Comm. Cornelius Dugan, retired "Dean of the American Navy," died here to-day at the age of 96. Deceased served nearly 83 years in the Navy, and saw action in the Civil War, Spanish-American War and the World War.—United Press.

Mrs. Hiram P. Maxim

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 27.

Mrs. Hiram Percy Maxim, widow of the late inventor of the Maxim Silencer, died here to-day of pneumonia which she contracted just a fortnight ago while she was attending her husband's funeral. — United Press.

Signor Antonio Scotti

Naples, Feb. 28.

The death has occurred here of the operatic baritone, Signor Antonio Scotti.—Reuter.

Prof. I. P. Pavlov

Moscow, Feb. 27.

The death has occurred, at the age of 86, of Prof. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, Soviet Russia's leading physiologist, who won world-wide fame for his experiments testing whether dogs can think.—Reuter.

Dr. Charles Nicolle

Tunis, Feb. 29.

The death occurred here yesterday of Dr. Charles Nicolle, a Nobel Prize winner and director of Institut Pasteur in Tunis, who was well known for his research work on typhus.—Havas.

Prof. Eugene d'Eichtal

Paris, Feb. 29.

Death yesterday claimed, at the age of 92, Prof. Eugene d'Eichtal, French economist and publicist, member of the Academie des Sciences Morales and director of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques.—Havas.

M. C. Lemercier

New York, Mar. 1.

M. Camille Lemercier, general manager of the North American branch of the Havas News Agency, died here this morning at the age of 43, after a brief illness.—Havas.

Foreign News in Brief

The Dail on Feb. 28 by 72 votes to 49, ratified the recent Anglo-Irish coalcattle agreement.

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Rumours concerning an agreement between Italy and Germany to denounce the Locarno Treaty are ridiculed in authritative circles in Rome.

• • •

A preliminary discussion of the most fitting form of memorial to the late King George took place on Feb. 26 at a meeting held in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons.

• • •

Responsibility for the suspension from duty of Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood, Commander of the Third and Eighth Corps Areas, has been taken by the Chief of Staff of the Army, Maj.-Gen. Malin Craig.

• • •

The Government was doing its utmost to discover how the leakage of the Maffey Report occurred, declared Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in a statement in the House of Commons on Feb. 24.

• • •

A suit claiming $39,911,264 in tax deficiencies and penalties has been filed against the Associated Gas & Electric Co. and its affiliates, the Federal Board of Tax Appeals of U.S. has revealed.

• • •

Judgment of the lower court against Miss Joan Warner, an American dancer, for "indecency," was sustained by the Paris Court of Appeals, and the dancer has been ordered to pay the Fr. 50 originally demanded.

• • •

More than fifty persons were wounded in Bucharest on Feb. 27 when police officers fired on Communist and Socialist demonstrators after repeated baton charges had failed to halt widespread rioting in the city.

• • •

The abolition of tithes, on which the incomes of the majority of rural English clergy depend, is foreshadowed by a Government statement of policy on Feb. 28 based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Tithes appointed in August, 1934.

• • •

During the deliberations of the German Confessional Church Synod, held during the past eight days at Oynhausen, decisions were reached, inter alia, not to recognize the official Ecclesiastic Commission, and to maintain firmly the principle of the independence of the church.

• • •

Complete remission of the income tax on very low incomes and reduction of the present surcharge on other incomes were announced by Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, in presenting the budget in the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on Feb. 28.

• • •

Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt, mother of the ten-year-old Miss Gloria Vanderbilt, over whose custody a bitter court battle was waged last year, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the order which awarded custody of the child to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, aunt of the youngster.

• • •

Although the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, stated in the House of Commons that no arrangements regarding the date of the next Imperial Conference had yet been made between the Government concerned, he added that the possibility of holding a conference in Great Britain in connection with the Coronation ceremony to take place in 1936 would be borne in mind.

• • •

Rumours that M. Josef Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and strong man of the Soviet Union, had been shot in the head, were dispersed last week when an announcement was made that Prof. Herbert Olevecrona, Swedish brain specialist, had arrived for consultation with Soviet physicians on treatment of Comrade I. A. Akulow, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee, who had factured his skull.—United Press.

• • •

The twentieth anniversary of the battle of Verdun was commemorated in Verdun on Feb. 24 at a ceremony presided over by Marshal Henri Petain, organizer of Verdun's defence. A pious pilgrimage was made to the Caures Forest, where Colonel Driant found his death twenty years ago at the head of a battalion of Chasseurs and to Fort Souville, where a commemorative tablet was inaugurated, dedicated to the 21st Army Corps which was the first to bear the shock of German offensive, losing nearly two-thirds of its men.—Havas.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

BY LATRATOR

To-day the message rate comes into force for Shanghai's telephones. This should give appropriate encouragement to the use of the Welsh language which, on St. David's Day of all days, can be expressive, resourceful and overwhelming. If the coffers of the Shanghai Telephone Company do not receive an auspicious send off on this day, then that organization should at once send for Brigadier William Darby who knows how to make financial barometers rise. The reason why Welshmen are bilingual is known to students of the ancient prophecy:

Their Lord they shall praise
Their Tongue they shall keep
Their Land they shall lose
Except Wild Wales.

In those lines is summed up the history of the oldest inhabitants of Great Britain. The need for Welsh engineers and captains at sea, the danger of Welsh singers on the touch-line to harmless English fifteen and the wizardy of Welsh statesmen are also therein explained.

* * *

Here in China, the Welshman, whether on the Yangtze or on the High Seas or in Shanghai itself, plays a prominent part in upholding the national reputation for skill in the professions, ability in the law, shrewdness in commerce and efficiency in administration. This is due perhaps to the custom which maintains the springs of cultural inspiration by the National Eisteddfod, where the poetry and music of Wales find reverent expression, not from purely professional exponents but from the people themselves. Thus miners from South Wales, paying their own expenses even in hard times, repaired to Carnarvon last August to compete in and win the contest for choirs, involving as it did no less than 7,000 Welsh singers. The title of Chair Poet was won by a farmer's son, a twenty-five-year-old graduate of the Welsh University, and the youngest occupant of the famous Chair of the National Eisteddfod. For the sake of accuracy and euphony, his name must here be noted: E. Gwyndaf Evans, of Llanfachreth, Dolgelly, Merionethshire. His winning poem was described as entirely original in conception and daring in treatment.

* * *

Its subject was "Mary Magdalen." He received hardic congratulations from winners of 41 years earlier —Elfred the Archdruid and a retired Congregational minister, the Rev. Ben Davies, a name honoured by music lovers in even less cultured company than that which gathered under the historic walls of Carnarvon Castle. From Welsh poetry and Welsh music the thoughts go at once to Welsh scenery, especially in exile on the banks of the Whangpoo. So to Mr. David Lloyd George let the word be given as he made the beauties of his native land his theme of congratulation to the Chair Poet. He reminded his audience of the efforts now being made to preserve the wonders of Snowdonia. He deplored the changes wrought by "the black and cruel claws of rapacity" in the valleys of Glamorgan and Monmouth which once boasted

perfectly moulded hills, their winding glens, and their clear streams, when they were clad with the verdure of trees

before the grim call of industry came to sacrifice their beauty to wealth.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George will be forgiven much by Englishmen; therefore his firmly expressed belief in the innate quarrelsomeness of the English invader as compared with the peaceful traits of the original inhabitant will receive a respectful bow of humble acquiescence. The bow is not less respectful because it is made with a lively recollection of Lloyd Georgian sallies, Lloyd-Georgian thrusts on occasions when poetry and music are forgotten. Nor does it obliterate grateful recollection of the prowess of Welsh regiments in the service of Great Britain's King. Mr. Lloyd George maintains that the coming of the English into the peaceful haunts of Welshmen brought strife into a land which had till then been undisturbed except by the plashing of nature's music down the waterfalls and the uplifting of Welsh voices acclaiming the land of their fathers. Mr. Lloyd George knows his own history best, but he will permit the Englishman who knows the quality of Welsh rugger to have doubts.

* * *

On one Englishman Wales seemed to make a faint impression. Boswell, as a patriotic Scot, may, of course, have stimulated Dr. Samuel Johnson's pen to eloquence on the Hebrides. Dr. Johnson, visiting Wales with his friends the Thrales in 1774, has left on record the view that, having been in five out of the six counties of North Wales, "Wales is so little different from England, that it offers nothing to the speculation of the traveller." The visit was welcomed on the ground that "having an opportunity of seeing, with so much convenience, a new part of the island, I could not reject it." Mr. Thrale was making the journey to "take possession of at least five hundred a year, fallen to his lady."

* * *

The great man was by no means well. He had not recovered from "the last dreadful illness, but flatter myself that I grow gradually better" Thrale took some time to arrange the business of taking over the estate. So on August 16, 1774 Johnson was writing to Robert Levett:

I have made nothing of the Ipecacuanha, but have taken abundance of pills, and hope that they have done me good. Wales, so far as I have seen of it, is a very beautiful and rich country, all enclosed and planted. Denbigh is not a mean town. Make up compliments to my friends, and tell Frank I hope he remembers advice. When his money is out let him have more.

* * *

So while he was actually under the direct sway of the magic of Wild Wales, Johnson was not so niggardly in his appreciation. Boswell indeed writes on September 16 declaring that Wales has detained his hero longer than was expected. Boswell was under the impression that the Doctor kept no record of the tour for in the "Life" he says:

This tour to Wales, which was made in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, though it no doubt contributed to his health and amusement, did not give an occasion to such a discursive exercise of his mind as our tour to the Hebrides. I do not find that he kept any journal or notes of what he saw there. All that I heard him say of it was that "instead of bleak and barren mountains, there were green and fertile ones: and that one of the castles in Wales could contain all the castles that he had seen in Scotland.

* * *

In point of fact Johnson made the ascent of Penmanmaur and Snowdon and he kept a minute diary of his Welsh journey on the same lines as that subsequently kept in Paris. Francis Barber, Johnson's faithful negro servant, preserved it. It was first published in 1816 and Croker included it later in his edition of Boswell's life. Boswell—partly out of jealousy of the Thrales, perhaps —was not too ready to let Wales usurp more than a moderate share of Johnsonian attention. Welshmen can at least claim that Johnson's visit to their country did not occasion the same bitter controversy as ensued as the result of his critical remarks on the Hebrides. Boswell was highly impressed by the ascent of Snowdon and suggested that it should be followed by an attack on the Alps.

* * *

James Thomson of Ednam, whose biographer is one of the fifty-two in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and who was a contemporary of his biographer, although dying some forty years earlier, has allowed his love of nature to be moved by the sight of Welsh beauty, as viewed from Hagley Park on the English border:

.....there along the dale
With woods o'er-hung, and shagg'd with mossy rocks
Whence on each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees,
You silent steal; or sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the welling mounts
Thrown graceful round by nature's careless hand,
And pensive listen to the various voice
Of rural peace: the herds, the flocks, the birds,
The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills,
That, purling down amid the twisted roots
On the sooth'd ear.....

There is no doubt of the sincerity of that tribute to the glamour of Wales.

* * *

It is not surprising therefore that when Welsh foregather, they lift up their voices in song and do it with a complete lack of self-consciousness to which other races cannot attain. The late King, who like his father before him and his son after him, was Prince of Wales, hailed the birth of the National University at Swansea in 1920, as the symbol of vision, reinforced by inspiration and persistence. His Majesty recalled the old saying that "where there is no vision the people perish" and added

Without vision the people of Wales would never have had a university; without vision they cannot hope to build up a worthy and enduring structure upon the foundations now to be, we trust, well and truly laid. I have been glad to learn that in Swansea you have seen no less clearly than your countrymen in other parts of Wales, and that your college is firmly rooted in the people's desire for education of the highest type.....

* * *

King George there happily disclosed the secret of the Welsh nation's remarkable powers of survival, through centuries of apparent seclusion on the shores of the open Atlantic. Sir John Simon, whose oratory and forensic skill must be ascribed partly to his Welsh ancestors on one side of his family, has emphasized the fact that the Welsh are "an emotional people and a deeply religious people." Their strength firmly resisted the moral apathy of the eighteenth century.

* * *

The Welsh tongue to-day is a living tongue. The Welsh child speaks his native language without affectation. Welsh newspapers record news and express views in Welsh, as in duty bound to reach the masses of a highly literate people. No other country can point to a similar cultivation of national institutions. Elsewhere revivals, sometimes vehement, sometimes merely artificial are attempted. But, just as Mr. Lloyd George himself, turning from the humdrum task of tearing English Conservatives to ribbons with his mastery of the English tongue, finds relief in allowing his fluency in the beauties of his native language to express his nobler thoughts, so the Welsh doctor, captain, judge or—seeing that the chief of the British community in China is an Ambassador—diplomat, can retire into the secret recesses of Welsh literature and there, by drinking deep of rich national traditions, find renewed inspiration for facing the grim problems of the world outside. On this day of St. David the thought, with all its memories of Welsh song, story and speech, is fitly put down for all to con.

NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL CRISIS

Crucial University-Political Situation This Month: 14,000 Senior Students in Peiping Area

A Special Correspondent has recently visited North China and has had exceptional opportunities for examining the educational position there. As a result of his enquiries this article has been compiled. It is hoped that in a second article he may be able to discuss the recent Student Movement and make recommendations for its treatment.

Education in North China is facing a double-edged crisis: Japanese influence externally and student pressure from within. The former has to the present shown its hand only indirectly through such facts as, firstly, the closing of military camps for college and middle school students after two weeks of operation last summer, and the consequent elimination of military training from Hopei; secondly, the contemplated revision of all textbooks in the Peiping-Tientsin area and the order issued by Yin Ju-keng that Tungchow students should not purchase any textbooks until the opening of schools last month and lastly, by the ousting from Hospei both of the New Life Movement and the Kuomintang. The significance of the departure of the Kuomintang is that suppression (here synonomous with control) of student activities is enforced now completely by local police and militia, instigated conveniently by Japanese.

With autonomy in the air during December, student opinion came to the fore, both Governmental and educational authorities proving themselves incapable of handling the situation at all adequately. Now, with the students back *en masse* after vacation, there is comparative quiet, although many educationalists feared that support by students' unions of the Government order for all students to return to classes on February 1, was apparent co-operation only for the ulterior motive of inciting them to more revolutionary action. It would seem safe to assume that there will be not strikes, at least, until this month, for the whole month of February was needed to make up an take examinations on the work lost during the first term.

This month will be the next crucial period, with the work of the first term completed, and because of the rumours now rife of the return of Pu Yi—rumours evidently supported by superstitious beliefs.

Pending Evacuation

In the face of Japanese control, the only answer either for Governmental or private institutions in order to preserve their educational integrity, is evacuation. If funds are lacking for establishment in other districts, they will have no choice but to close. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's North-Eastern University already has been pushed from Mukden to Peiping; and the Young Marshal is again trying, against student opposition, to retreat still further to Sian, in Shensi where, no doubt, the name will be changed to "North-Western," or later, even to "Central" University.

That college officials are taking seriously the problem of moving is proved by the steady stream of visitors to prospective sites. Dr. Chang Po-lin, president of Nan Kai in Tientsin, last summer visited Szechuen, as did Dr. Lucius Porter of Yenching. Least secretive of all northern colleges in its talk of moving has been Tsinghua, whose president, Dr. Y. C. Mei, early last month spent almost two weeks in Changsha, Hunan, going thence to Nanking. Before his visit, Dr. Y. H. Ku, Dean of Tsinghua's School of Engineering, was also in Changsha; and the late Dr. V. K. Ting was known to have been attempting negotiations leading towards the purchase of some suitable site for Tsinghua in Hunan. Well may Tsinghua, with its permanent fund from the Boxer Indemnity, offer itself as a most desirable prize to provincial governments, which would not welcome so warmly a Government university whose support from Nanking might be decreased in wartime, thus increasing the provincial burden of expense.

Missionary Schools' Position

Private or missionary schools, notable among which is Yenching, are a case apart. Their comparative lack of dependency upon Nanking is both a blessing and a disadvantage. It will enable them to maintain their present positions longer than subsidized schools; and yet, if funds are lacking, as they usually are, the expensive proposition of moving could not be considered. Yenching, so its Board of Trustees has just voted in the presence of its president, Dr. Stuart, will remain on its present site irrespective of political changes. With perhaps the most beautiful and most expensive campus in China, and with a large annual deficit despite its $2,000,000 endowment, such action seems inevitable.

Should an autonomous or a Manchoukuo flag wave over Peiping, or should all customs and tariffs be diverted from Nanking, Tsinghua, Paita (National University of Peking), Pingta National Univerity of Peiping), the National Normal University, to mention the best-known of the Peiping Government schools, could not expect Nanking to support them in an area from which it derived no revenue. On the other hand, these same schools could reasonably ask for and expect financial help from Nanking, and even co-operation from other Governmental universities in other parts of the country, in the event of moving.

Revealing is the fact that Peiping, in about thirty schools of professional or college rank, has about 14,000 students, about one third of all those in China; and also 11,000 students of middle school standing. The presence of these students has been estimated to mean an annual income of $30,000,000 to Peiping, a fact that Japanese have probably not overlooked in their plans. The removal of the sources of this income would seriously aggravate Peiping's present economic distress.

Less immediate in its effect, though probably equally as much considered by Japanese and Chinese alike, the departure of higher education from Peiping would mean that the most vigorous supporters of national unity had forsaken an integral part of the country, leaving little hope of engendering a patriotic movement in the future among the people.

Removal to Szechuen

Taking into consideration remoteness from Japanese control, accessability, and educational facilities and standards, where might Peiping universities logically be expected to move, if forced to? Szechuen, brought to the public eye by Gen. Chiang's temporary anti-communistic headquarters in Chengtu, its capital, is remote, to be sure—but so much so that that in itself is an argument against moving there. Its inaccessability would mean that any college going there practically would have to give up any hope of retaining its present student body, and begin anew where middle schools are not numerous and standards are low.

Shansi, Shensi and Honan are too uncomfortably close to be considered for a permanent move. The coastal provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kuangtung, from which one third of the Peiping students now come, are all too open to attack in case of war. Kansu in the north, and Yunnan and Kwangsi in the south are inaccessible not only for students but for Government control. In view of the enlightened administration of Kwangsi during the past few years, and the fact that invitations have already been made by it, the transfer of a national university there might serve as an invaluable link with the Central Government.

Remoteness from Japanese Control

There are left only the four central provinces of Hunan, Kangsi, Anhwei and Hupeh, the last three of which are on a par as regards the three considerations of remoteness from Japanese control, accessability, and educational standards. The Kiangsi government is known to have offered land anywhere and a substanstial subsidy to Tsinghua, while Hunan has offered the use of an arsenal for the storage of its valuables, some of which are already in the godown of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank in Hankow. Nanking, with its extensive plants for higher education might be expected to care adequately for nearby Anhwei's middle school students.

Located on the hills just outside the city of Wuchang, much as Yenching and Tsinghua are in relation to Peiping, is the Wukan National University. Its tremendous campus, innumerable faculty houses, magnificent men's dormitory rising from the hillside like a massive city wall, women's dormitory off by the lakeside, large and well-stocked library, flanked on the one side by the College of Arts building, and on the other by the College of Law (still in construction), its Science and Engineering Schools with expensive and complete equipment within their anomalous architecture, its projected agricultural school —all this might easily be capable of housing even another complete university. Money has been no obstacle in the construction of this extensive and elaborate campus; and unless local politics or the fear of the present faculty for their rice bowls should interfere, reinforcement of the present staff by that of any one of the Peiping colleges would ideally complete the physical foundation which has been laid for one of the best universities in the country. Incidentally, at the time of writing, only 200 of its 800 students have returned from vacation, and those are clamouring for omission of examinations.

Facilities in Hunan

Hunan, and Tsinghua apparently agrees, would be an ideal place. It is sufficiently removed to be safe from sudden attack. The Canton-Hankow Railroad is expected to be finished by June, thus opening the province south as well as north; while bus connections (one day) to Nanchang open the route to the east and Shanghai. Under the thoroughly capable administration of its Commissioner of Education, Dr. Chu Ching-lung, and with the sympathy of its scholarly-inclined Governor Ho Chien are about ninety middle schools and 23,000 elementary schools in the province. Nationally known are: Ming Teh, a private school for boys, Yale-in-China's Yali, the Presbyterian girls' school, Fu-Hsiang, and I-Fang, small but select school for girls run by the descendants of famous Tseng Kuo-fan.

Educating 26,000 middle school students and 870,000 primary students, Hunan is ripe for the establishment of a first class university within its borders. It has now only one, the rather mediocre Hunan University, across the Siang River from Changsha, where co-operation with one of the Peiping universities might be profitably contemplated by both parties, as mentioned above, jealousy or personal feelings prevail.

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INFLUENCE OF TEA ON CHINA

Picking and Preparation of Leaves: Love of Connoisseurs: Its Socializing Effects

By R. W. SWALLOW

(Conclusion)

The plantations are usually situated on the sides of hills or on the high grounds adjoining them, and they thrive only in districts where during the Spring and early summer there is a heavy rainfall and the air is hot and damp.

According to Robert Fortune, these conditions are necessary, because the trees become much weakened when stripped of their leaves, and can recover only through the help of the heat and the moisture, while they do not like water-logged or even irrigated ground, and they thrive best on the sides of hills where the drainage is good.

They are grown from seeds which are planted in an open space near the farmstead, and when they have reached a certain height they are taken up and replanted in the plantations on the hillsides.

When they are ten or twelve years old, the trees must be removed and replaced by younger and more vigorous plants, for though the leaves are not picked till the third or fourth year, the trees become weak and stunted, and in the course of time are of little value as producers of tea.

The early Spring is a busy time for the people who cultivate tea, for not only have the old trees to be taken up and others planted in their places, but the ground must be cleared of weeds and preparations made for the picking of the leaves, which operation should start before the Chingming, Spring Festival. These leaves are called mingchien, before the Ming Festival, while those gathered before the rainy season are known as yuchien, before the rains.

Pre-season Buyers

The hills at this time are invaded by chake, tea guests, who come to buy the tea, and who often make their bargains before the leaves are picked, in which case they make some payment in advance, a procedure which enables the farmers to bear the expense of the harvest.

The girls who pick the leaves, sing while at their work and the following is a translation of one of their songs.

In the third month we pluck the buds which have only just appeared,
The girl pickers have gone to the side of the hill.
The elder sister picks many, the younger one picks few,
Whether we pick many or few we will go home early.

In the fourth month the leaves are gathered at the time of the chingming.
Mother at home embroiders the handkerchiefs,
At the end of the cloth she works in many teabuds,
In the middle she portrays the pickers.
The leaves picked in the fourth month are brown,
The Pa Ku birds appear when the farmers are busy planting the rice,
When it is planted the leaves are already old,
When they are gathered the rice has turned brown.

It is necessary to have girls to pick the leaves as their fingers are more supple than those of men and some of them become very skilful at their work. Then much prized Maochien, Fur Tips, which consists of the earliest buds, has to be picked by very young girls, as the older ones are not able to do the work properly.

Prepared by Skilled Workmen

The roasting and preparation of the leaves is a very difficult matter and can only be done by experienced workmen. In fact, when tea was first planted in India, it was necessary to engage Chinese to show the workers how to roast the tea and roll the leaves.

As soon as they are plucked, the leaves are taken down to the roasting pans, where after the preliminary roasting they are rolled into balls by special workmen, for unless this is done properly, the leaves will not take the shape that is required. After this they are roasted again and then rolled a second time.

The next part of the process consists of winnowing and passing the tea through sieves in order to get rid of any dirt or other extraneous matter. The passing of the tea through sieves enables it to be divided into different kinds in accordance with the size of the sieve it has passed through. When this is finished, it is roasted again and for the finer teas, this process is repeated three or four times.

The Chinese differentiate very definitely between green and red teas, the latter being known to the foreigners as black tea from the colour of the leaves. It would seem, however, that fundamentally there is no difference between the two kinds of plants from which the leaves are taken, and that if newly picked leaves are exposed to the atmosphere for a certain length of time before they are roasted, they turn black owing to the action of the oxygen in the air. The green tea is composed of leaves which are roasted very shortly after they are taken out of the baskets in which they were brought down from the hills.

Green tea in China comes chiefly from the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Hunan, while most of the red tea is grown in Fukien.

Famous Lung Ching Tea

The most famous place for green tea is the disrtict round the Lung Ching, Dragon Well, at Hangchow. In fact, Lung Ching has become more or less a general name for the best kinds of green tea. Other places near Hangchow renowned for their teas are Shihtzufeng, Lion Peak and Hupaossu, temple where the tiger ran in. Here there is a beautiful spring which according to local tradition sprung forth after a tiger struck the ground with his paw.

The much prized brand of green tea known as Maochien, Fur Tips is picked early and comes from the provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsi.

As we have said, Fukien is noted for its red tea, especially that which comes from Tieh Kuanyin, the iron goddess (Queen of Heaven), the name of a wonderful temple situated at the top of a hill. This tea is reserved for visitors and those who bring gifts to the temple, and, as the trees grow on rocks inaccessible to human beings, the leaves are reputed to be picked by a monkey, who has been trained by the priests to gather them and put them in a linen bag which is hung around its neck.

The red, scented tea known as Hsiang Pien is almost as popular as Lung Ching and owing to its supposed heating effects is much drunk during the winter time.

Quality of Water Used

The Chinese place great importance upon the quality of the water used in making tea, and the ideal cup is said to be made from leaves grown on Mengshan, a mountain in Anhwei, and with water taken from the middle of the stream of the Yangtze River. This rather vague reference has given rise to much controversy as the Yangtze is one of the longest rivers in the world, but it is now generally agreed that the water referred is that from the gorges just above Ichang at the place where the current is swiftest.

Many attempts have been made by the Chinese to give a list of the places where the water is specially suitable for the making of tea, and while the Yangtze River water is said to provide the best, it is closely followed by that obtained from certain famous springs.

There is also much dispute as to which spring can claim the honour of being Tientsiati I-chuan, the finest spring in the world, and many are willing to give the title to the Jade Fountain near Peiping.

Other well-known springs are to be found at Wushanssu at Wushi, the Fuchoussu at Soochow, the Kuanyinssu at Tanyang and the Tamingssu at Yangchow.

In Tsinanfu there is the Paotuchuan and about 70 other springs both inside and outside the city, while we have already mentioned the three famous springs at Hangchow.

The Wusung River water is also said to be very good for making tea and the worst is that from the Hual River.

Proper Teapots Necessary

To the real lover of tea, however, it is not sufficient to have the finest leaves and water from some celebrated spring, but he must also have a teapot which is capable of bringing out the very best aroma from the leaves. There have been many celebrated collectors of teapots and men have been known to spend their fortune in buying them. There is a story of a man who became a beggar on this account but refused to part with his beloved pots, though he was offered Tls. 10,000 by the governor of the province for one of them.

Really good tea cannot be made in a new teapot, and the best pots are never washed, so that in time they are so full of the flavour of tea that if only boiling water is added to them, tea will be produced.

As might be expected, the Southerners, especially those who live in the tea districts, know more about tea than the Northerners and this is illustrated by the fact that while in the North they speak of drinking tea, hocha, in the South they look upon it as a food, and speak of eating or tasting it. This is especially so in Fukien where drinking is a cult, and great care is taken to see that the tea is properly made and also that the teapot is first warmed from the outside, and the boiling water poured in from a height, this being said to improve the quality of the tea produced. The guest is then given a nest of cups somewhat like wine cups and he first takes the smallest one. When he has drunk from this, a larger one is filled for him and he drinks from each cup in turn, ending with the largest one. A similar ceremony is gone through when wine is drunk.

Pleasing One's Guest

At Mokanshan where a number of different teas are grown, they give the guest a few leaves in a cup on which boiling water is poured, and if he does not praise the tea, another kind of leaf is put in and the process goes on until he expresses satisfaction, after which he will be given that same kind of tea as long as he stays there.

If the guest is paying an official visit or is a person of consequence, a certain amount of ceremony should be observed when serving him with tea. The old fashioned teacup should be used with its porcelain cover and metal stand, and the tea should not be made in the teapot but in the cup itself from a few leaves of Lung Ching or some other well-known brand. The host should then take the lid off the cup, push aside any leaves that may have come to the top of the water and then taking the cup in both hands, offer it to the guest, who will endeavour to dissuade him from going to so much trouble and make a pretence of taking the cup out of his hands.

Should the official wish to terminate the interview, he will ask the visitor to drink tea, which is a sign that he should take his departure.

When a guest goes to a feast, he is given tea as soon as he arrives and after the dinner, he is given a farewell cup just before he leaves.

Tea plays a very interesting and helpful part in the amenities of Chinese social life and its place cannot be taken by anything else.

Hundreds of Varieties

Although there are only eight kinds of tea, there are more than a hundred different varieties and they range from the very commonest kinds, costing a few cents a pound, to the choicest blends which none but the very rich can afford to buy.

For instance there are twelve different kinds of Lung Ching, some of which are named from the places where they are grown such as Hangchow Lung Ching and Hsihu Hung Ching, while others get their names from certain qualities they may possess or from the season during which they were gathered. Examples of the latter have already been quoted, namely, Chingming before the Ming Festival and Yüchien before the rains.

The second kind, Maochien, Fur Tips, has fourteen varieties, the majority of which come from the district of Lu An in Anhwei.

The third kind of which there are twelve varieties is the Chu Lancha or Chloranthus tea while of Mao Li-hsun, or Jasmine tea there are over thirty varieties.

The fifth kind is known as medicinal tea of which there are only nine varieties, some of which are considered good for driving away headaches, while others are said to aid the digestion and are taken after a heavy meal.

The sixth kind is composed of various varieties of red tea and there is even Lung Ching Hungcha, or Lung Ching red tea, which of course comes from the Dragon Well district of Hangchow, so renowned for its green teas.

The seventh is the famous Pu Erhcha or brick tea, which comes from Yunnan and other parts of the country, and is sent to Russia as well as to Mongolia and Tibet.

The eighth and last kind is tea dust, which has a big sale in Peiping and which is much appreciated by the poorer classes because of its cheapness.

Tea is, in fact, one of the most democratic things in the national life of the Chinese and brings satisfaction and comfort not only to the favoured ones, but also to the workers in the fields and to the humblest traveller in the East, no matter where he may be.

The Soviet Black Sea submarine gravimetrical expedition has just carried out nine days of submarine sailing and completed the gravimetrical survey of the Black Sea which was begun in 1930.

The new Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, Senor Quentin Paredes, is expected to present arguments favouring payment to the Philippines of losses suffered through devaluation of the American dollar, as soon as arguments are opened on the Adams bill to repeal such payment. His testimony will be supported by officials of the U.S. Treasury and War Departments.

THE PORTUGUESE COMPANY, S.V.C.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Formation Celebrated: Splendid Record of Service

The Portuguese Company, S.V.C. celebrated on Feb. 26, the thirtieth anniversary of its formation, it having been incorporated as a unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps that day in 1906.

The present company is the last of several Portuguese Companies which have existed on and off at various dates since the formation of the Corps in 1854 and which have ceased to exist for various reasons.

The present unit had the same familiar starting point as the other units which were formed about the time of the Mixed Court Riots of December 1905. While the disturbances were still fresh in everybody's mind, a handful of old Portuguese residents, prominent amongst whom were Messrs. Hermenegildo Ferreira, Joaquim Fausto das Chagas, Fernando Jose d'Almeida, Jose Maria Place Remedios, Jono Nolasca da Silva and Filomeno Maltos, conceived the idea of forming a new Portuguese Company. Of the gentlemen mentioned, only Mr. Remedios remains in Shanghai, while Messrs. Almeida and Nolasco are at present in Lisbon, and Mr. Chagas in Peiping.

Arrangements were made forthwith for the training of the members of the unit, and drill and military instructions were the order during the whole month of March of that year during which time the unit paraded regularly twice a day under the supervision of Capt. Davidson of the King's Own Liverpool Regiment, assisted by C.S.M. Studd and one N.C.O. of the Royal Marines from one of H.M. Ships in the harbour. The keenness of all ranks was such that on the occasion of the annual inspection of that year the unit paraded one officer and 68 other ranks.

The first commission was issued to Mr. J. Nolasco as Lieutenant and he assumed command of the unit on its incorporation. A commission followed for Mr. Basilio Carion in July of the same year.

Improved Musketry

It was evident from the start that the new unit had very hard work ahead. The men were armed with the now obselete Martini carbine, and notwithstanding their keenness, the standard of musketry was very poor. The first Efficiency Return on file is that of April 30, 1907, and in it there figured a lone marksman, viz:—Private A. F. Diniz, Jr. with a half dozen first-class shots sprinkled amongst a very impressive array of 2nd and 3rd-class shots. In 1908 the number of marksmen had increased to five, and that of first-class shots to 16, a very decided improvement. The standard of marksmanship went on improving slowly but steadily, and with the introduction of the Lee-Enfield rifle in 1909 the unit made great strides in marksmanship. In 1923 the unit finished the year with 33 marksmen and 23 first-class shots. This showing was only exceeded in 1930 when the unit produced 41 marksmen, a very high record indeed.

With the introduction of the new rifle the company began to compete in first-class events and soon it achieved distinction by winning the American Cup in competition with all other units of the Corps, the very first year in which this cup was put up for competition.

Good Camp Attendance

During the three years 1919-21 the unit had the distinction of holding the Inter-company Team Challenge Shield by winning it each year. It also won the British Cup in 1920 and the Barnes Cup in 1921 having thereby scored five successive wins in inter-company competitions for Corps Trophies.

The unit went into camp for the first time only in 1910, and have since then held their camp every year, with very good attendance, which for a good number of years reached 100 per cent. They also carried out a series of camps under strictly service conditions, following an experiment made in April 1918 by the unit Q.M.S.

The company has consistently figured among the first three units in the General Efficiency Returns each year, and took first place in 1922, winning the Efficiency Shield on this, the first year it was put up for competition, having come first in four out of the five tests as laid down by the late Col. Marr-Johnson, on which the competition was based. Since then the company has again won the Efficiency Shield on several occasions, and twice in succession in 1930 and 1931.

The goal which the unit was striving to reach during these years was finally attained in 1930 when the Japanese Cup was awarded to it by the Commandant who adjudged it the best unit in the Corps in view of its all-round excellence during the year 1929-30.

Active Service

The Company saw active service for the first time when it was mobilized in the early morning of November 4, 1911 (First Chinese Revolution) and was sent to take over the North Railway Station from the Shanghai Light Horse who had occupied it the previous night. It remained on duty all that day until it was relieved by the German Company, S.V.C. at 7 p.m. Before dismissing the company, the commandant Col. Barnes complimented Captain Nolasco and members on their good work and the very soldierlike manner in which they had carried out all duties. He then announced that he wanted 20 men who would volunteer to return in one hour to remain all night in the station as a local reserve to assist the German Co. in case of need. The whole company stepped forward as one man and finally Col. Barnes agreed to have the whole company return.

The second time the unit was mobilized was in July, 1913, when the whole of the S.V.C. was mobilized, (Second Chinese Revolution). It was then under temporary command of Lieut. Diniz, in the absence of Captain Nolasco who was away in Europe on business at the time.

There then followed the years of the World War, years of comparative quiet in the Far East and in Shanghai. During these years a big effort was made to recruit younger men to replace the older ones who were leaving in great numbers.

The unit adopted the name of "Coronel Mesquita" in the year 1910, and in 1911 it sent a contingent of members to Macao to be present at the obsequies in honour of that illustrious officer who saved the Portuguese Colony from an attack and siege by the Imperial Chinese Troops in 1849. Mesquita Day, August 25, is a red-letter day in the annals of the unit and is always celebrated by the members who are all Macau-born, or the descendants of the Portuguese of Macao.

Getting down to more recent history, we come to the opening of the Chekiang-Kiangsu War. The unit was then 120 strong and itching for some real work to do, after the very long period of quiet. It had been brought up to a high state of efficiency owing to the keen interest taken in it by the first post-war commandant, Col. Marr-Johnson. The reward for standing-by finally came when the company was ordered to take over the mill-sector from the Armoured Car Company, and again to a turn at the Chapei Boundary along North Thibet Road. This was the first of Col. Gordon's three 'wars'.

In the summer of 1925 the unit had its full share of work together with other units of the Corps in Nanking Road, following the student troubles of that year. The men were for the first time in the history of the unit billeted in airy and cheerful quarters. Through the kindness of Major R. W. Davis, a vacant floor was found for them in the "North-China Daily News" building.

Colours Presented

In February 1926 the Company celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and on this occasion it received the priceless gift of a gold-embroidered silk flag of the National Colours from the ladies of the Portuguese Community of Shanghai. These colours were consecrated on the 27th by the Company's Chaplain, Rev. Father Jacquinot.

On this occasion a sword was presented to Captain Diniz in recognition of his 20 years devoted service to the unit, to the Corps and to the Community of Shanghai.

On March 21, 1927 the unit was again mobilized for service during those very critical days in the history of this International Settlement, when the victorious Nationalist Armies advanced on Shanghai following their triumphant march northwards from south China. At the close of this period of assembly the unit paraded with the regular forces from the Portuguese cruisers Republica and Adamastor and the Infantry contingent from Macao on July 10, 1927.

There followed three years of peace and quiet in Shanghai. The unit continued to make good progress under their new Commandant, Col. Orpen-Palmer. In December 1929, Captain F. A. Leitao was transferred to Corps Headquarters as Superintendent of Musketry vice Lieut.-Col. A. J. Stewart on the latter's departure from Shanghai on retirement. The command of the Company passed on to his brother and second-in-command, Capt. M. F. R. Leitao, with Lieutenants M. P. Campos, L. P. da Costa and P. A. da Costa as subalterns. On Lt. L. da Costa's transfer to the Reserve, a commission was later issued to Mr. A. S. Braga.

As a result of the reorganization introduced by Col. Thoms in 1931 the Portuguese Company was assigned to No. 2 Group composed of the American Co. (including Philippine

(Continued on page 419)

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BY AEROPLANE OVER YUNNAN

Description of Beautiful Rugged Country Criscrossed By Four Mighty Rivers: Elevation of 22,000 ft.

By JOSEPH F. ROCK, F.R.G.S.

Part 1

The province of Yünnan, the southwesternmost and second largest of China, is a table land of an average altitude of 6,000 ft. above sea level. In the south where it adjoins Indo-China and Burma it is only a few hundred feet in height, to be concise 250 ft. above sea level at Hokou on the French Indo-China border, while towards the west the height of the plateau increases until an altitude of over 22,000 ft. is reached on the Yünnan-Tibet border.

This high table land is disected by many streams, and three of the mightiest rivers of Asia, as the Salwin, Mekong and the Yangtze, not to mention the eastern branch of the Irrawadi known as the Hmaikha, west of the Salwin, traverse it. These rivers flow in tremendous gorges which they have cut for themselves into this high plateau. All four flow from north to south in the extreme west of this province, parallel to each other for some distance, the Yangtze only turning west in the northern section of Yünnan. The distance from the Yangtze to the Salwin with the Mekong between them, is actually only 50 miles as the crow flies, yet it takes many days from one to the other. The Salwin although only a short distance west of the Mekong flows however nearly 2,000 ft. lower than the latter. The Yangtze the mightiest river of Yünnan, criscrosses this province, having cut deep gorges for itself, which put the well known Ichang gorges to shame.

Land of Perpetual Snow

The southernmost snow range of China, covered with perpetual snow, is the Yülungshan or the Jade Dragon Mountain in the province of Yünnan. It is situated in the district of Likiang or Beautiful River, which was the ancient name of the Yangtze in this region. The Yangtze descends straight from the north and flows west of that snow range till it comes to a spot where the small hamlet of Shihku, or Stone Drum is situated near its bank. Here the mighty river makes a sharp bend, and striking the Likiang snow range flows again north for a short distance till it meets another stream or tributary which descends from the high Chungtien plateau where a village and a large lamasery is situated at 11,500 ft. elevation.

At the junction of the Chungtien River and the Yangtze, the Likiang snow range or Yülungshan forms a mighty wall crowned by eternal snow. There was no way out, so the Yangtze in ages past began to undermine the mighty cliff it had pierced that part of the range composed of schist and slate, leaving the solid dark grey, ancient limestone to the south, and had made an exit for its mighty rushing waters. It is doubtful if there exists a gorge elsewhere as mighty and deep as that which the Yangtze has cut for itself through this snow range.

The Yülungshan, or Jade Dragon Mountain, is composed of three main peaks of which the southernmost is the highest. This is the Shantzutou or the Steep Fan. It is a peak of great beauty and nearly 20,000 feet in height. The peak to the north of it is a huge limestone mass 19,000 feet high and is known to the natives as Gyinanvlv, or the snow peak of the black water. From the highest peak to the south a limestone crest extends north which culminates in three other mighty peaks as high as Shantzutou, and these are connected with Gyinanvlv by a sharp ridge.

Mighty Pinnacles of Limestone

A glacier-filled valley separates these from the latter. To the north is a lower peak but also crowned by eternal snow and composed of mighty pinnacles of limestone, the highest reaching an altitude of 18,500 feet. As one looks north one would swear this last peak, known as Haba Ndshernvlv or the roaring snow peak of Haba, to be connected with the rest of the Jade Dragon range to the south. Yet behold, as with a giant's sword this last peak has been separated from its sister peaks, and in that cleft there roars the Yangtze more than 12,000 feet beneath, undermining the very foundation of the snow range. This mighty gorge is known as Atsangko and many legends are connected with it, and related by the natives.

This wonderful region I first visited in 1922, making the last village on the Likiang plain my headquarters, whence I explored its peaks and gorges unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty. This great range, cold and forbidding looking, crowned with eternal ice and snow, in the summer completely changes its aspect, for the lower slopes become a rich velvety green, veritable hanging alpine meadows, framed by silver firs, and studded with myriads of flowers. This range alone gave to the botanist six thousand species of plants. Here primulas grow two and three high, and rhododendrons reach the size of trees and grow in company of silver firs, spruces, pines and larches. This limestone range which at 15,000 feet above the sea, harbours marine fossils, was once upon a time submerged by the waters of the Pacific ere nature's tremendous convulsions lifted it from the sea.

China Invited to Rule Moso

The territory of which the Jade Dragon is the centre, is the home of a sturdy tribe known to the Chinese as Moso, while they call themselves Nakhi or black people. They are different from the Chinese, and are closely related to the Tibetans who call them Jung. Since the close of the Han Dynasty about 24 A.D. they have dwelt in these regions where they later created a kingdom known as Yüehhsichao, and which during the Tang Dynasty, 618-906 A.D., formed the sixth of the conferate kingdom of Nanchao or the southern kingdom, then independent of China proper. For many centuries this tribe was ruled by its own kings, who after they were conquered by Kublai Khan in 1253 A.D. were recognized by the Mongol, as well as Ming and Tsing Dynasties as the Tuszu or native chiefs of the virile, sturdy tribe. Voluntarily they gave up their independence in 1723 A.D. and invited the Chinese to rule them.

YUNNAN'S ETERNAL SNOW

The Likiang mountains form no small part of the picturesque beauty of distant Yunnan, which were topped for the first time recently by a party in the Ford tri-motor plane Kunming.

It was my priviledge to explore this region for plants and to study this friendly and interesting tribe since 1922. They followed me to the far distant Kokonor on foot from Yünnan across Szechuen and Kansu to the very borders of Chinese Turkestan. Always I returned to Likiang for the region as a headquarter was unsurpassed. From here we could branch out, explore Tsarong in southeastern Tibet, the mighty gorges of the Yalung River, the Lama kingdom of Muli, and the Tibetan bandit territory of Konkaling to the north of the Likiang snow range.

It was in 1928, while exploring for the National Geographic Society of Washington, D.C., that we twice circumambulated the three mighty peaks 22,000 feet in height, and known as the peaks of Konkaling. They are situated far to the north of the Yangtze loop, and are surrounded by swift rivers such as the Shouchu, or Iron River, flowing in terrific gorges at their feet. Far to the northeast of these peaks is the now famous Minyagkonka range with its many peaks of which the highest Minyagkonka itself is 25,000 feet high.

Study of Nakha Tribe

In 1930 I returned from America to Yünnan to further study the Nakhi tribe, their pictographic script and literature, ceremonies and legends, breaking these studies by excursions to the peaks and gorges. In 1931 I was determined to traverse the Yangtze gorge in the Likiang snow range, which is possible only on foot. I had never dreamed how difficult it would be. It necessitated climbing from the river bank at 5,000 feet to 10,000 feet almost twice a day on the entire journey. It took me five days to negotiate the gorge, although it can be done in three. The entire gorge is only about 48 miles long, and the Yangtze drops 1,000 feet in that short distance. To describe that gorge is next to an impossibility, it must be seen.

The narrowest part is known as the Hutinotan, or the tiger-leap rapid, so narrow that a tiger can jump across. In March when I traversed that gorge the temperature on the river bank was 102 degrees Fahrenheit, yet looking up to the mighty crags above, there lay eternal snow and ice.

Illness befell me and I had to return to the civilized world. Partly restored I returned again to Yünnan to write the first volumes of my studies which are about to be published by the French Book store of Peiping. They are entirely devoted to this region and comprise the history and geography of the ancient Nakhi kingdom. This task completed I wanted once more to visit my old haunts, and especially the snow range and the mighty Yangtze gorge. Physical conditions did not permit me to journey forth as in my younger days, when to reach Likiang it took twenty days on horseback, and thence to and through the gorge another nine days not reckoning the return journey to Likiang.

Charter Ford Aeroplane

Great strides have been made in China since the days of my explorations, and since my return to Yünnan in 1934 the China National Aviation Company had established an air service between Yünnanfu and Chungking, viâ Kweiyang the capital of Kweichow. Thus it occurred to me why not charter their Ford tri-motor plane called the Kunming and fly to the Likiang snow range and through the mighty Yangtze gorge? I communicated with Capt. Allison of the company in Shanghai through Mr. O'Hara the pilot of the Kunming plane asking if it were possible to charter the plane for such a journey. While flying from Shanghai to Peiping in November 1935 I learned from the pilot, Mr. Mitchel, that the trip had been approved and on my return to Yünnan I lost no time to arrange for the trip. February third was set as the date for this historic and memorable flight.

(Concluding next week)

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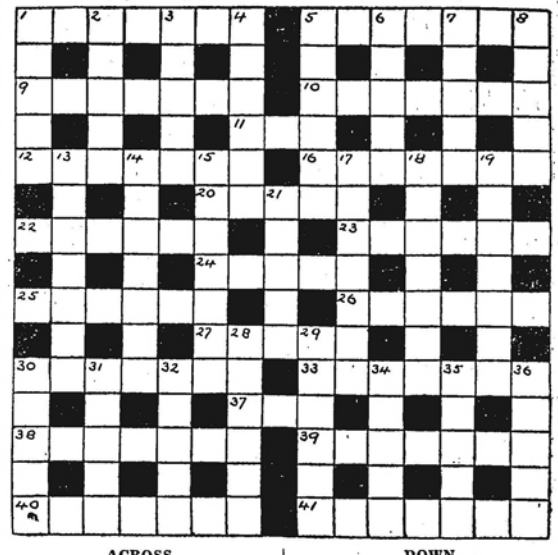
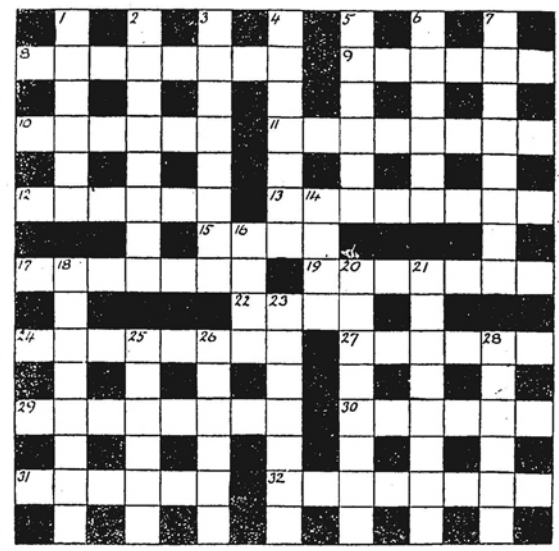


ACROSS

1 Has mixture in soil for an officer
5 Wine
9 Beastly in colour and abused
10 Natural progression of the human race
11 Fish
12 The lady's purse is most of green stuff
16 Many make a fair meal, and hide
20 Reorganization produces method from the rodeo
22 Material that can be made in Rome
23 Standing alone
24 This is carefully given out
25 Vessel with label is amplifying to a degree
26 Damage from mischievous demeanour
27 This is of rising importance
30 "Reds' ire" (anag.)
33 One should give an audition to a certain few to buck them up
37 Misfortune
38 A musical item for a vessel's farewell?
39 This pastime may be catching
40 Not altogether calm
41 Attentive to order

DOWN

1 At this time one sees many coy
2 Always 10 across and suggests a cutter
3 More than a battle but only play
4 This with this beheaded may suggest another game
5 Petrified result of a changed hike
6 Anne's upset
7 Scottish port
8 Being not unwilling one might make it agree
13 A lower contrast
14 This easily comes to heel when walking
15 The last thing one would say to a departing guest
17 A scholarly epithet
18 An unstable holiday-maker?
19 It is not easy to catch a thing of this description
21 This may appear where 2 down ends
28 Male name
29 This serves as protection from the edge
30 A native servant
31 Incur in a different way
32 Unsuitable form of paint
34 Fish
35 A taking character
36 A Scott hero



ACROSS

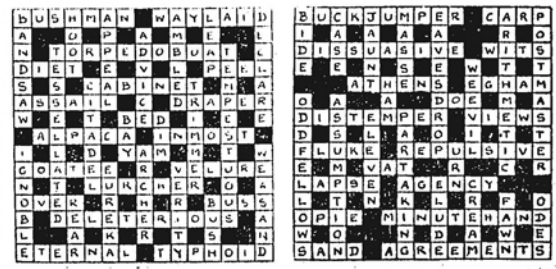
8 A boring library habitue
9 He is apparently less substantial than a snow man
10 It might have been asleep
11 Queen of the hedgerow (two words)
12 Like a bird
13 The Apaches' bete noir
15 This might have supplied the need
17 An unsatisfied land?
19 "Red bout" (anag.)
22 Bird
24 This rustic can't get away from the little house and the old railway
27 Rule mostly over
29 Diana of the barbarian lock
30 An unpleasant deity of the Phoenicians
31 Ants following this make underlings
32 Brought to heel

DOWN

1 There can be no solid satisfaction in a victory of this sort
2 Good exercise for book reviewers
3 Got there changed but in company
4 Offence
5 Is in cake sometimes and is in wet always
6 Land of the sailor in song
7 "No dreams" (anag.)
14 Owen makes sufficient
16 A ditch
18 Omnipresence includes the shirker's motto
20 An over-zealous unionist
21 Obviously the weapon for revolutions
23 Boring
25 Lines of communication obviously
26 Wanting more than a stock share
28 The gangster who manages this in the U.S.A. is seldom in court

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

U.S. TRIBUTE TO LATE KING GEORGE V

Resolution in House of Representatives: Twisting Lion's Tail No Longer a Sport

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington Feb. 14.

The death of King George V served to bring to the surface in the United States those basic feelings of kindliness and affection for Britain which can so easily pass unobserved in a superficial glance at the traditionally unresponsive American exterior. The mists of the Atlantic magnify the petty irritations and obscure the fundamental respect which is felt in America for British methods and British institutions, above all for the British throne.

In spite of pressing domestic problems the chief news in the eyes of every Editor was the loss which the Empire had sustained. The bigger papers devoted as many as ten pages to news from London, biographical details, and pictures of the King from his earliest infancy. Tales and anecdotes were retold both about King George and his successor. Hurried biographies of Edward VIII were knocked together and are now being run in many papers in serial form.

Changes were made in the script of several plays in order to avoid giving any offence. The newsreel companies dug into their museums and showed pictorial scenes of the late King's reign from the time of his coronation. The official world also showed their sympathy by cancelling engagements and sending messages of condolence. A White House reception to which about 3,000 people had been invited in honour of the United States Congress was postponed. Many state Assemblies adjoured and so did the House of Representatives (the Senate was not in session or it too would have adjourned).

Congressional Resolution

The text of the Congressional Record, the American Hansard, thus reports the matter.

Mr. McReynolds. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the House to the death of His Majesty George V, known throughout the world as a great ruler, very much beloved by his people, and respected throughout the world on account of his clean life. I offer the following resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 400

Resolved, that the House of Representatives of the United States of America have learned with profound sorrow of the death of His Majesty George V and sympathizes with his people in the loss of their beloved Sovereign.

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of sentiment of the House of Representatives to the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved, that as a further mark of respect to the memory of King George the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker.—"The question is on agreeing to the Resolution."

The Resolution was agreed to.

This official record, however, omits one incident which occurred and which despite, or rather because of, its discordant note is of importance. It serves as a sharp reminder that the overwhelming expressions of sympathy on this side of the Atlantic must not be taken too blithely as a matter of course, but constitute a remarkable and significant factor.

Single Dissentient

The Speaker had just put the resolution to the House when an excited figure rose from the Democratic benches with cries of "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker." The Speaker gazed tranquilly at the Republican benches picked up his gavel and brought it down sharply on the wooden sounding board in front of him. "Is their objection?" he asked. Several isolated "Noes" were heard but, "The Chair hears none," said the Speaker and so the Record carried none.

The lone protestant was Representative Martin Sweeney, of Cleveland Ohio, an Irish Catholic. The surprising thing was not that Mr. Sweeney objected but that he found so little support and approval for his objection.

King Edward VII died on a Saturday, May 6, 1910. When the House assembled the following Monday no attempt was made to adjourn. King Edward VII was popular, but the Irish question had entered into American domestic politics and no agreement would have been possible on a resolution which showed respect to the English Crown. The Senate adjourned but in those days Senators were appointed indirectly by the State Legislatures and did not have to stand for popular election.

Bulwarks of Democracy

The establishment of the Irish Free State Government, however, is the only reason why twisting the Lion's tail has ceased to be the popular pastime it once was. Perhaps an even more potent reason is a clearer understanding of the British constitutional tradition. The contrary form of government to that of a democratic republic is now realized to be the dictatorship, and is no longer symbolized by the traditional tyrant, the British Crown. Great Britain and America though one has a president and the other a king, are now regarded as the two great bulwarks of democratic government. Gen. Hugh Johnson commenting on the death of King George, wrote: "With all their circumstances of Majesty, British kings are further from oligarchy than our president and the British Commonwealth is nearer political democracy than our republic. Both systems are far removed from the absolutism of the dictators."

Americans begin to look upon the British system with a feeling of nostalgia, akin to that of the grown up son who, though wild horses would not draw him back to the ancestral roof, yet has a sentimental and illogical regret for its ordered family routine.

Yet another reason why twisting the Lion's tail has grown out of favour is that the Lion, hardened by abuse, doesn't roar any more and that robs the operation of its fun. A member of the editorial staff of one of the largest papers complained bitterly to me a weeks ago of the way in which the British had let him down by quietly accepting the annexation by the United States of a series of Pacific Islands to be used as air bases which even State Department maps classified as British." I've kept the story on the front page for three days now and haven't got a peek out of London. I can't keep it there for ever. What's the matter with you fellows anyway?" he asked.

Sophisticate's Tribute

Perhaps the sincerest tributes of all come from those who try hard not to give them. Mr. Westbrook Pedler, for example, one of a growing band of literary sophisticates who stretch the vulgar "oh yeah" into a daily column, writes from London. "With the death of the King they (the papers) have become hysterical, and the most commonplace trifles in the life of a man who seems to have had neither vanity nor personal motives in anything he ever did have been magnified into acts of sublime condescension, all of which betrays again in an unguarded moment the innate and ineradicable snobbishness of the royal system and of those Englishmen who constantly protest their own democracy. X....Though the obsequies are more tastefully done and with glorious pageantry, the purpose after all is no different from that of the funeral orgies which attended the burial of Abraham Lincoln and Warren G. Harding under the auspices of the Republican national committee." To find that things are only a little better than they are in America is, coming from an American, censure quite easy to bear.

THE PORTUGUESE COMPANY, S.V.C.

(Continued from page 417)

personnel) Portuguese Company and Russian Co. On the outbreak of hostilities in January 1932 Major F. A. Leitao, the former O. C. was in command of No. 2 Group, and this circumstance afforded him the opportunity for very close co-operation with his old unit. In the spring of 1932, the President of Portugal, acting on the recommendation of the Consul-general, Mr. Paula Brito, duly seconded by Dr. Bianchi, Minister at Peking, conferred on the Portuguese Company a very especial distinction by decorating the Colours of the unit with the Cross of Officer of the Ordem Militar de Cristo, an award which has never been conferred on any but units of the regular army and navy.

The present officers of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C. are:—Capt. M. F. R. Leitao, O.C., with Lieutenants P. A. da Costa, J. R. Collaco and F. M. F. Gutierrez as subalterns.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

The Nagasaki "Rising Sun" states from good authority that a Japanese gentleman will leave Nagasaki next week for the purpose of establishing a branch Post Office at Shanghai. This will be an advantage to the Japanese and also to foreigners if an extra rate is not clapped on for defraying incidental expenses. Possibly ere long the authorities may learn that a sensible reduction in existing rates of postage would not only be appreciated, but in reality would tend to increase materially the revenue of this department, and ensure further progress. There is no question but what the Post Office system is working well; and the Japanese have clearly demonstrated that, with their able foreign assistants, they are thoroughly capable of carrying on operations successfully; and were the present exorbitant rates modified somewhat the "Sun" thinks all foreigners would prefer the present régime to the old.

• • •

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 27, 1876.

There were 71 ratepayers present yesterday at the annual meeting, representing 211 votes. Amended rules of procedure were passed. The Council's Report for the nine months ended December 1875, was approved and a vote of thanks was given to the retiring Council. Amended rules for the collection of dues on merchandise were passed. The usual taxes were passed, after a long discussion on the Wharfage Due Clause, and subject to a reduction from the increased scale of land and house tax proposed by the Council, to the old standard. The estimates of expenditure were passed. The purchase of certain property in Hongkew for a Police Station was approved, and the issue of debenture for Tls.20,500 to meet the cost and that of building suitable premises, was approved. An additional Tls.1,000 to the sum already appropriated for the extension of Seward Road, was voted. The Land Tax on the Hospital site was remitted. Messrs. Bell, Fearon, Glover and Lavers were elected to the new Board of Hospital Trustees.

• • •

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

Mr. Edward Brand, pilot, has just been presented by the Japanese Government through the medium of their own and H.M. Consul here, with a handsome testimonial in acknowledgment of his having rescued 35 Loochooans, in August last, from a disabled junk off the Barren Islands. The testimonial consists of three heavy silver bowls, each beautifully chased with a design in the centre, and otherwise artistically finished. This is the second occasion on which Mr. Brand has been privileged to be the means of saving the lives of Loochooans off the mouth of the river.

• • •

It is a settled fact that the Chinese will form a trading Company to trade in England. The scheme has so far advanced, that an experienced Chinese, who has had a very good English education and who is now doing business in this Colony and Canton as a merchant and commission agent, has been engaged to proceed to England to represent the Company, which will be shortly formed. Perhaps ere 1876 takes leave of us, we shall see two Chinese foreign trading firms, one in England and one in America.

• • •

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

You can't get an old shoemaker to blunder. The other day, when a weighty woman went into a Detroit shoe-store, and, selecting a pair of No. 4's sat down to have them tried on, the shoemaker saw that she wanted 7's. But he didn't tell her so. He smiled and said softly; Madam, all the aristocratic ladies are now wearing shoes three sizes too large for their feet, in order to have cool extremities—and of course you want to follow the style? She smiled like a duck in answer to his smile, and replied "You are in a position to know best, and I leave everything to your judgment." When she went out she said she never had such an easy-fitting shoe on in her whole life.

• • •

Training for the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting, was commenced yesterday morning on the inner course, which was in good order. It speaks well for the prospects of the meeting, that a strong squad of ponies turned out at the first little-go; the attendance of members of the Club in the precincts of the Grand Stand, too, was numerous, and conversation was lively as to coming events.

• • •

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MARCH 2, 1876

Our Peking correspondent writes that the winter is over, and there has really been no cold weather to speak of. About ten flakes of snow fell one morning in December, which is all the moisture Peking has experienced for the last three-months. A variety of reports have been current among the Chinese regarding the Emperor's health. He has had small-pox, measles, typhoid fever, indigestion, sore throat, and a number of other unpleasant ailments attributed to his sacred person; the fact being, apparently, that he has been a little out of sorts. There is no other news of special interest, except the removal of Yang Ku-ko from the Commander-in-Chief of the provincial army in Yunnan, which he has been holding as an acting appointment since last May. It is not hinted whether this has any political significance.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Feb. 25.—My recent studies of the flight of our local Kites have given me an unusual interest in recent correspondence in "The Times" concerning the abnormal eyesight of certain carrion-eating birds. The cases of the Kite and the Vulture are far from being akin, but there are similarities which make comparison interesting. The Vulture is a carrion-eater on a large scale; he flies to immense heights so that he becomes invisible to the human eye; an animal dies, or is shot. . . . and within a few minutes hundreds of vultures are standing by ready for a feed. Have they telescopic eyesight (possibly plus an infra-red ray filter) which enables them to see their prey from any height, and even through fog? The answer now generally accepted seems to be in the negative: these birds have wonderful eyesight. . . . but not such sight as suggested by the telescopic plus infra-red theory: to cut a long story short they are more generally supposed to work on a sort of "chain system" of watching which I must refer to again. Now, to take the Kites I have been watching: they fly to immense heights. . . . almost out of sight: they appear to do this merely because they like it: they do not hunt from above and suddenly descend on a prey or on offal: when hungry they descend to a level of a few hundred feet from which height they can apparently see the slightest movement on the ground; or, if in search of offal (or what you will!) they fly low over the ground — or water to pounce on any tit-bit in sight. Reverting to the Vultures the point is this; if they can appear on earth as soon as food is offering, how can they accomplish this from immense heights unless by telescopic eyesight etc.? The answer seems to be, "by a chain-system of observation"; and, most interesting of all, just such a system was described by Longfellow in his "Hiawatha" (C.19, The Ghosts): "Never stoops the soaring Vulture, on his quarry in the desert. . . But another Vulture watching. . . sees the downward plunge and follows. . . . Till the air is dark with pinions."

• • •

Feb. 26.—In spite of yesterday's unexpected snow, Spring was in the air this morning and the sun shone brightly on my lawn showing up small green patches of the earliest sprouting grass like oases in a drab desert. The feeling of Spring overcame me and, being unable to walk abroad, I was seized by a Good Resolution. ..... dashed for my only book on Shanghai plants and weeds, and determined to start a long-delayed index of all the herbs I had identified. To begin with the grasses sounded easy.... and after an hour's toil I found there were sixteen of them! The Low Spear Grass which gives the earliest green; creeping Bermuda which we despise because it stifles our other grass; Large Crab grass, which grows big fingers atop (and so is also called "Finger Grass"); Sedge grass which grows in the places where water stands; Stink Grass (the floral spikes of which do smell a bit); Goose grass, Foxtail, Bottle-brush, Awned Wheat, and all the other grasses down to the common Bamboo Grass which we have adopted for our use. And as I boggled with the scientific name of that particular grass (*Zoysai pungens*—or *japonica* if you like) I had visions of that day in March so soon to come when my lawn will look like a home for aged Chinese women—mixed with a creche for ditto babies—and when I shall say to the Chief Harridan, "cut out this.... and that, and that and that.... and leave only that"—and when she will blink at me through bleary eyes and say "Yes, Head-of-the-house, it shall be done"—and when I, knowing that it will not be done, will walk back into the house of which I am the alleged head—and will think to myself, "I wonder why God made the other fifteen varieties, unless He was really trying to make things difficult."

• • •

February 29.—The days of our weary waiting for the fullness of Spring drag drearily on, and I am forced back to my own diary entries for inspiration. I find that in a recent entry I referred to myself as "head of the house" and that I had quite unconsciously translated this phrase from the local Chinese expression "*Toong-ka*"; it intrigued me to wonder how such an expression arose, and so I went into solemn conclave with my gardener, my house-boy and other experts in order to unravel the problem. Taking things backwards, as one must always do in China, I realized that the "*ka*" merely means house or home: but this left me with the "*toong*" which is so seldom written in the sense indicated that it needs somebody like a mafoo to unwind the problem.... rather than a sinologue who would only get mixed up with meanings dating back to B.C.—and all that. The whole point of the story seems to be that that "Toong" means East and that the Chinese do not say "North, South, East, West" as we do: in their queer but logical fashion they say "East, West, South, North", or, even more logically, "East, South, West, North"....the reason being that the sun rises in the East, goes to its highest point in the South, sets in the West....and is never seen in the North. So when my coolie or weedy-lady refers to me as "Toong-ka", I am being paid a high compliment: I am the light of life which controls their world—symbol of the rising sun: I am the high-spot of the household....the ruler of destinies....he-who-must-be-obeyed. How delightful to have a language which can say so much in two syllables! But, by the way, I have not told the wife about this.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MARCH 3, 1876.

The Suez Canal purchase may be looked at from the engineer's point of view, which may not be quite as satisfactory as some folks think. The Canal is a fact; there is an open waterway, of a sort, through which vessels now pass from the Mediterranean to Suez. How much this waterway has cost is a question more easily asked than answered, and the cost of completion and maintenance is much more uncertain. The word "completion" cannot, however, with justice be contemplated, as, in an engineering sense, completion of such a work is absolutely impossible. The present Port Said is a rude make—shift sort of a construction, which the winds and waves of the Mediterranean will everlastingly shoal; and the waterway dredged through the sand will also unceasingly tend to close, as the bottom will rise, the sides subside, and the surface sands will be blown in. Nature had no desire to have any such waterway across this isthmus; but she has a strong determination in the opposite direction, namely, to close up any such structure as this so-called canal; and this fact M. Lesseps knows full well by this time. And if any man is to be congratulated at the recent purchase by the British Government, it may also assume, that the ultimate cost of maintenance will follow this purchase; and M. Lesseps knows full well that the commercial company could not or would not continue to find the money for this necessary work. If the shareholders are not thankful to the British Government for their recent purchase they ought to be, and if left alone they soon will be. There are, of course, ports at Port Said and at Suez. There is water communication betwixt these two ports, it is therefore possible to maintain these ports and to keep this waterway open, but only by unceasing dredging and repairs. And as Europe is on one end and India and Australia on the other end, it may be worth while for Great Britain to keep both ports and canal open at a cost which to a commercial company would be ruin. This, it will be seen, contemplates entire possession of the Canal by the British Government, and to this completion it must come if an open canal is to remain.

In Parenthesis

Real Convenience

"Why did you buy a dachshund?"

"Because of the length of its body. All the children can pat it at once."

• • •

Campaign Note

"WHAT is the difference between a statesman and a politician, dad?"

"A statesman, Willie, usually wants to do something for his country, and a politician wants to do his country for something."

• • •

Sangfroid

FROM a report of a recent trial:—

"WHILE the jury were going through the motions of finding the prisoner not guilty, the prisoner herself was outside discussing beauty treatment with a wardress."

And very properly, for as the wardress said to Anne Boleyn, "Nothing matters, dearie, so long as your lipstick is on straight."

• • •

The Happy Washman

TE SAI WASHING WORKS CO.,

IAUNDRY CONTRACTOR

My Name Is Laughing

SPECIAL all wash ing with the highly skilful hands ro hand-wash all Kinds of silk or woollen Clothes and with pure fountain water to Boiling, steaming whole whites nice clean, As dry, watsr press, using any good proper ways. Can be made the gentlemen and ladies have a best satisfactory and guarantee in a short Staying time when we get the laundry than others Prompt work executed with Reasonable Price.

SHANGHAI POOTUNG

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THE BOOK PAGE

SEARCH FOR ADVENTURE

The Whole World & Company.—By Gretchen Green. Reynal & Hitchcock, New York. G$3.00.

This is a delightfully entertaining book from the pen of a woman with a warm heart and a humorous eye, who has gathered her material from life and for the most part from her own personal experiences. As its name suggests, the book covers a cosmopolitan field, beginning with the author's childhood in the orthdox atmosphere of a back-of-beyond parsonage in Alabama, and ranging pretty well over the globe in many and varied experiences.

With a paucity of words and a saving sense of humour Miss Green gives a picture of herself at the outset of her career: an unusually tall and intense young woman with an unusually strong and intense desire to instruct the ignorant and retrieve the wayward in whatever field. Her crusading begins as assistant in her father's parish and progresses to settlement work in Philadelphia, and in the course of time this adventurous young woman advances to her next post, policewoman and welfare worker in a gaol in Idaho, outpost of the Wild West. Here she labours valiantly amongst lawbreakers of both sexes. We next find her in Morocco, teaching English in a French colonial household, and after numerous highly amusing encounters here and there in Algiers, she eventually travels out to India where for some time she very capably and in an unofficial capacity assists the famous Indian poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, in the experimental stages of his school and dispensary at Santiniketan. During this time she formed a deep and lasting regard for the poet and his countrymen and later was a member of his entourage when he visited China in 1924. (The reviewer had the pleasure of meeting Miss Green during that visit but the sole impression the years have not erased is that of an extremely tall young woman in a long white robe adorned with tiny tinkling bells!)

In her insatiable zest for life and contrasts, Miss Green's next venture is assistant to Malvina Hoffman, the noted sculptress, in her travels East of Suez in search of skull types for the Field Museum of Natural History, and this episode ended, she becomes vitally interested in L'Oeil qui Voit, the Seeing Eye, a school founded on the Continent and later established in England and the United States for the purpose of training dogs to guide the blind.

A book of this character, covering as it does such a diversity of subjects, must of necessity be written in sketchy and disjointed style, but its lack in coherence and continuity is amply atoned for by its inimitable touches of humour and clever characterization. Once begun, the reader will find it absorbingly interesting and will be quite content to follow along at the heel of the wandering author.—M.D.

BIOLOGY

How Animals Develop.—By C. H. Waddington, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Allen & Unwin, London. 4/6.

This short and readable little book brings one to a fuller realization that we are in truth fearfully and wonderfully made. Biology is, however, passing through a phase of materialism which is regarded by the biologists themselves as "non-defeatist." This, doubtless, is a healthy sign in a comparatively young science, but appears to the layman, who is under no sense of obligation to stick to what can be proved by experiment, rather at variance, inferentially, with the wealth of detailed knowledge that their diligence has unearthed. The modern embryologist peering through his microscope, watching and investigating the astounding spectacle of a newt or sea-urchin being built up from a single cell and explaining it as being ultimately due to a chemical disequilibrium caused by the act of fertilization might, not unfairly, be compared to a Martian observing through a giant telescope the building of a skyscraper and explaining it to his fellow Martians as a spontaneous outcropping on the earth's surface, a species of geodetic acne to which certain portions of the globe, particularly those near the mouths of large rivers, appeared to be becoming increasingly susceptible. Perhaps so naive an explanation is an injustice to Martian intelligence, possibly he would find the scaffolding and the workers and he might be able to infer the presence of "organization centres" at certain points, but it seems unlikely that he would ever stumble across the significance of blue-prints, still less the essential part played by the architect's brain, much less his training.—O.M.

EXPANSION UNNECESSARY

Nations Can Live at Home.—By O. W. Wilcox, Ph.D. Allen & Unwin, London. 10/-.

The most populous country on the earth will find it unnecessary to go to war to obtain more land for its teeming millions if it will only cultivate its lands scientifically is the argument convincingly presented in this book. At the present time, the author states, no nation can be sure of anything but its own markets and its own soil. Restrictions on immigration and high protective tariffs tend to keep both surplus labour and goods bottled up in the country of their origin. Economic dictatorships have become necessary "to conserve and allocate what supplies are available." In certain portions of the world the pressure of the population on the soil has crossed the Malthusian threshold, in countries like Italy, Japan, England, Germany, etc. The author maintains that:

> Any country that has to import, for any reason, a substantial portion of its basic food materials in order that its people may be adequately fed, has too many inhabitants.

Production Per Acre

The remedy may be found in scientific agriculture. Since 1926 the agrobiologists have been making great strides in estimating the possibility of life in the plant kingdom. The reduction of agriculture to a mathematical science has made it possible to measure exactly how much can be produced upon an acre of land in any part of the world. And instead of two-and-a-half acres of land for the support of one individual under the present system of production, it can be made possible that 51 persons can be maintained on a low level of existence for a year on one acre, or 32,640 persons per square mile, far in excess of the most saturated regions in the world.

A Substitute for War

To teach the nations to grow their own food at home the author offers as a substitute for war. But he realizes the difficulties in re-educating a class as conservative as the farmers, and feels that under economic stress, it is a programme that must be forced through by authority from above, by an autarchy or economic dictatorship.

His plan of a limited international trade on a free basis is probably the weakest part of his argument. The book is thought-provoking and worth reading. The style is simple and not too technical for the layman. The appendix takes care of those more mathematically inclined.—F.S.

FOR OXONIANS

Oxford. No. 2 Winter 1935. Vol. II. Published for the Oxford Society by the Oxford University Press. 1/-.

The Winter 1935 number of "Oxford" is as interesting as its predecessors. There is a notice of the assuming of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University by the Master of Balliol, Mr. A. D. Lindsay, an appointment which is of great interest, since Mr. Lindsay, aside from being a distinguished scholar, is the most "Leftist" of recent Vice-Chancellors. There is also a picture of the site of the new Bodleian building at the corner of the Broad and Parks Road, now occupied by several undergraduate lodging-houses and Chaundy's bookshop. Fortunately Blackwell's will be left untouched.

As usual the format is irreproachable.—Nadys.

A STANDARD SURVEY

Survey of International Affairs 1934.—By Arnold J. Toynbee, Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.) Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Research Professor of International History in the University of London (both on the Sir Daniel Stevenson Foundation). Assisted by V. M. Boulter. Oxford University Press, London. 28/-.

Dr. Toynbee's "Survey of International Affairs for 1934" is, as usual, comprehensive, instructive and indispensable. Of special interest is the part devoted to affairs in the Far East, which is handled by Mr. G. E. Hubbard, whose powers of patient research and scholarly application are well known. Mr. Hubbard's survey occupies 60 pages of the volume and it deals with internal developments in China and Japan, Japan's relations with the Western Powers and China, Russo-Japanese relations, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet. For those who desire to study world problems this book is, of course, a vital adjunct to their library and its special attention to economic affairs, under the guidance of Mr. H. V. Hodson, will be generally appreciated. The value of this survey increases as each year passes.—E.H.

BATTLES LONG AGO

The Life of Emmeline Pankhurst.—By Sylvia Pankhurst. Laurie, London. 3/6.

Emmeline Pankhurst was born in Manchester in 1858 of a family which had reform in its bones. She collected pennies for America's emancipated slaves and was old enough to be awed by the hanging of the "Manchester Martyrs" in 1867. At fourteen she went to school in Paris and was a most elegant and very attractive young lady with a beautiful speaking voice when at 21 she married the brilliant and earnest reformer Dr. Pankhurst. She had five children—Christabel, Sylvia, Adela (a future upholder of the Women's Party in Australia) and two sons, one of whom died at four years old and the other in young manhood. Most people think of Mrs. Pankhurst as a raging suffragette. But she had other preoccupations. In 1894 she and her husband started the first Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed and fed 2,000 daily of Manchester district's workless and hungry. In 1895 she pressed for workhouse reform and got it—for she was ever a constructive critic. It was about 1872, when she was fourteen, that she was taken to her first suffrage meeting. She may be pardoned, therefore, for feeling in 1899, when the cause had made no noticeable advance, that new methods were necessary. The constitutional way was tried, but in May, 1905, the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was "talked out" in the House of Commons amidst hilarious laughter. Mrs. Pankhurst was fiery, her daughter Christabel was fierier (she figured in this year's Honours List as a Dame of the British Empire), and the militant suffrage movement began. This book tells the story of the now almost forgotten fight which ended in enfranchisement for women in 1918, about a year after Canada and New York State had led the way. Some parts of the struggle are almost incredible to read of now. The tale is told quite fairly. There were cleavages between Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters on matters of policy, notably during the War when the mother and her eldest daughter threw themselves hotly into the Allied cause, while Sylvia and Adela held more logically to the women's anti-war platform. It follows that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's study of her mother's life gains in balance from the fact that their views were not always in accord.

It is good for women to remember Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers or to learn something about them. They bore the brunt of a hard battle of which we reap the fruits, and she herself lived and died poor, burnt out by the fire of her enthusiasms.—G.C.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE

Understanding Yourself The Mental Hygiene of Personality.—By Ernest R. Groves, Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, U.S.A. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6.

In earlier years Professor Groves, as a teacher of English, had it as part of his duty to correct themes written by his college students. He came to a point when he believed "that little value came to the student from either the writing or the correcting of these themes." A bundle of the students' papers disappeared, and after search were found in a waste paper basket where he had absent-mindedly thrown them and covered over with other intentionally discarded papers. The attitude of mind to his work thus disclosed to the teacher brought him to a decision "to enter a different type of teaching." Hence his study of personal and social mental problems which have resulted in this book and others on the mental aspects of personality, partly or wholly of the same authorship.

An extensive classified bibliography is appended for further study of human personality. Professor Groves' book is well worth a reading and a re-reading by anyone who desires to follow out the present day scientific view of the problem set by the poet Pope in his "Essay on Man": "Know then thyself."—H.C.P.

FASCINATING DATES

Annals of English Literature 1475-1925. The principal publications of each year together with an Alphabetical Index of Authors with their Works. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 8/6.

This useful index of authors gives remarkable information in readily accessible form to the student of literature. From it he can obtain at a glance the main literary output of any year or series of years. He can see what books people were likely to be reading at any time and with what rivals candidates for literary fame had to reckon. Although it is a chronological index its perusal gives the reader a real sense of enjoyment, as if he were reading a planned literary treatise.—E.H.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 410)

it shattered to the dust than suffer desecration."

Desecration—! One wonders what he would say to "Desecration by their own hand"?

This spot, this little patch of ground, this "corner of a foreign field which is forever England"—the gift of long past Englishmen and women to the ever-living present, for its proper preservation calls for an effort to put matters upon a proper business footing, not supine submission to "desecration."

M. M. Donnelly.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

Redundant Churches

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Are we approaching this subject in the right spirit? There have been some practical suggestions made from a worldly point of view, and a great deal of trying to take the mote out of our brother's eye without getting the ton of rock out of our own eye previously.

The object of the Cathedral and all other places of worship are to help men to get together and develop the spirit of peace and goodwill.

Gibbon in his "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" points out that more bloodshed occurred after the disruption of the Church than in many of the largest and bloodiest conflicts that had taken place between nations.

If we are not careful it looks as though something similar may happen in Shanghai, and I would suggest that the spirit of arguing whether the chicken came before the egg or the egg before the chicken should be abandoned, and the matter discussed in a Christian-like spirit.

In your paper of this morning's issue, under the heading of "Pandering to Indolence" there is reference to a suggestion for a new Church in the Western district, and it is remarked that the majority of people flock to listen to a good preacher.

The present position is that there is a large Church in the Western district, and even when a very good preacher, one of the best in Shanghai, occupies the pulpit the Church is not more than one-third filled. With a little of the spirit of unity and concord, the expense of building redundant Churches could be avoided.

There is room for the indolent who do not care to take the trouble to go so far from the Western district to the Cathedral if the little difference in opinion regarding Creeds could be charitably forgotten.

Let us tackle the Lawn problem and extra Churches in a spirit of harmony and goodwill.

Accendit Cantu.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

A Further Suggestion

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Standing to-day in the Cathedral compound—so attractive even at this dead season of the year, facing the beautiful building—the bricks of which, as one correspondent has reminded us were brought from England, as their excellent "weathering" qualities testify—I realise that nothing less than the preservation of the lawn as it is, should be the aim of all lovers of the Cathedral.

The recent correspondence in your columns, has shown once again, as in 1930, the strong feeling that exists that this garden—the whole of which is hallowed by association, if not technically "consecrated"—should be preserved intact to be handed down to those who come after us. I am encouraged to think that if seriously taken up and organized by those in authority in our Church, a scheme might be evolved which would help to solve the present financial difficulties, while at the same time providing a permanent and increasing measure of support for this the Mother Church of most British in China.

It is this. In many Home dioceses—during recent years—Associations of "Friends of the Cathedral" have been formed, the members of which pledge their support by subscriptions, donations, or in other ways to a special fund for the maintenance of the Cathedral. These supporters are generally residents of the diocese, but not always—persons having special interest in any particular cathedral—wherever residing, in England or even abroad—being included.

Throughout China there are very many like the writer, who, though not Shanghai residents, visit this city from time to time, and look upon Holy Trinity Cathedral as their Mother Church. How many thousands have been married here, who though now resident elsewhere look with affectionate memory on this church. Shanghai church people are already doing much, and the present Free-will Offering scheme is on the same lines, but I believe if the appeal were made wider, so as to include at least all British in China, the response would be encouraging.

Possibly—for I am ignorant of ecclesiastical matters—there may be difficulties in making such a wide appeal as I have suggested; but my contention is that Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, stands in a unique position—at least as regards foreigners in China—and with good will and co-operation on the part of other dioceses such a scheme might be formulated and put into effect. At any rate I venture respectfully to submit the idea for serious consideration.

China Hand.

Shanghai, Mar. 1.

Effect on Land Market

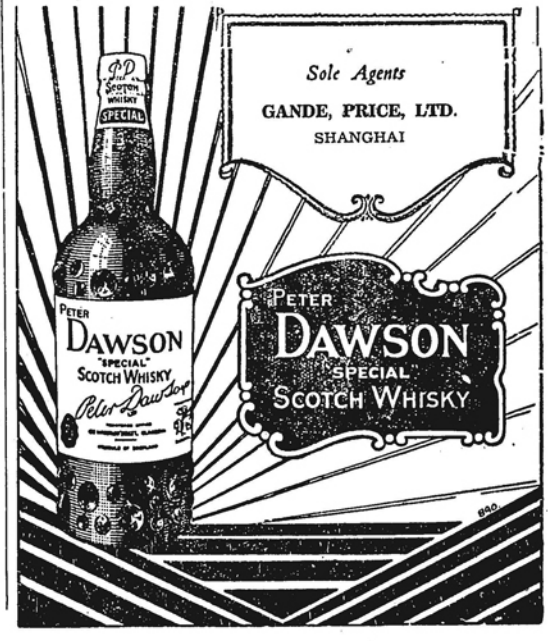
To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With reference to the proposed sale of the Cathedral Lawn there is yet another ugly feature to the whole thing, which nobody seems to have exposed: here we have a public institution throwing 3½ mow onto the market, a saturated market, mind you. For the little relief they get they will cause more distress among the already distressed landowners. The Trustees are attempting to sell the cream of the property for 30 per cent. over the assessed value, which figure is a rating valuation for the entire property of 17 mow.

The Lawn represents two nicely-shaped corner sites and the assessed values should not apply here at all. The proposed sale and the "hawking" of this property has far more repercussion than is generally conceived. The situation being so, it is up to the Trustees to give every assistance to the land market rather than put themselves on velvet with a comfortable balance at the bank. The lot of the business people in Shanghai should be shared by the Church, there should be no attempt to make matters worse for those in the toils already over land.

Land Owner and Subscriber

Shanghai, Mar. 2.



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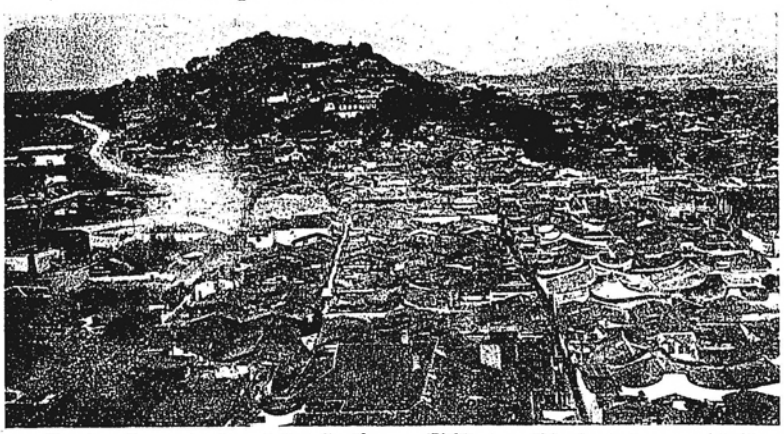
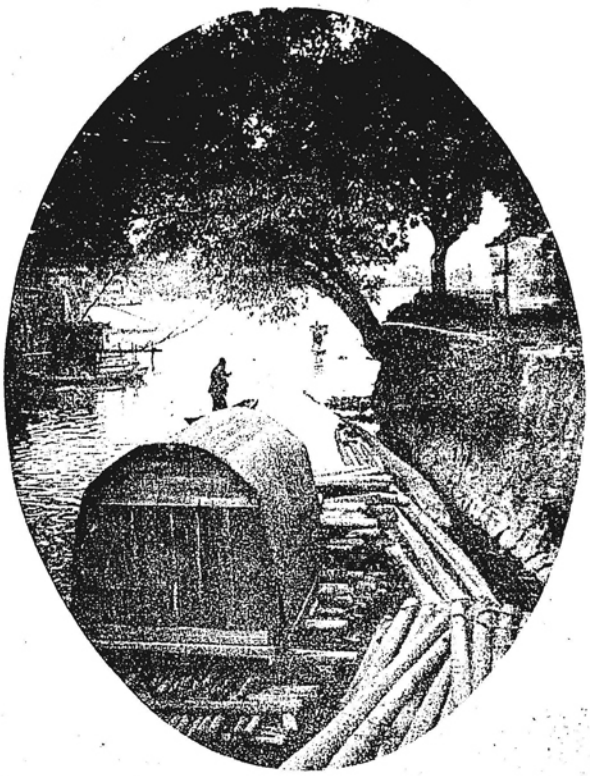
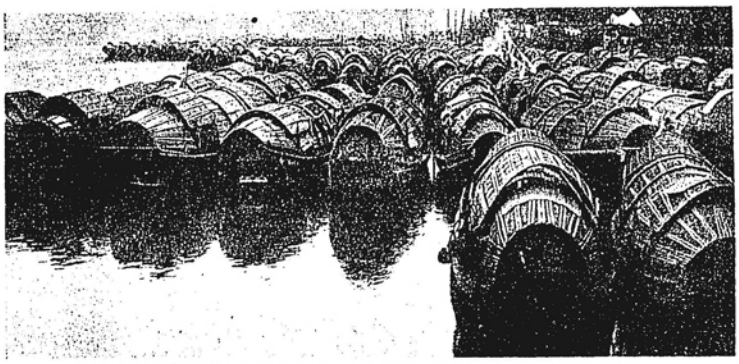
Scenes of Foochow, the Water Town of China and Capital of the Fukien Province



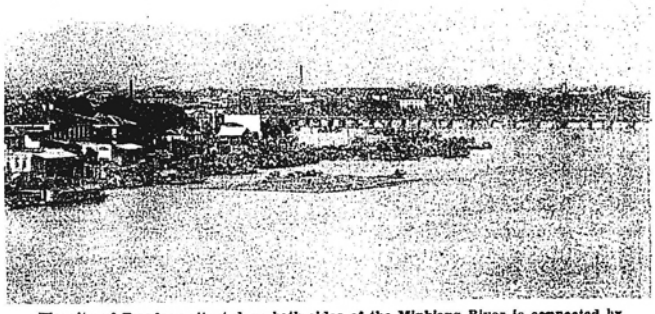
(*Above*) A Panoramic view of the city of Foochow. The neat looking tiled roofs put a stamp of antiquity on the general complexion of the town.



(*Right*) Duck raising is a trade appropriate to a water town like Foochow. The man in the boat is shepherding his flock, while they search for whatever food can be found in the river.

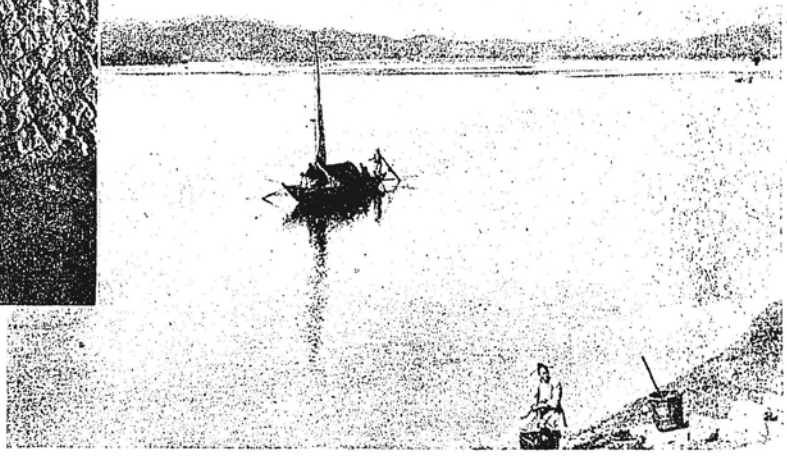


The "Tan" tribesfolk descend from immigrants from the south of China and are looked down upon by the Han race. They live in tiny boats and make their living along the Fukien and Kwangtung coasts.



The city of Foochow situated on both sides of the Minkiang River is connected by two great bridges, the Wanshou (Longevity) bridge and the Hungshan bridge. These can be seen in the picture.

In the city of Foochow, tributaries of the Min river flow in all directions forming canals. This grey-haired woman is steering bamboo rafts along one of these waterways.



The waters of the Minkiang rise and fall with the tide, sometimes as much as 30 feet. A Han woman is here seen washing arrowheads on the banks of the river.

This scene is typical of the houses found along the canals which abound in Foochow. The houses project over the river and are only supported by narrow posts.

Pine groves cover the sides of Kushan (Drum Mountain), which is situated 30 Chinese li outside the East Gate of Foochow. It provides a quiet, scenic retreat away from the bustle and bustle of the city.

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Making Contacts

VIGNETTES OF LIFE
By J. NORMAN LYND

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

There are a number of visitors in Shanghai this week who are providing the incentive for delightful entertainment. The many friends of Mrs. Christy Mathewson, the widow of the late Christy Mathewson baseball pitcher and President of the Boston Grays at the time of his death, are keeping her busy with tiffins, teas, dinners and bridge at which she is most adept. But Mrs. Mathewson intends to end her bridge playing the latter part of next week and turn her attention to sightseeing. She expects to visit Peiping among other places.

Mrs. Mathewson intends to stay in Shanghai for at least six weeks and she is awaiting her son, Mr. Christy Mathewson, II, who is arriving here in the ss. President Coolidge with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holbrook of Hangchow and Shanghai. This will be young Christy's first visit to China since his serious aeroplane accident a few years ago when he was injured and his bride was killed. Young Christy Mathewson was one of the first of the American aviators to come to China.

From Los Angeles

Another American visitor here at the present time is Mrs. Joy Cunnane, of Los Angeles, who is on her first trip to the Far East. Mrs. Cunnane, who is a writer gathering local colour, has been in Singapore and Batavia for three months or so. She came out with her sister, Mrs. Mildred Wilson of San Francisco, who sailed back to California in the President Hoover last week. Although her plans are somewhat indefinite, Mrs. Cunnane is also on her way home where she has a 12-year-old daughter in boarding school.

En Route to Java

Practically every second of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fillmore Thomas' time is taken during their very brief stay in Shanghai. They are *en route* to Java where Mr. Thomas is a representative of the Standard Oil Company. They have been in the United States on home leave for the past few months. While in Shanghai they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin, who gave a small cocktail party for them on Wednesday, inviting about 25 old friends of the visitors in to meet them. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are entertaining the Thomas' and several others at a tiffin party in their box at the Race Club during the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

A Welcome Home Tiffin

To welcome home Mrs. F. J. Twogood, who has been in America for nearly two years, Mrs. A. C. Cornish gave a Chinese chow tiffin party at the Sun Ya Restaurant, yesterday afternoon. Among the guests, all friends of the returned traveller, were Mrs. Paul Hopkins, Mrs. R. P. Butrick, Mrs. J. A. Bristow, Mrs. Esson M. Gale, Mrs. H. F. Seitz, Mrs. W. H. Plant, Mrs. Oliver C. Lockhart, Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mrs. C. A. Nichols, Mrs. A. A. Dorrance, Mrs. J. R. B. Branch, Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mrs. P. F. LeFevre, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mrs. J. A. MacKay, Mrs. J. W. Carney, Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Mrs. Walter Palmer, Mrs. W. Christian and Mrs. Brewer.

To-night's Events

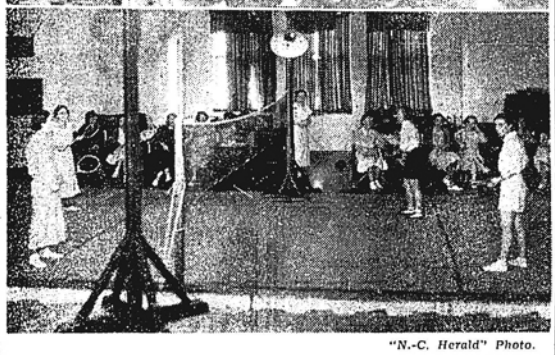
This is party night in Shanghai. It seems as though all of the hosts and hostesses decided that Leap Year Night which comes only once in four years is the ideal time for entertaining. One of the largest parties will be the dinner which Dr. Anne Walter Fearn will give in the Cathay Hotel Ballroom for more than half a hundred of her Shanghai friends.

Dr. Fearn will have as her guests the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. M. Elzear, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacKay, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun, Mrs. and Mrs. Harry F. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plant, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lloyd, Commander and Mrs. James Madison Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz, Dr. and Mrs. Lin Yu-tang, Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clair, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bond, Mr and Mrs. E. O. Heuser, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Miss Lickfold, Miss Elfreda Lange, Miss N. Lange, Mrs. Spunt, Dr. F. Nance, Dr. Findley and Messrs. French, J. S. Potter and Watson.

Among the guests Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have invited are Dr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Kendall, Dr. and Mrs. Dana Nance, and Miss Marion Fitch.

Mr. G. W. Boissevain, the Netherlands Consul General, and Mrs. Boissevain are giving an official dinner in their residence. Mr. and Mrs. A. de Gherardi ar entertaining informally at Sukiyaki in their home.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

MEMBERS AT WORK AND PLAY

(Above) Rolling bandages and making various supplies for British staffed hospitals in China keep many workers of the Hospital Aid Department busy on Tuesday mornings at Headquarters. (Below) Badminton attracts players three times a week. The Sports Section is a flourishing activity of the B.W.A.

And then there are the Leap Year dances at both the Columbia Country Club and the International Club.

At Netherlands Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain will have as their guests Mayor and Mme. Wu Te-chen, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Liu, Count and Countess de Courseulles, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun, Dr. U. Y. Yen, General Linson Dzau, and Miss Mats Chieri.

Invited For Sukiyaki

At Mr. and Mrs. Andrew de Gherardi's dinner will be Dr. and Mrs. E. Birt, Miss Esme Barton, Mrs. H. S. Peake, Mrs. Banister, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdowne, Miss Winnie Loureiro, Mr. Van den Broeke, Mr. Martin Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Kernov, Miss Wysocki, Mr. and Mrs. Cousturier and others.

Sail For Home

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rundle, the parents of Mrs. Dana Nance, are being honoured at numerous farewell affairs, before they sail in the ss. Rawalpindi on March 3, for England, and eventually their home in New Orleans, La. Mr. and Mrs. Rundle have been here for the past year and a half and during that time they have made a score of friends.

They intend to go directly to England where they will spend several week's with Mrs. Rundle's sister, Lady Beit, who is in London at the present time.

Dr. and Mrs. Nance are giving a bon voyage cocktail party for them on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Cecil Sellers has arranged a tiffin and bridge party for to-day and Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clarke will be hosts at one to-morrow. Earlier in the week Mrs. R. G. Kendall gave a sukiyaki party at her home in Route Ghisi for Mrs. Rundle.

Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn are having a small informal dinner to-morrow night for the Rundles and following the Nances' cocktails to-morrow Captain and Mrs. C. C. Brown will be hosts at a Chinese Chow dinner. Mrs. W. B. Nance came in from Soochow the other day to bid them farewell.

Many at Concert

The Russian colony turned out in full force on Tuesday evening to cheer Chaliapin at his first concert. In fact one Russian woman was so anxious to hear him that she pawned her most valuable piece of jewellery for money to purchase one of the best seats. There was a first-night crush reminiscent of London and New York. Cars were lined three deep and it took more than 20 minutes to proceed from Carter Road to the doors of the Grand Theatre. A few of the many noticed at the opening night concert were Brigadier and Mrs. F. S. Thackeray, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clair, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoehnke, M. Paci, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis, the Misses Mats and Itala Chieri, Mr. and Mrs. Eskelund, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacKay, and Mr. John Kane.

Between his two concerts a large number of Shanghai music lovers were given the opportunity of meeting Mr. Feodor Chaliapin at a reception given at the French Club on Wednesday. The affair was given by the Russian Emigrants Committee with Mr. Charles Metzler acting as the chairman. The great basso was most genial and obliging with a word for everyone and even signing an autograph or two.

The Flying Force

Just now the officers of the Royal Air Force "flying boats" are the centre of attention. Since their arrival on Wednesday they have been having a comprehensive "look-see" at Shanghai. They met scores of residents, including a bevy of quite attractive young women, at the cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Smith in their Haig Court Apartments on Wednesday night. Dinner and later dancing at the Paramount Ballroom followed and included in the group were Mr. and Mrs. R. D. K. Silby, Miss Muriel Saker, Miss Audrey Fowler, Miss Ethelwynne Hawkins, Flight-Lieutenant Murray, Group Captain R. P. Willock and several of the pilots.

On Thursday Group Captain Willock gave an informal tiffin in the Cathay Hotel grill. The guests were Air Commodore S. Smith, Wing Commander Scott, Squadron Leader Bladon, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain, Brigadier and Mrs. F. S. Thackeray, Mr. A. H. George and Miss Joyce Middleton. On that same evening Group Captain Willock entertained Air Commodore Smith to dinner at the Cathay. To-day the pilots are being entertained by Mrs. Liddell to tiffin at the Race Club.

Of Feminine Interest

Feminine Shanghai is all agog over the coming visit of Miss Sally Dickason, noted cruise and city stylist for one of the largest New York Shops. "Sally" as she is known to everyone the world over is accompanying her husband, Mr. Deane H. Dickason, noted tour director, on his Far Harbours Tour, and she is expected in Shanghai on March 9. She is to make two semi-public appearances. On March 10 she will be guest speaker at a tea at the I.A.T. and on the following day she will talk at a similar affair at the American Women's Club. She is bringing with her the newest things in American fashions and she will talk and advise Shanghai women on the latest style trends.

A Valuable Organization

AN ASSOCIATION FOR BRITISH WOMEN IN SHANGHAI

(Contributed)

It may have occurred to others, as is has to the writer, to wonder what chances of success there would be to-day in founding an Association for British Women in Shanghai. (The title has purposely been put in this way, so as to divert the mind from its more accustomed groove in referring to the established association, so generally known as the B.W.A.)

And perhaps, in considering the pros and cons that would hedge around any such foundation in this year of grace, 1936, one of the conclusions reached will be the certainty that it is impossible to visualize a Shanghai without its British Women's Association.

To hundreds of women, if there were no pleasant rooms at the top of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, something very definite and very agreeable in life would be missing. Many use the rooms for a variety of purposes. Some play badminton, others give tea parties, with bridge and mahjongg, yet others come to see the illustrated papers from home, and so keep in touch with a life that has been left behind for a time.

The library is a godsend to a numerous band. Rolling bandages and making hospital supplies, to be distributed to British-staffed hospitals everywhere in China, form an activity that some twenty or thirty women would not give up without feeling the distinct loss in their lives of an outlet for doing something for others.

From any angle chosen to regard the British Women's Association, it can only be said that many needs are filled and that each one can reap what she sows in full measure.

Early Days

Founded fifteen years ago, as an outcome of work parties at which British women met and worked for military hospitals, the present British Women's Association has for its motto "Service to the Empire and to the Community." If a great deal of pleasure and recreation are also linked with the service, this is no reflection on the good intentions of members, and one can readily believe that in any future time of stress or emergency the call to render service would surpass all other considerations and that sport and recreations would, of themselves, fall into secondary consideration.

To quote from a short history of the British Women's Association which is being published by instalments in the B.W.A. Magazine, and written by Miss Phyllis Ayrton, the B.W.A. "like so many modern organizations, came into existence as a result of the Great War. Anxious to render such help as they could during so terrible an emergency, a band of British women joined together in supplying bandages to the military hospitals. The work done was very much appreciated and the feeling of co-operation engendered was so valuable, that all who had taken part in the work felt that the disbanding of the group would be a real loss to the community. This feeling gained strength and when the proposal was definitely made that an Association should be formed, to bind together the British women of Shanghai in the common aim of "Service to the Empire and to the Community," it was received with enthusiasm.

Only Original Member

Shanghai is a town where people come and go perhaps more quickly than anywhere in the world. And although the first meeting of the British Women's Association was held not more than 15 years ago, it is a fact that of the provisional committee elected to handle the first big open meeting, only one member remains to-day in the city. This is Mrs. D. MacGillivray, who has ever been a most devoted member of the Association, giving a great deal of her time and energy in particular to the work that is carried out by the Social Service Board.

After a Constitution and bye-laws had been voted upon, it may be said that the British Women's Association gradually settled down into its stride, sections appealing to members with varying preferences taking shape, until the Association, as we now know it, meets a very definite need in the lives of a great number of British women in Shanghai.

Eligibility Considered

According to the Constitution, women who are eligible for membership must be British born or of British nationality, and must be suitably introduced. To make it possible for every woman who is eligible, to be a member of the Association, the subscription has been fixed at the low figure of $10 per year. Membership of the different sections and of the library is correspondingly low.

For those who are newcomers to Shanghai, or who have not hitherto considered the question of joining the Association, it may be as well to say that there are five sections, in one or other of which it will surely be possible for a member to take pleasure in joining. They are the dramatic, musical, gardening, needlecraft and sports sections, each of which speaks for itself.

Dramatic programmes and concerts naturally give occupation to the members of the two first named. Members of the gardening section not only derive much benefit by hearing competent speakers on gardening subjects, but have the pleasure of visiting many beautiful gardens, a joy which those who have no gardens of their own can just as easily share, by joining this section. Badminton is the chief activity of the sports section, there being a court at headquarters, and play being in progress three days a week.

The library contains some 1,500 volumes of current fiction, and additions are constantly being made. There are also a fair number of books of a more serious kind on its shelves, such as travel, poetry, etc. Members pay $5 a year if married and $3 if self-supporting, and may take out one new book and two less recent publications at a time.

Convenient Quarters

The rooms occupied by the British Women's Association are situated very conveniently on the fourth floor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, No. 12 The Bund, and the secretary is on duty daily from 9 until 12.30 in the morning and from 2.30 until 5 in the afternoon. The rooms are kept open from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. They comprise a tea room and lounge, where newspapers and magazines are found, committee and entertainment rooms, and the secretary's office.

While founded primarily for British women residing in Shanghai the Association has also a growing number of outport members, who receive the magazine which the Association publishes monthly, and who are able to take advantage of their membership in a variety of ways.

Association Magazine

The B.W.A. Magazine, which is now in the tenth year of its publication, is distributed gratis to all members of the Association. Besides giving news of doings at Headquarters and telling of sectional activities, personal notes regarding members are published, as well as a variety of topical articles calculated to be of interest to members.

The annual general meeting of members is held in March, and in connection with this meeting there has been held for the past three years, an Advertisers' Exhibition at which members can see and try for themselves the various products that are advertised in the magazine.

New Members Welcome

New members are always welcome at the British Women's Association and as Shanghai grows and newcomers arrive to take up their stay here for long or short periods, it is hoped that no British woman will fail to avail herself of the opportunity of joining the Association.

In time of stress and emergency there is added incentive to join and "do one's bit" but it makes the task of gathering together many willing workers far easier, when such a time comes, if names are already "on the books."

In the meantime there are outlets for each one's special bent, whether it be in some form of "good works" or along the lines of recreational activity for which the sections are provided.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Ranchi, left London Jan. 31, due Shanghai Mar. 9
From U.S.A.....P. Coolidge, left S. Francisco Feb. 20, due Shanghai Mar. 9

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Athos II, lvs. Shanghai Mar. 7, due London Apr. 9
For U.S.A.....Asama M., lvs. S'hai Mar. 6, due U.S.A. Mar. 25, L'don Apr. 7

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Henrimes	Jan.18	Mar. 7
Ranchi	Jan.31	Mar. 9
TerukuniM.	Feb. 9	Mar. 13
Bennevis	Feb. 1	Mar. 19
Bangalore	—	Mar. 22
Naldera	Feb.14	Mar. 23
HakusanM.	Feb.24	Mar. 30
Benloo	Feb.15	Apr. 1
Carthage	Feb.28	Apr. 5
Harunn M.	Mar. 9	Apr. 13
Henwyvis	Feb.29	Apr. 15
Bhutan	—	Apr. 18
Rajputana	Mar.13	Apr. 19
Henreoch	Mar.14	Mar. 23
Chitral	Mar.27	May 3
Benclouch	Mar.28	May 15
Benalder	Apr.11	May 27
Benvenue	Apr.25	June 10
Benledi	May 9	June 28

From SOUTHAMPTON

E. Britain	—	Mar. 27

From LIVERPOOL

Hector	Jan.25	Mar. 4
Achilles	—	Mar. 13
Menesthens	—	Mar. 27
Automedon	—	Mar. 27
Aeneas	Feb.22	Apr. 4
Menelaus	—	Apr. 10
Sarpendon	Mar.21	Apr. 29
Patroclus	Apr.18	May 26
Antenor	May16	June 23

From OSLO

Tigre	—	Mar. 20
Thallatta	—	Mar. 21
Shantung	—	Mar. 29
Tourcoing	Feb.17	Apr. 16
Agra	Feb.25	Apr. 26

From GDYNIA

Antiochus	—	Mar. 24

From GDYNIA

Proteslaus	—	May 3

From HAMBURG

Havel	—	Mar. 9
Scharnhorst	—	Mar. 12
Ramses	—	Mar. 16
Goslar	—	Mar. 23
Burgenland	—	Mar. 30
Neumark	—	Apr. 5
Potsdam	—	Apr. 9
Donau	—	Apr. 13
Gneisenau	—	May 7

From COPENHAGEN

Annam	—	Mar. 18
Java	—	Apr. 7
Asia	Feb.27	May 8

From ANTWERP

Flintshire	—	Mar. 6
C. Bristol	Jan.18	Mar. 9
Grootekerk	Jan.21	Mar. 14
Glengarry	—	Mar. 19
Peru	Jan.25	Mar. 28
Asia	—	Apr. 5
Gnasterkerk	—	Apr. 11
C.Wellington	Mar.4	Apr. 18
C. E'bourne	Apr.15	June 30
C. Khios	May27	July 11

From MARSEILLES

P. Doumer	Feb. 7	Mar. 9
A. Lebon	Feb.26	Mar. 29
Mar. Joffre	Mar. 6	Apr. 7
J. Laborde	Mar.20	Apr. 20

From TRIESTE

C. Di Lana	Jan.10	Mar. 9
Victoria	Feb.27	Mar. 22
Fusijama	Feb.27	Apr. 27

From DURBAN

Roggeveen	—	Mar. 5

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	Feb. 1	Mar. 9
Nellore	Feb.19	Apr. 9

From BOMBAY

Mayebashi M.	—	Mar. 22
Ginyo M.	—	Apr. 2
Tokiwa M.	—	Apr. 22
Toyama M.	—	May 21

From CALCUTTA

Talma	Feb.13	Mar. 9
Sindhana	Feb.27	Mar. 23
Shimla	Mar.12	Apr. 6
Tilawa	Mar.26	Apr. 20

From BATAVIA

Tjinegara	Feb.26	Mar. 8
Tjisalak	—	Mar. 16
Tjibadak	—	Mar. 22
Tjisadane	—	Apr. 5

From MANILA

E. Japan	Mar. 3	Mar. 8
P. Pierce	Mar. 8	Mar. 13
Tai Yang	—	Mar. 13
G. Pershing	—	Mar. 16
P.Jefferson	Mar.11	Mar. 16
Kinai M.	—	Mar. 18
Tricolor	—	Mar. 21
E. Asia	Mar.17	Mar. 22
P. Coolidge	Mar.18	Mar. 23
P. Jackson	Mar.25	Mar. 30
Tokai M.	—	Mar. 30
P. Maersk	—	Mar. 31
E. Canada	Mar.31	Apr. 5
P. Lincoln	Apr. 5	Apr. 10
Kwansai M.	—	Apr. 13
P.McKinley	Apr. 8	Apr. 13
E. Russia	Apr.11	Apr. 19
Nankai M.	—	Apr. 29

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

P. Adams	Feb. 2	Mar. 9
Raby Castle	—	Mar. 1
Servard	Jan.21	Mar. 10
Rhexenor	—	Mar. 16
P. Harrison	Feb.16	Mar. 23
P. Lincoln	Feb.17	Mar. 27
Thurland Castle	—	Mar. 28
Nell Maersk	—	Mar. 30
Steel Traveler	—	Apr. 3
P. Hayes	Mar. 1	Apr. 6
Bronxville	—	Apr. 14
C.Singapore	Feb.17	Apr. 15
Rhexenor	—	Apr. 19
P. Wilson	Mar.14	Apr. 20
Lossiebank	—	Apr. 24
C.Joh'burg	Mar.17	May 17
Foylebank	—	May 26
C. Christchurch		June 16

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Coolidge	Feb.20	Mar. 9
Golden Sun	—	Mar. 10
ChichiboM.	Mar. 6	Mar. 25
P. Hoover	Mar.19	Apr. 6
Tatsuta M.	Mar.19	Apr. 7

From VANCOUVER

E. Asia	Feb.22	Mar. 10

From VANCOUVER

E. Canada	Mar. 5	Mar. 24
E. Russia	Mar.21	Apr. 7
E. Japan	Apr. 2	Apr. 21

From SEATTLE

Ixion	—	Mar. 4
P. Jackson	Feb.29	Mar. 17
P.McKinley	Mar.14	Mar. 31
Taltbybius	—	Apr. 5
P. Grant	Mar.28	Apr. 14
Tydaeus	—	Apr. 20

From PORTLAND

Pleasantville	—	Mar. 13
G. Sherman	Mar. 3	Mar. 23
G. Lee	Mar.21	Apr. 13

From YOKOHAMA

Anyo M.	—	Mar. 6
Antenor	—	Mar. 6
Rokko M.	—	Mar. 8
Suwa M.	—	Mar. 9
Corfu	—	Mar. 15
Ajax	—	Mar. 20
Eumaeus	—	Mar. 22
Fushimi M.	—	Mar. 23
Toyama M.	—	Mar. 23

From YOKOHAMA

Scharnhorst	Mar.19	Mar. 24
Dlomed	—	Mar. 27
Ranchi	—	Mar. 29
Hakozaki M.	—	Apr. 6
Naldera	—	Apr. 12
Terukuni M.	—	Apr. 20
Potsdam	Apr.16	Apr. 24
Automedon	—	Apr. 24
Carthage	—	Apr. 26
Hakusan M.	—	May 4
Rajputana	—	May 10
Haruna M.	—	May 18
Agapenor	—	May 25

From KOBE

Siklang	—	Mar. 4
Kasugi M.	—	Mar. 4
ShanghaiM.	Mar. 3	Mar. 5
Athos II	Mar. 4	Mar. 6
Preussen	—	Mar. 6
Zuiderkerk	—	Mar. 6
NagasakiM.	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Lyons M.	—	Mar. 19
SinanhaiM.	Mar.11	Mar. 13
P. Doumer	Mar.18	Mar. 20
Sauerland	—	Mar. 21
Arumis	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Grootekerk	—	Apr. 5

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per R.D.S. President Polk, Feb. 25. From Japan. Mrs. P. H. Cornell, Mr. A. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lee Folmar, Mr. F. A. Hooley, Mr. Kent Lutey, Mrs. Jane Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. John May, Mr. George McCarthy.

Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru, Feb. 26. From Los Angeles and Wayports. Mr. Hugo Daniels, Mrs. E. W. Aaron, Mr. R. E. Jones, Mr. W. J. C. Shoppee, Miss F. M. Rivell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blot, Mr. M. S. Nessim.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Feb. 28. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cox, Miss N. Cracknell, Mr. R. T. Down, Mr. L. Emery, Mr. T. F. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyslop, Mstr. Hyslop, Mr. A. S. Henchman, Mr. G. C. King, Sir F. Leith-Ross, Lady Leith-Ross Dr. A. C. V. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. MacDermott, Mr. V. O. V. Osatananda, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloss, Col. G. R. V. Steward, Mr. D. Shindell, Mr. R. K. Valentine, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Wall, Maj. W. A. Worton, Mr. Cheung Pak Yuen, Mr. C. P. Cheng, Mr. S. P. She, Mr. A. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Yong, Madame Young.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, Feb. 28. From New York, Etc. Mr. S. Adachi, Mr. E. N. Awana, Miss O. Bainusevich, Mr. H. G. Brenfleck, Mr. M. Escarzaga, Mrs. A. Frame, Mr. J. R. Ford, Mrs. J. T. Ford, Miss A. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kelly, Mr. J. Kreig, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Laker, Mr. D. F. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mr. G. W. Moss, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Newman, Miss M. Newman, Miss S. F. Nummedal, Mrs. P. E. Quimby, Mstr. D. Quimby, Mr. L. F. Rood, Mr. M. L. Rochex, Miss M. Shaw, Mrs. G. F. Sheckler, Mr. A. Shorteno, Mr. R. R. Smith, Mr. H. Volt, Mr. G. Wallace, Major and Mrs. R. H. Wallace, Rev. T. E. West, Miss L. Widican.

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakozaki Maru, Mar. 2. From London, Etc. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss M. M. Brown, Miss N. Granton, Miss M. K. Knudsen, Mr. K. B. G. Larsen, Mr. E. MacNab.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Mar. 2. From Hongkong. Mrs. G. C. Anderson, Mstr. Gerald Anderson, Dr. Vivia B. Appleton, Mrs. R. R. Bergam, Mrs. H. D. Bode, Mr. Neil D. Brown, Mr. W. E. Chow, Mrs. L. M. Cook, Mstr. Ramon J. Cook, Miss Marjorie Corbin, Mr. Edward P. Curtiss, Mrs. A. B. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Dawes, Mr. Scott S. Durand and Mrs. Scott S. Durand, Mrs. Paul Fichet, Father Jean B. M. Gerey, Mr. F. Grandi, Mr. H. R. Harling, Mr. J. G. S. Horn, Mr. Hsin-Woo Chao, Mr. S. H. Kao, Mr. A. W. Kissner, Mr. D. G. Kui, Miss L. L. Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Lai Kwai Pui, Mrs. T. M. Liang, Miss Sophie Liang, Miss Betty Liang, Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Mr. Alex. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Martin, Mrs. W. E. Mooney, Mstr. William E. Mooney, Mrs. Camilo Munoz, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Pawley, Mrs. H. C. Pennington, Mr. James A. Pote-Hunt, Mrs. James A. Pote-Hunt, Mrs. G. W. Pressey, Mr. J. F. Rhame, Mr. A. Schmid, Comdt. de la Ferte Senectere, Mrs. de la Ferte Senectere, Mstr. S. de la Ferte Senectere, Dr. H. F. Smith, Mr. P. H. Spagnoletti, Mrs. Tom Lee Shee, Mr. Tob Poon Soon, Prof. and Mrs. C. E. Turner, Mr. Paul Uhry, Mrs. W. R. Whiteford; Miss Annie Wolf, Mr. W. F. Yeung.

Per str. Tsinan, Mar. 3. From Hongkong. Mr. L. Jackson, Mr. J. B. A. Oei. From Amoy. Mrs. and Mstr. Barrwick.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Mar. 3. From Kobe. Mr. S. N. Ades, Miss M. I. Colson, Miss Abbie Dunn, Mr. F. R. Engdahl, Mr. John Graham, Miss Alice Gregg, Mrs. C. R. Harding, Miss C. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary McCourt, Mr. Gi Yang Gie Yin, Mr. R. Pottschmidt, Mrs. G. P. Robertson, Mr. J. A. Thomson, Miss Carolyn Wilson.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, Feb. 25—For Kobe.—Marguis G. Cittadini Cesi, Countess C. Vincenti Mareri, Mr. A. Van Bogerijen, Mr. M. E. Blackmar, Mr. O. E. Barrant, Mr. C. Hansen, Mr. K. Kank.—For Honolulu.—Mr. E. S. Mills, Mrs E. S. Mills, Mstr. Edward S. Mills Jr., Miss L. A. Whitehouse, Mr. R. Whitehouse, Miss Bessie Hollows.—For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Alcone, Mr. Joseph E. C. Swan, Mr. E. J. Smith, Mrs. A. J. Williams, Mr. J. Van Viersen, Mrs. J. Van Viersen, Mr. F. C. Crone, Mr. W. B. Walters, Mrs. W. B. Walters, Mr. A. Van Bogerijen, Mrs. Marian Robinson, Mrs. W. K. Spencer, Miss Peggy Ann Spencer, Mr. Joseph Eaacovich, Mrs. Florence R. Watson, Miss Edith McTherson, Miss B. E. Lewis, Mrs. Valenting Dulcheit Melgounoff.—For Los Angeles.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Huffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lewis, Mr. H. H. McGregor, Mr. T. W. R. Wilson, Mr. L. Rodda, Mrs. T. W. R. Wilson, Miss I. Wilson, Mrs. Chiyo Marie Kent, Mr. J. E. Craven, Mr. A. A. Makaroff, Mrs. A. A. Makaroff.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Feb. 26.—For Japan.—Mr. T. S. Groushko, Miss W. Crouch, Mr. L. C. C. Anderson, Mr. G. Stein, Mrs. E. Kino, Mr. G. Kino.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Feb. 29.—For Vancouver, Etc.—Mr. G. W. Baehne, Mr. W. J. Bidgood, Miss G. Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mstr. D. and J. Campbell, Mr. Pierre B. Desouches, Mr. C. B. V. Goldring, Mr. E. R. Linklater, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Norrington, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rodger, Mstr. P. M. 2½ yrs., Mrs. O. C. Strange, Dr. and Mrs. J. Webster, Mstr. J. Webster.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, Feb. 29.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. A. E. Seidel, Mr. M. F. Thomas, Mrs. C. M. Hall, Mr. C. K. Liu, Mr. S. C. Lee, Mr. K. Y. Liu, Mr. L. F. Payne, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. C. K. Chan, Miss Chun, Mr. Au Chiu Ting, Mr. Edouard Molines, Mr. S. B. Dunlap, Mrs. M. F. Thomas, Mr. J. G. Mancini, Mr. T. C. Liu, Mr. S. Y. Lee, Mrs. K. Y. Liu, Mr. Tien Wei Kong, Mr. P. Baumann, Mr. A. N. Woo, Mstr. Chun, Mr. King Fan Chang, Mr. Li Kwang Hu, Mr. R. van Goens, Mr. Oldrich Mojzisek, Miss M. M. B. Lee, Mrs. Ruby Wong, Mrs. K. C. Le and Infant 3yrs., Mr. E. H. Cressy, Mrs. Tien Wei Kong, Mr. B. F. Wong, Mrs. C. Chun, Mrs. Irene Clapham, Mrs. King Fan Chang.—For Manila.—Mrs. C. Turrettini, Mr. B. G. Moorehouse, Mr. Chang Ming, Mr. F. Respinger, Mrs. B. G. Moorehouse, Mr. R. A. E. Denton, Mr. Chang Shu Ying.

Per str. Changsha, Feb. 29.—For Hankow.—Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Moses.

Per str. Loongwo, Feb. 29.—For Nanking.—Mr. J. Palmer.—For Hankow.—Mrs. K. T. Tan, Mr. S. Jouy, Mr. and Mrs. Bruns, Miss Bruns, Mr. A. Perry.

Per str. Kwangchow, March 1.—For Hongkong.—Mr. E. E. Clark.

Per str. Khabarovsk, March 1.—For Europe via Vladivostock.—Mr. Liao Tetcheng, Mr. R. L. Hopkins, Mr. V. Dramis, Mrs. B. Hartmann.

Per str. Wuchang, Mar. 1.—For Hankow.—Mrs. F. A. Cumming, Mr. Fung.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Mar. 3.—For Kobe.—Mr. M. van der Worm, Mrs. A. P. Hildring-v.d. Worm, Mr. J. J. F. Modder, Mr. E. F. Stanton, Mrs. C. A. Verou, Mr. J. T. S. Reed, Mr. O. C. Hellmuth, Mr. Takeshi Kuroki, Mr. C. B. Gracdy, Mr. Edwin L. Kilbourne, Miss T. V. Zoubakine, Miss M. O. Fletcher, Mrs. Wilke, Mr. Dangschat, Mr. Nietrug, Mr. S. M. Aikoff, Mr. S. A. Aljunaid.—For Yokohama.—Mr. J. H. Furay, Mr. C. B. Hislop, Mr. T. G. Hoover, Mr. D. Higgins.—For Victoria.—Mr. W. Stuart.—For Seattle.—Miss Doris Berns, Miss M. J. Anderson, Miss J. Price, Father Christophen Sullman, Mrs. E. F. Hardman, Mr. J. Watson.

Per str. Newchwang, Mar. 4.—For Hongkong and return.—Mrs. W. L. Thomas.

BIRTHS

COLTERJOHN.—On February 27, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. D. COLTERJOHN, a daughter.

CORRIT.—On February 20, 1936, at 230 Rockhill Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. A. CORRIT, a daughter.

GUTERRES.—On March 1, 1936, at the Country Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Guterres (*neé* Henke), a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DARTERS—OATWAY.—On February 29, 1936, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett, MARY KATHLEEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Oatway, to GEORGE ELTON, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Darters.

CROWTHER-McEUEN.—On March 3, 1936, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E., Consul, and afterwards at the Church of St. Peter, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Jacquinot, FRANCES RUTH, only daughter of Mrs. McEuen and the late Mr. Donald R. McEuen to MAURICE LEO, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crowther, Nantwich, Cheshire.

ENGAGEMENT

STONE-DENNANT—The engagement is announced between Surg.-Lieut. PHILIP HARTLEY STONE, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stone of South Lodge, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, Ireland, and ELSIE MAUD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dennant of Cambridge, England.

DEATHS

FINCH.—On Saturday, February 22, 1936, at Faber Krankenhaus, Tsingtao, ALFRED REINHOLD TANNER FINCH, aged 36.

GIFFORD.—On February 25, 1936, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Captain PHINEAS HENRY GIFFORD, China Navigation Company, aged 53 years.

MEUSER.—On March 1, at Hamburg, OTTO MEUSER, aged 84 years. Senior partner of Rohde & Co., for many years resident of Shanghai. (By cable.)

OIEN.—On Tuesday, February 25, 1936, at the Shanghai General Hospital, GEORGE OLIVER OIEN, aged 37 years.

ROZARIO.—On Monday, March 2, 1936, in Shanghai, MARIA DORO ROZARIO, aged 82 years, the dearly-beloved mother of J. Laurence Rozario.

SIMULSON.—On Friday, February 28, 1936, in Shanghai, MARGARITA SIMULSON, aged 22 years, the dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. M. I. Simulson.

SNELL.—On Monday, March 2, 1936, in Soochow, Doctor JOHN A. SNELL, Superintendent of Soochow Hospital.

VIDA.—On Wednesday, February 26, 1936, in Shanghai, FRANK R. VIDA, dearly-beloved husband of Nina Vida and step-father of Mrs. Eva Watton and Mrs. Melba Portrude. (Honolulu, San Francisco, Australia and Hongkong Papers please copy.)

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Feb. 21	30.30	50.2	E	2	39.2	36.1	43.2	31.0	O.
" 22	29.87	51.6	E	3	43.2	43.2	44.8	39.7	R.
" 23	30.12	50.4	N	1	37.2	34.0	40.1	34.2	O.
" 24	30.15	50.9	N E	1	39.0	38.1	42.8	36.3	O.
" 25	30.22	50.5	E	2	35.6	34.9	37.2	33.6	R.
" 26	30.13	50.0	E N E	1	39.9	37.0	48.0	33.4	R. C.
" 27	30.15	50.5	E N E	2	39.6	37.0	45.9	34.0	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (haze) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow ½—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1936	Minimum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1935	Rainfall 1936	Rainfall 1935
Feb. 21	36.5F.	46.0F.	42.5F.	51.0F.	Nil	0.42-in.
" 22	41.0	42.5	44.5	50.0	0.06-in.	0.30
" 23	33.5	38.0	41.5	50.0	0.02	Nil
" 24	38.0	38.0	41.5	52.0	Nil	Nil
" 25	34.5	44.0	40.0	50.5	0.24*	0.21
" 26	34.5	47.5	43.5	50.0	0.04	Trace
" 27	37.5	46.0	44.0	53.0	Nil	Nil

*Snow melted.

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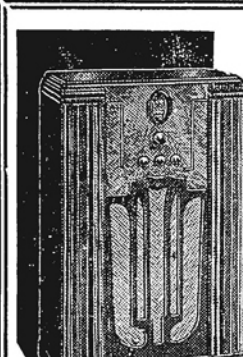

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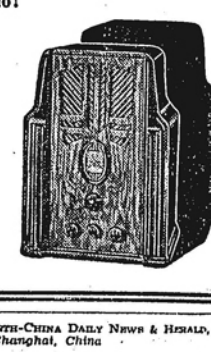

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